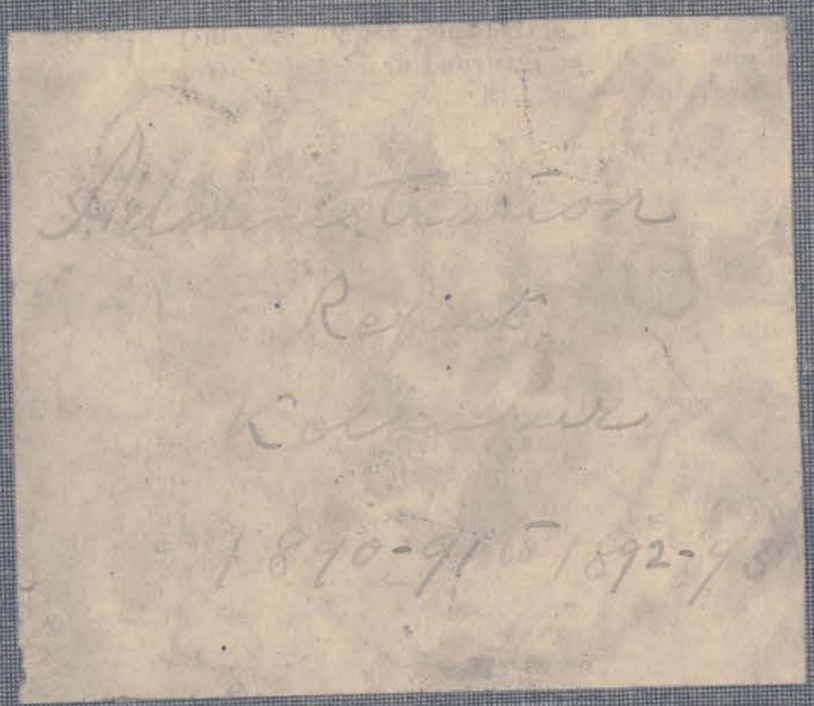

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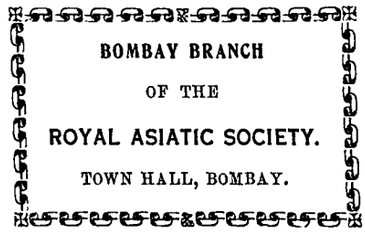

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REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

134850

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

Kolhapur:

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS, KOLHAPUR.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I (POLITICAL).

II. H. THE RAJA'S MOVEMENTS AND STUDIES.

After the end of the cold weather term on 15th March 1890, His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur, returned home from Dharwar which is, at present, as reported in paragraph 1 of the last year's report, his place of education, and passing a month at Kolhapur, His Highness, with his brother, Pirajirao Bapu Saheb, the young Chief of Kagal (senior) and companion Dattajirao Ingle, proceeded to Mahableshvar for the rest of the vacation, where they were joined by other colleagues, namely Bhavsinhji and Kalubha from Bhavanagar on May 1st, when the term began. All the Kumars carried on their studies with Mr. Fraser, the Tutor and Guardian till the close of the month, after which they returned to Dharwar. On the 15th October, the cold weather holidays began and H. H. the Raja came to Kolhapur for the Temblai Fair, the Dasra and Divali, Festivals on which Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs and the people attach particular importance to His Highness' presence. It was proposed that His Highness with his colleagues should make a short tour in Northern India and, in pursuance of this plan, His Highness left Kolhapur on 16th November 1890 and was joined at Kalyan by Shri Bhavsinhji and Mr. Fraser who had gone to Kathiawad, a short time before. The places of religious and historical interest visited by the party and a detailed account of the tour have been given in Mr. Fraser's report No. 16, dated 11th February 1891, a copy of which is hereto appended, which will be read with interest. As regards the moral effect this tour has produced on the opening minds of the Kumars, Mr. Fraser remarks as follows:—

"I need only say here that it was a complete success and productive of all "the benefits to the Kumars which were expected of it. Not only have they "gained vivid impressions of the history and geography of their own country, "but the stock of new ideas acquired has had a distinct effect on their general "progress".

His Highness and party returned to Kolhapur on 28th December 1890

and, after attending the Conversazione at the Rajaram College, proceeded to Dharwar which they reached on 30th Idem and recommenced their studies. The term commenced on January 1st 1891 and ended on March 13th, when H. H. returned to Kolhapur for his thread ceremony which was performed, on March 20th, followed by his marriage on 1st April.

2. As regards the progress in education made by His Highness and his colleagues, it has been fully and clearly described in Mr. Fraser's Annual Report for the year under report, No. 29, dated 10th April 1891, which is hereto attached.

3 The most salient points in this report are :—

a. His Highness' general health had been excellent throughout the year, except during some short weeks when, in consequence of an unlucky fall from his horse which caused dislocation of the right shoulder, he was prevented from riding or using pen.

b. There was no change in the daily routine or study hours of the Kumars which were from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. In the morning, riding, and in the afternoon, tennis, drilling, fencing and driving have filled up their days; while Sundays and holidays were spent in shooting excursions. During the monsoon, all enjoyed the sport with station fox-hounds and took part with the gentlemen of the place in all Gymkhanas and paper chases that were arranged.

c. It is pleasing to record that H. H. has made great general progress during the year and has taken much interest in the new subject of law and elementary science.

d. The state of His Highness' physic is decidedly satisfactory, for his weight remains about the same as last year, 14 stones and 2 lbs., while he has increased in height and now stands 5 ft., $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs.

4. It is gratifying to observe that Her Highness Anandi Bai Rani Saheb, although not very strong, is now endeavouring to fit herself for a more useful life. At Her Highness' own request, the services of the Head Mistress in the main girls' school were placed at Her Highness' disposal to teach Her Highness English and needle-work and as much general knowledge as the time allows. She is getting on very well with her studies and has already finished two, or, three handsome pieces of needle-work.

Her Highness spent a month at Panala during the hot season and 5 weeks at Kagal towards the end of the year.

5. Her Highness Sakvar Bai Rani Saheb has enjoyed pretty good health during the last six months. She has had only two, or, three slight attacks of asthma and in other ways has been much stronger.

Her Highness left Kolhapur only for a short time during this year in the monsoon when she went to Kagal. Her Highness still keeps up a correspondence with many of her English friends and it is a great pleasure to her to receive letters and souvenirs from them. At the yearly prize-giving to the girls' schools, at which Her Highness Ahalya Bai Rani Saheb presided, Her Highness Sakvar Bai Rani Saheb read a very interesting speech in English to those assembled. As usual, Her Highness gave her annual prize of Rs. 20 for the best needle-worker which was won by Mamta Bai Shevde of the Training Class.

6. Her Highness Ahalya Bai Rani Saheb enjoyed a very good health during the year.

In May 1891, Her Highness paid a visit to the Railway Station at Miraj to see her nephew H. H. Sayajirao Gaikavad of Baroda on his way to the Nilgiris.

Political Events.

H. E. the Governor's visit to Kolhapur.

7. The Kolhapur State Railway work was almost completed before the end of the year under report and nearly ready to be opened for traffic. It was settled, however, with the permission of the Government of Bombay, and at the earnest desire of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja and the Council of Administration, that the opening ceremony of the Railway line should be performed by the hands of His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor. The 20th of April 1891 was therefore fixed for the performance of the ceremony; on which day it was accomplished with all desirable success. Strictly speaking, this event does not fall within the scope of this report, but as it occurred so soon after the close of the year and is connected with a most important work completed during the year, it would not be out of place here to touch briefly on the proceedings relating thereto.

8. His Excellency arrived at the Miraj Station on the day named above at about 6 o'clock in the morning, when a salute of 17 guns was fired from H. H. the Raja's saluting batttery and His Excellency was received by Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent and a deputation from H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja, consisting of Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, C.I.E., Diwan and President of the Council of Administration, Abajirao Krishna, alias Aba Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief of Vishalgad under this State. At about 7 A.M., His Excellency, accompanied by the Kolhapur party and the Chiefs of Sangli, the two Miraj States and Kurundvad, both Senior and Junior, proceeded along the line towards the place appointed for the purpose and at the request made by the Diwan in behalf of H. H. the Raja, His Excellency fastened the last fish bolt with a silver spanner presented by the Diwan. His Excellency then gave 3 cheers and wished success to the line. This concluded the ceremony at the Miraj Station and at about 7-30 A.M., His Excellency left Miraj in a special train for Kolhapur which he reached at 9-30 A.M. A salute of 17 guns was

fired from the State battery near the Temblai Hill about 2 miles from the Station to announce the arrival of His Excellency. On alighting from the train, His Excellency was received and heartily welcomed by His Highness and a guard of honor, with band and colors, from the Kolhapur Infantry which was in attendance under an European Officer, presented arms.

9. The Members of the Council of Administration, and the Chiefs of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal, Ichalkaranji and other Sardars were presented to His Excellency by Colonel Wodehouse. After His Excellency and His Highness had taken their seats in the central hall at the Station, which had been fittingly decorated, the Diwan read an address in English which gave a short account of the State Railway from beginning to end. The chief points alluded to were that the project though it had been previously conceived and discussed by the Council of Regency, it had to be abandoned for certain reasons and its renewal and success was in a great measure owing to the strong advocacy of Mr. W. Lee-Warner in 1886, while he was acting as Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country and also as President of the Council of Administration, the duties of which office devolved upon him in consequence of the premature death of the late lamented Regent Aba Saheb Ghatge of Kagal. In recognition of this valuable service rendered to the State by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Diwan said, the Darbar had resolved, with the permission of the Bombay Government, to call the Bridge over the Krishna after his name. The probable cost of the Railway, as originally estimated by the S. M. Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 22,72,250, but owing to certain necessary alterations made in the original design and the necessity of building two additional bridges and the substitution of steel sleepers instead of teak ones, the total actual outlay amounted to Rs. 23,05,923. The Diwan then pointed out that if the extra expenditure incurred for additional work and improvements were deducted from the above figure, the cost of the line as originally planned was within the original estimates and looking to the neat and workmanlike manner in which the whole was carried out by the State P. W. Department under the personal supervision of Mr. R. J. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, commended the services of Mr. Shannon and his Personal Assistant Mr. R. B. Tambe, and Overseers Mr. R. R. Shirgaonkar, Mr. Pandurang Keshav and his Head Accountant Mr. R. K. Rege. The Diwan however, expressed a doubt whether the line will prove financially a success.

The address was concluded with an offer of thanks to the Chief of Miraj (Senior) and the British Government for their liberality in giving the lands required for the Railway for a portion passing through their respective jurisdictions and an expression of gratification which His Highness as well as the Council of Administration particularly felt at His Excellency having honored the occasion with his presence and performed the interesting ceremony of opening the line with his own hands.

10. In replying to the above address, His Excellency expressed his satisfaction both at the elegance of the design and the substantial manner in which

the line and the buildings connected with it were built and praised Mr. Shannon and his staff for the ability and energy displayed by them in the execution of the work.

11. Alluding to the remark of the Divan expressing a doubt as to whether, in a financial point of view, the line would prove a success &c., His Excellency observed thus—"But as you very properly state in your address, it is impos-"sible to say at this moment whether or not it will be a financial success. You "very properly do not look merely at the construction of the line as an invest-"ment from which you expect an immediate return in the way of dividend. "You look further than that and beyond the financial returns to the State's "Exchequer, you consider the good that a Railway can do to the country it "traverses and the benefits it affords to the people. I do not suppose it would "be possible to estimate the amount of sufferings that can be prevented by a "Railway through the Country it traverses from the fact that by its means the "horrors of famine can be averted."

12. His Excellency then commending the humble doings of this State and the States of Kathiawad and Baroda in connection with Railway enterprizes, thanked the Chief of Miraj for his grant of land and the right of jurisdiction.

13. Referring again to the State Railway and the right of jurisdiction ceded by this and Miraj States over the line, His Excellency said:—"There is no "more difficult question connected with Railway enterprise in this country than "that question of jurisdiction. In fact I should say it is a far greater obstacle "to overcome than the natural obstacles of rock and river. I believe that the "confidence of this State in the justice of British desires and rule has "materially helped forward the opening of this Railway. We know that all "over India, assurances are made of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and we have "every reason to think they are perfectly true; but the confidence that has "been shewn here is an earnest of the assurances, and, I believe, if in every part "of India, the same confidence was shewn, Railway enterprise would advance "quite as rapidly as could be desired, for the country itself."

His Excellency then again wished success to the line, and concluded with an expression of his own thanks, and the thanks on behalf of the Governments of Bombay and India for the undertaking in question to the Darbar.

14. After the speech was over, His Excellency, at the request of the Council of Administration, presented a handsome silver claret cup to Mr. Shannon, shawls to his Personal Assistant and Overseers other subordinate officers &c. Pagris were awarded.

15. After the ceremony was over, His Excellency drove with His Highness in a State carriage to the Residency escorted by a party of the Raja's body guard.

16. At 5 P.M. His Highness, is attended by the Members of the Council and Sardars &c. paid a visit to His Excellency at the Residency.

17. At 7 P.M. His Excellency was received at a Darbar held at the new

Palace under the usual honors and salutes, His Excellency before taking leave visited Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs.

18. On the following day *i.e.* Tuesday the 21st of April, His Excellency received a Municipal address at the Town Hall at about 7 A.M. and after visiting the A. E. Hospital, proceeded to the Hatti Mahal, where His Highness the Raja received him with customary honours, to open the Art and Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Candy, the President of the Exhibition read a short report to which His Excellency made a reply. On his way back to the Residency His Excellency visited the Rajaram College, the girls' school and the Rankala tank. In the evening His Excellency saw the Cattle Farm and Paddock with which His Excellency seemed to be much pleased. At night a State banquet was given in honor of His Excellency at the Town Hall. The banquet over, the party adjourned to the Railway Station to witness fire works displayed in honour of His Excellency's visit. And at the close His Highness took leave of His Excellency at the Station which His Excellency left at 4 A.M. on the 22nd, the departure being strictly private.

His Excellency appeared to be much pleased with his short visit to Kolhapur and satisfied with what be saw there.

The Kolhapur and S. M. C. Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show at Chinchli.

19. In consequence of the heavy pressure of work falling on all State Officials in connection with the Census, which commenced about the same time in the month of February 1891 on which the annual Chinchli Fair fell and the Show was to be held it was found practically inconvenient to open the Show, which was therefore abandoned for the year.

The Art and Industrial Exhibition.

20. The funds allotted to the Show were, however, proposed to be spent on another periodical institution, namely, the "Art and Industrial Exhibition." The Exhibition was accordingly held in the month of April following. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to preside at the meeting assembled for the purpose and opened the Exhibition on 21st April 1891. His Highness the Raja was also present on the occasion. A report of the exhibition was read by Mr. Candy, President of the Exhibition Committee, and His Excellency delivered a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at the success achieved. A detailed account of the exhibition will be given in the next year's report. Suffice it to say, however, that the exhibits, both in point of number and variety, were greater than in the previous exhibition and the arrangements made for classifying and exhibiting the several things were excellent.

Changes in the Personnel of the Administration.

21. During the year under report, Government were pleased by their Resolution No. 959, dated 13th February 1891, passed in the Political Department, to sanction the salaries of the President and Members of the Council to be increased as follows :—

(1) Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, Diwan and President, from Rupees 800 to Rupees 1,000.

(2) Rav Bahadur Balvant Narayan Joshi, Chief Judge and 2nd Member of the Council, from Rupees 600 to Rupees 800.

(3) Rav Bahadur Rajaram Khanderav Vaidya, Chief Revenue Officer and 3rd Member of the Council, from Rupees 600 to Rupees 800.

22. The demarkation of forests in this State having been completed, the office of the Special Forest Settlement and Demarkation Officer has been abolished and the settlement work transferred to the District Officers of the Southern and Northern Divisions for which purpose they have been appointed Forest Settlement Officers in their respective divisions.

23. In consequence of the abolition of the separate Office of the Forest Settlement Officer as stated above, the following Officers had to revert to their former appointments:—

(1) Rav Saheb V. D. Bavdekar, Forest Settlement Officer to his original post of District Officer, S. D.

(2) Rav Saheb Parashram Shivram, District Officer, S. D. to his substantive appointment of Karvir Mamledar.

(3) Mr. Dhondji Bachaji, Mamledar of Karvir to his appointment of Chitnis in the Diwan's Office.

24. As the services of a competent officer were required to superintend the Census operations from beginning to end, Rav Saheb V. D. Bavdekar, District Officer S. D. was appointed Special Census Officer on the same salary under the designation of Deputy Superintendent of Census.

25. Mr. Parashram Shivram, Mamledar of Karvir, was re-appointed to act as District Officer S. D. during Mr. Bavdekar's deputation on special Census duty.

26. Consequent upon the appointment mentioned above, Mr. Narso Ganesh Thathe, 2nd grade Mamledar of Panala, was appointed to act in the 1st grade and do duty in Karvir Peta and Mr. Sakharam Narayan Raje, Record-keeper, to act as Mamledar of Panala.

27. With a view to the work of framing the Watan Registers under the Hereditary Officer's Act being done, more expeditiously, than it was done before, a new Office was created during the year under report and Mr. Tryambak Moreshvar Marathe, B. A., Mamledar and Magistrate 2nd Class for the town of Kolhapur, was appointed Special Watan Registering Officer.

28. Mr. Raghunath Gopal Vechlekar, Mamledar of Alta, having retired on pension, Mr. Vinayak Ravalnath Sabnis was transferred to Alta and Mr. Dhondji Bachaji, Chitnis in the Diwan's Office, was appointed Mamledar of Shirol vice Mr. Sabnis.

29. There were some changes, besides, in the Rajaram College and High School as well as in the Judicial Department of minor importance.

Relations with Feudatory States and Jahagirdars and Frontier affairs.

30. The usual statements (Appendices Nos. I and II) giving information regarding political relations are annexed.

31. The principal Feudatory States are four in number, namely:—

1. Vishalgad	3. Kagal
2. Bavda.	4. Ichalkaranji.

32. The general administration of these States during the year 1890-91 is briefly reviewed sereatum below.

VISHALGAD.

33. Abajirao Krishna, otherwise called Aba Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief, has completed his 23rd year. As mentioned in paragraph 30 of the last year's report, he has been pursuing his studies in the Arts College in Bombay and will finish his course by the end of September next. He has now expressed a desire to take over the management of his estate and proposals on the subject have been separately submitted for the approval and sanction of the Government of Bombay through the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C.

34. The Chief was invited to be present at the wedding ceremony of His Highness the Raja (which was celebrated on 1st April) and accordingly came to Kolhapur on 31st March 1891. During the year the Chief took an opportunity to visit the Vehar Lake and the Fort of Bassein in company of his colleague the Chief of Ichalkaranji. He kept very good health throughout the year.

35. It appears from the report of Mr. R. R. Shirgaonkar, B.A., LL.B., the Chief's Tutor and Guardian, that his progress in the College was satisfactory. He studied English literature with the 1st B. A. Class till the middle of September 1890 and afterwards with the 2nd B. A. Class and also attended lectures in History and Political Economy. He also attended the 1st year's law course at the Government Law School and passed an examination in Roman Law and general Jurisprudence held at the end of September 1890. During the year, he read some law-books with the Tutor &c. and has been going through the 2nd and 3rd year's course at the Government Law-School, where he attended lectures on Contract and Equity. He attended also the High Court of Bombay to learn the work done there. He was invited to social meetings at the Government House and at private houses and he is said to have been making, on the whole, a marked progress, both morally and intellectually.

36. The question of the introduction of the rates proposed by the Revenue Survey Department into this State has not yet been decided. The Chief, who has now attained majority and will shortly be put in charge of the State, has been asked by the Chief Revenue Officer to state his views precisely on the matter, but his reply has not yet been received. It is presumed that

he will probably like to reserve the question for disposal by himself after taking over the management of the State.

VISHALGAD.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Remarks. Chief's own balance.
1887-88.	2,15,194 1 8	2,13,743 8 4½	2,06,228 7 4½	2,22,709 2 8	Opening balance Rs. 1,50,857 Closing balance Rs. 1,61,662.
1888-89.	2,22,709 2 8	1,64,793 6 2½	2,18,054 11 2½	1,69,447 13 8	1,44,021
1889-90.	1,69,447 13 8	1,83,959 15 7½	1,79,996 10 3½	1,73,411 3 0	1,26,493
1890-91.	1,73,411 3 0	1,57,342 7 3	2,00,498 5 6	1,30,255 4 9	1,07,826

Figures in columns 2 and 5 comprise "Debts aud deposits"; those in columns 3 and 4, debts, deposits, and advances, as well as alienations adjusted in the accounts of the State. The column of remarks shews the Chief's own balance at the close of each year. The two Headings referred to above viz. debts, deposits and advances and alienations are shewn separately in statements Nos. II and III following this:—

Abstract Statement of Income of the Vishalgad State.

Statement No. II.

No.	Name of Items	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General.....	11,871 6 9	15,847 4 8	14,190 2 2½	13,539 0 9
2.	Judicial	953 11 4	1,202 5 2	2,227 3 3	2,655 10 2
3.	Revenue	88,296 10 11	91,644 7 10	89,023 12 2	87,497 5 3
4.	Military	12 8 0	19 4 0	26 8 0	39 7 2
	Total...	1,01,134 5 0	1,08,713 5 8	1,05,467 9 7½	1,03,731 7 4
5.	Debts and Deposits...	93,029 8 4½	36,205 7 3½	58,407 11 3	33,066 5 4
	Total...	1,94,163 13 4½	1,44,918 12 11½	1,63,875 4 10½	1,36,797 12 8
6.	Alienation.....	19,579 11 0	19,874 9 3	20,084 10 9	20,544 10 7
	Grand Total...	2,13,743 8 4½	1,64,793 6 2½	1,83,959 15 7½	1,57,342 7 3

It is evident from the above figures, that the aggregate net receipts of the State for the year under report (1890-91) have decreased, as contrasted with those for the immediately preceding year, by Rs. 1736-2-3½ only, a very small difference. The excess or deficiency under each of the 6 heads given above for 1890-91 as compared with its predecessor are explained seriatim below :—

No. 1—The apparent decrease (Rs. 651-1-5½) is due to the transfer of the sub-item "proceeds of attached lands or possessions" from this Head to the head No. III (Revenue).

No. 2—The small increase (Rs. 428-6-11) consists chiefly of greater amount of fines in Criminal cases levied.

No. 3—The collection and sale of the Myrobalan produce, are, along with the general conservancy of the State Forests, directly managed by the Kolhapur Darbar; the usual intimation of the amount realized by the sale of the berry not having been received from the Darbar until after the close of the year in question, it could not be shown in the State accounts of the same; the decrease would thus appear to be not real.

No. 4—The increase is too trivial to deserve notice.

No. 5—The debts due to the Kolhapur State on account of advances drawn &c. were paid off this year to a greater amount.

No. 6.—The increase represents increased amount of valuation or assessment of alienated holdings as ascertained by inspection of crops.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure of the Vishalgad State

Statement No. III.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General	65,873 3 1	76,397 11 11½	68,294 1 7	67,448 14 3
2.	Judicial	7,267 12 5	8,222 10 11½	6,608 11 4	7,285 3 9
3.	Revenue	20,182 2 10	18,130 10 7	21,947 14 0	22,317 9 10
4.	Military	23,801 2 0	24,089 13 1	23,543 13 8	24,176 4 4
	Total...	1,17,124 4 4	1,26,840 14 7	1,20,394 8 7	1,21,228 0 2
5.	Debts and Deposits...	69,524 8 ½	71,339 3 4½	39,517 6 11½	58,725 10 9
	Total...	1,86,648 12 4½	1,98,180 1 11½	1,59,911 15 6½	1,79,953 10 11
6.	Alienation	19,579 11 0	19,874 9 3	20,084 10 9	20,544 10 7
	Grand Total...	2,06,228 7 4½	2,18,054 11 2½	1,79,996 10 3½	2,00,498 5 6

The total net expenditure of the State for the year under review 1890-91 exhibits an increase to the amount of Rs. 833-7-7 as compared with that for 1889-90. The causes of increase or decrease under each of the 6 heads given above are accounted for thus:—

No. 1.—The decrease (Rs. 845-3-4) cannot be attributed to any particular cause as it is the result of variations in several subordinate Items too numerous to be noticed in such a brief review.

No. 2.—The increase of Rs. 676-8-5 is chiefly due to the fact that the salaries and Bhatta of the Karbhari's Avalkarkun used hitherto to be charged wholly to the Revenue Department during the year under review, a

moiety of the same was ordered to be charged to this Department, as the Avalkarkun performs Magisterial work, and not exclusively revenue.

No. 3.—The excess (Rs. 369-11-10) has principally arisen from a larger amount on account of Officers' Bhatta (travelling allowance) having been disbursed, also from payment of arrears of ditto for a portion of the previous year.

No. 4.—New saddlery (Rs. 632-6-8) was supplied for the Paga horses; also dress to peons.

No. 5.—Debts were paid off to a larger amount (Rs. 19,000.)

No. 6.—Vide remark against this head under Statement No. II.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

VISHALGAD STATE

FOR

1890-91.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Vishalgad State,

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	71,380 7 7	2,257 11 4	73,638 2 11	70,145 1 3	2,000 7 8
2	Forest	7,531 11 9	.....	7,531 11 9	552 5 4	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	7,974 13 3	.....	7,974 13 3	11,740 2 9	.....
4	Abkari	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	1,476 0 0	.....
5	Stamps	603 8 0	.....	603 8 0	609 7 0	.....
6	Sayar	509 2 9	.....	509 2 9	507 13 6	.....
7	Law and Justice	1,925 7 3	.....	1,925 7 3	2,336 10 2	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	301 12 0	.....	301 12 0	318 11 0	.....
10	Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0
11	Education	272 8 6	2 11 6	275 4 0	263 11 6	0 5 0
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 3 3
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	605 14 9	605 14 9	.....	2,026 6 0
15	Military	.....	26 8 0	26 8 0	.....	39 7 2
16	Interest	.....	6,678 7 2	6,678 7 2	.....	5,542 11 0
17	Miscellaneous	.....	291 13 11½	291 13 11½	.....	921 11 3
18	Kuran	1,245 5 0	.....	1,245 5 0	1,075 6 9	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	3,834 10 10	.....	3,834 10 10	4,155 9 9	.....
20	Khasgi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	95,604 6 11	9,863 2 8½	1,05,467 9 7½	93,180 15 0	10,550 8 4
A.	Debts and Deposits	.....	.....	58,407 11 3	.....	.....
	Total...	95,604 6 11	9,863 2 8½	1,63,875 4 10½	93,180 15 0	10,550 8 4
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	20,084 10 9	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	95,604 6 11	9,863 2 8½	1,83,959 15 7½	93,180 15 0	10,550 8 4

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72,145 8 11	.....	.....	.....	1,235 6 4	257 3 8	1,492 10 0
552 5 4	.....	.....	.....	6,979 6 5	.....	6,979 6 5
11,740 2 9	3,765 5 6	.....	3,765 5 6	.....	.....	.....
1,476 0 0	1,451 0 0	.....	1,451 0 0	.....	.....	.....
609 7 0	5 15 0	.....	5 15 0	.....	.....	.....
507 13 6	.....	.....	.....	1 5 3	.....	1 5 3
2,336 10 2	411 2 11	.....	411 2 11	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
318 11 0	16 15 0	.....	16 15 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....
264 0 6	.....	.....	.....	8 13 0	2 6 6	11 3 6
19 3 3	.....	19 3 3	19 3 3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,026 6 0	.....	1,420 7 3	1,420 7 3	.....	.....	.....
39 7 2	.....	12 15 2	12 15 2	.....	.....	.....
5,542 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135 12 2	1,135 12 2
921 11 3	.....	629 13 3½	629 13 3½	.....	.....	.....
1,075 6 9	.....	.....	.....	169 14 3	.....	169 14 3
4,155 9 9	320 14 11	.....	320 14 11	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,03,731 7 4	5,971 5 4	2,082 11 11½	8,054 1 3½	8,394 13 3	1,395 6 4	9,790 3 7
33,066 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,341 5 11
1,35,797 12 8	5,971 5 4	2,082 11 11½	8,054 1 3½	8,394 13 3	1,395 6 4	35,131 9 6
20,544 10 7	.....	.....	459 15 10	.....	.....	.....
1,57,344 7 3	5,971 5 4	2,082 11 11½	8,614 1 1½	8,394 13 3	1,395 6 4	35,131 9 6

No	Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	7,059 4 7	176 4 8	7,235 9 3	7,525 6 5	3,288 10 8
2	Forest	6,449 13 5	117 3 1	6,567 0 6	4,852 14 7	113 15 11
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	335 6 9	.....	335 6 9	343 14 4	....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
7	Law and Justice	2,484 11 11	11 3 8	2,495 15 7	2,903 11 11	.....
8	Jail	0 6 4	.....	0 6 4	43 6 11	.....
9	Registration	59 14 10	.....	59 14 10	134 1 5	39 14 4
10	Police	4,006 4 0	.....	4,006 4 0	4,054 12 6	41 14 11
11	Education	2,526 7 7	86 0 11	2,612 8 6	2,690 14 3	68 6 0
12	Medical	1,400 0 10	2,512 6 9	3,912 7 7	1,309 11 11	1,352 3 9
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	3,873 7 11	14,452 11 1	18,326 3 0	3,010 5 6	3,446 13 7
15	Military	23,182 13 4	361 0 4	23,543 13 8	23,941 12 2	234 8 2
16	Interest	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	981 0 0	190 8 8	1,171 8 8	975 0 0	232 0 2
18	Kuran	1,101 8 0	.....	1,101 8 0	1,097 15 4	47 8 0
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	46 2 7	....	46 2 7	63 13 9	9 8 0
20	Khasgi Department	25,362 6 11	15,180 7 8	40,542 14 7	24,884 10 1	24,594 2 7
21	Allowances	6,708 5 6	.....	6,708 5 6	7,364 5 5	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	1,728 7 3	.....	1,728 7 3	2,547 10 0	....
	Total	87,306 9 9	33,087 14 10	1,20,394 8 7	87,744 6 6	33,483 9 8
A.	Debts and Deposits	.....	.....	39,517 6 11½	.....	.....
	Total	87,306 9 9	33,087 14 10	1,59,911 15 6½	87,744 6 6	33,483 9 8
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	20,084 10	.....	.....
	Grand Total	87,306 9 9	33,087 14 10	1,79,996	87,744 6 6	33,483

for 1890-91 *as compared with those of the preceding year* 1889-90.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10,814 0 8	466 1 10	3,112 5 7	3,578 7 5	.....	.....	.....
4,966 14 6	.....	....	....	1,596 14 10	3 3 2	1,600 2 0
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
343 14 4	8 7 7	.....	8 7 7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,903 11 11	419 0 0	.....	419 0 0	.....	11 3 8	11 3 8
43 6 11	43 0 7	.....	43 0 7	.....	.....	.....
167 15 9	74 2 7	33 14 4	108 0 11	.....	.....	.....
4,096 11 5	43 8 6	41 14 11	90 7 5	.....	.....	.....
2,779 4 3	164 6 8	2 5 1	166 11 9	.....	.....	.....
2,661 15 8	....	.....	.....	90 4 11	1,160 3 0	1,250 7 11
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,457 3 1	.....	.....	.....	863 2 5	11,005 13 6	11,868 15 11
24,176 4 4	758 14 10	.....	758 14 10	.....	126 8 2	126 8 2
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,207 0 2	.....	41 7 6	41 7 6	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0
1,145 7 4	.....	47 8 0	47 8 0	3 8 8	.....	3 8 8
73 5 9	17 11 2	9 8 0	27 3 2	.....	.....	.....
49,478 12 8	.....	9,413 10 11	9,413 10 11	477 12 10	.....	477 12 10
7,364 5 5	655 15 11	.....	655 15 11	....	.....	.....
2,547 10 0	819 2 9	.....	819 2 9	.....	....	.....
1,21,228 0 2	3,475 8 5	12,702 10 4	16,178 2 9	3,037 11 8	12,306 15 6	15,344 11 2
58,725 10 9	....	.....	19,208 3 9½	.....	.....	....
1,79,153 10 11	3,475 8 5	12,702 10 4	35,386 6 6½	3,037 11 8	12,306 15 6	15,344 11 2
20,544 10 7	.....	.....	459 15 10	....	.....	....
2,00,498 5 6	3,475 8 5	12,702 10 4	35,846 6 4½	3,037 11 8	12,306 15 6	15,344 11 2

Memo : explaining the causes of increase or decrease in the receipts and disbursements of the Vishalgad State for the Fasli year 1300 (1890-91) as compared with the preceding Fasli year 1299 (1889-90).

Note.—The items not exceeding Rs. 200 in amount whether coming under the sub-head of "Ordinary" or of "Extraordinary" are omitted, as being insignificant, in explaining the causes of increase or decrease in the income and expenditure under the various heads.

Receipts.

Increase.

Items Nos. 5, 9, 12, 15 being under Rs. 200 call for no remarks.

Item No. 3—Outstanding balances for former years were recovered; the amount of house-tax which heretofore used to be shown under the head "Land Revenue" is now transferred to this head.

Item No. 4—The compensation paid by the Kolhapur Government for the previous year 1889-90 was adjusted in the accounts of the State in this year.

Item No. 7—Court Fees and Magisterial fines and fines under the Cattle-Trespass Act levied during the year have chiefly contributed to the increase.

Item No. 14—Popular contributions for public works were greater.

Item No. 17—The increase consists, for the greater part, of premia received on sale of Goverment securities and ferry tolls farmed out.

Item No. 19—More was recovered on account of arrears of the one anna cess.

B—The increase represents the larger amount of value or assessment of alienated holdings as ascertained by inspection of crops.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 6. 11 and 18 are too insignificant to deserve notice.

Item No. 1—The ground rent was transferred from the heading of "Land Revenue" to this heading during the year.

Item No. 2—This decrease is not real as the conservation of the State forest is managed by the Kolhapur Darbar, the latter collects and sells the Hirda produce of the State, which is adjusted in the accounts on the amount of the sale proceeds being intimated to the State. The intimation as to the amount of the sale proceeds of this produce for the year under review, not having been received until the close of the year, the said amount was not given credit to in this year's account.

Item No. 16—A portion of the invested capital was withdrawn to meet the current expenses of the State. The interest realized on the remainder of the capital was therefore proportionately less.

A (Debts and Deposits)—A larger amount of debts was paid off.

EXPENDITURE.

Increase.

Items Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 17 beeing small are left out of consideration.

Item No. 1—The excess is due to the Chief's stay in Bombay to prosecute his collegiate education.

Item No. 7.—A moiety of the salary and Bhatta of the Avalkarkun was charged to this head hitherto the practice was that his whole salary and Bhatta was charged exclusively to the Revenue Department.

Item No. 15.—Arrears of pensions and salaries of peons were paid off. More was spent on the feed of horses owing to the Sowars being often sent on out-duty.

Item No. 20—A large extra expenditure was increased in connection with the celebration of the birth of a son to the Chief including the [illegible] of feasts, ornaments for the child &c.

Item No. 21.—This is due to a change of the heads of accounts. The Devasthan allowances which heretofore were debited to Devasthan for temples concerned were transferred to the heading of "Mahal-majkur".

Item No. 22.—A new pension was granted this year viz. to the late Karbhari and all arrears claimed by him were disbursed.

A. (Debts and Deposits.) B. (Alienations)—Vide remarks against these Items under the "Receipts".

Decrease.

Item No. 2 (Extraordinary), No. 7, No. 12 (Ordinary), No. 15, 17 and 18 are trifling.

Item No. 2—(Ordinary). Less was spent on the collection of Hirda berry.

Item No. 12—(Extraordinary). In the previous year, a new Dispensary was built at Malkapur there was no such expenditure this year.

Item No. 14.—Less was spent on public works.

Item No. 20. —Less was spent on the Chief's household expenses.

Local Funds.

37. These consists of two items viz. (1) one anna Local cess and (2) cattle-pound fines. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 4,155-9-9 against Rs. 3,834-10-10 in the preceding year. As the Revenue in question is mixed with the general revenue no separate account is kept, therefore it cannot be stated what sum out of this amount is spent on education and on works of public utility.

38. *Alienation.*—11 cases of succession were disposed of by the Chief Revenue Officer, in 9 of which the holdings were continued to the heirs of deceased alienees and in 2 they were resumed.

39. *Takavi.*—No grant was made during the year and no remissions granted.

40. *Abkari.*—The rights of making and selling liquor in this State has been redeemed by the Kolhapur State on payment of compensation viz. Rs. 723.

41. *Stamps and Court fee Stamps.*—The collections under these heads were Rs. 609-7-0 and Rs. 1,035-11-0 respectively.

42. *Police.*—The strength of the regular police was 42 as in the previous year 1889 and its cost was Rs. 3,998-6-1 or little more than that in the last year which amounted to 3,991 Rupees.

43. *Village Police.*—There are 64 Police Patils in this State but none of them are invested with powers under Section 16 of Village Police Act VIII of 1867 Bombay. The Shet Sanadi peons attached to every village perform both the revenue and police work without discrimination. Hence no details about Police work done and the emoluments drawn for the same can be given.

44. There are no mounted Police. The regular foot Police mentioned above has been placed under the superintendence of the Kolhapur State, Chief Police Officer, as owing to the minority of the Chief, the management of all the affairs of the State is conducted by the Darbar under the Political supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

44*a*. During the year 1890 under review, 13 offences were reported to the Police against an equal number in the previous year. 10 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 9 in the preceding year. Of these 10, 8 were convicted and 2 were acquitted or discharged against 8 convicted and 1 acquitted or discharged in the previous year.

45. The value of property stolen was Rs. 89-8-0 of which Rs. 60-10-6 were or 67·7 per cent were recovered against Rs. 137-4-6 stolen and Rs. 94-10-10½ or 69 per cent recovered in 1889.

Criminal Courts.

46. The Karbhari who exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate and his Avalkarkun who is invested with those of a 3rd Class Magistrate tried and disposed of 125 persons together. Of these 48 were convicted, 72 acquitted or discharged, one was committed for trial before the Session Court and 4 awaited trial at the close of the year 1890. In 1889, the 2 Magistrates tried and disposed of 168 persons, of whom 32 were convicted, 102 were acquitted and 34 discharged. No particular reasons are assigned for the large proportion of acquittals or discharges, but it is presumed that the option allowed by law to complainants to compound petty offences is freely availed of by the parties concerned.

47. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari exercises the powers of a Munsiff and tries suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value or amount. His decisions are appealable to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur, and the Council of Administration.

48. During the year under review 1890, there were 274 suits for disposal, of which 216 were instituted during the year and 58 remaining from last year in the Court of the Karbhari. Of these 274, 131 were decided exparte, 11 struck off the file, 58 admitted and compromised and 54 otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 at the close of the year.

In the previous year 1889 the total number of suits for trial amounted to 373 including balance of the year previous, of these, 143 were decided exparte, 94 admitted and compounded, 29 struck off the file, and 49 otherwise dealt with, and 58 remained undecided at the end of that year.

49. The average duration of suits in 1890 was 6 months and 26 days against 3 months and 7 days in 1889.

50. 561 applications were presented for execution of decrees, of which 437 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 124 at the end of the year against 541 presented and 457 disposed of in 1889, leaving a balance of 84 undecided.

51. *Registration.*—The number of documents presented for registration during the year 1890-91, was 82 against 66 in 1889-90 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 373-15-0 against Rs. 246-4-0 in the preceding year.

52. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 8,254-6-2 was spent on Public Works during the year under review against Rs. 21,911-11-1 of the last year. The decrease is due to no new large works being built.

53. *Vaccination.*—The number of primary vaccinations during the year under review was 775 of which 711 were successful against 876 and 809 respectively of the preceding year. The number of re-vaccinations was 280 of which 67 were successful against 126 and 79 respectively of last year.

54. *Dispensary.*—The only dispensary opened at Malkapur, the chief town of the State, is reported by the Darbar Surgeon to have been well managed.

55. *Education.*—The number of schools during the year under review was the same as last year; the number of scholars being 402 against 459.

56. *Municipality.*—There is a town Municipality at Malkapur, a short account of it will be found under the head of Municipalities in Chapter III. of this report.

BAVDA.

57. Madhavrao Moreshwar, *alias*, Bala Saheb, Pant Amatya, the Chief continued to administer his State during the year under report. There was no change either in the machinery or mode of the management thereof which might call for any remark or notice.

58. The question regarding the adoption of the Revenue Survey Settlement proposed by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioner is still pending. The Chief of Bavda does not wish to have the survey settlement introduced into his State under any circumstances, especially as his income will thereby suffer considerably.

59. No incident worthy of mention has happened in connection with the Chief's household.

Revenue and Finance.

60. These statistics, as mentioned in the last year's report, relate to the Fasli year; and in the following pages, they compare the financial condition of the State for the Fasli two years viz. 1299 and 1300, corresponding with the Christian years ending on 5th June 1890 and 1891 respectively. A tabulated statement, prepared according to the form (appendix XVII) attached to Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889, is appended hereto, with a Memo explaining the causes of increase or decrease in each Item.

The 3 abstract Statements required by the above quoted resolution to be embodied in the Annual Administration Report, are subjoined in due order.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Remarks- Chief's own balance.
1887-88.	26,719 3 7	1,15,372 5 3½	1,15,500 4 1½	26,591 4 9	Opening 24,771 Closing 24,385
1888-89.	26,591 4 9	1,16,107 3 8½	1,13,062 10 1½	29,635 14 5	„ 27,749
1889-90.	29,635 14 5	1,13,561 7 0	1,07,869 9 2	35,327 12 3	„ 31,377
1890-91.	35,327 12 3	1,10,825 2 1½	1,14,470 5 5½	31,682 8 11	„ 27,047-5-8 Including Govt. Securties (Rs. 15,900)

The figures in columns 2 and 5 include amounts on acccount of "debts and deposits". Columns 3 and 4 include both " debts, deposits, advances and alienations". These are shown separately in Statement Nos. II and III.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS

No.	Name of Item	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General.....	15,391 10 6	13,940 9 3	14,247 8 8½	13,265 6 4
2.	Judicial	801 13 7	929 14 1	2,219 14 11	1,074 8 1
3.	Revenue	76,548 0 8	78,180 6 6	81,816 10 4	84,655 8 8
4.	Military	160 7 6	164 11 2	843 0 3	196 14 0
	Total...	92,902 0 3	93,215 9 0	99,127 2 2½	99,192 5 1
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	17,915 9 5½	18,307 10 1½	9,851 3 10½	7,049 8 1½
	Total...	1,10,817 9 8½	1,11,523 3 1½	1,08,978 6 1	1,06,241 13 2½
6.	Alienation.....	4,554 11 7	4,584 0 7	4,583 0 11	4,583 4 11
	Grand Total...	1,15,372 5 3½	1,16,107 3 8½	1,13,561 7 0	1,10,825 2 1½

The net receipts for the year under review 1890-91 taken as a whole and compared with those in the preceding year 1889-90 indicate a trifling excess Rs. 65-2-10½. The variations under each of the heads are noticed below. The decrease in Head No. 1 is owing to smaller proceeds of the sale of grass. The falling off under Head No. 2 is ascribed to less amounts of fees and fines received and imposed. The excess under Head No. 3 consists chiefly of a larger amount fetched by sale of Myrobalan berry. Last year unserviceable remounts were sold. No horses were sold this year hence the decrease under Head No. 4

The decrease under Debts, Deposits &c. is due to a larger amount of debts. paid off during the year.

The insignificant increase of 4 annas under "alienations" calls for no comment.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General	38,116 10 6	43,815 13 0	39,959 8 ½	49,690 2 9
2.	Judicial	973 0 0	1,158 14 2	2,792 6 4	2,221 1 10
3.	Revenue	30,875 1 6	32,232 13 9	33,752 2 3	32,990 8 10
4.	Military	22,640 10 9	22,998 6 11	21,062 9 1	15,699 9 0
	Total...	92,605 6 9	1,00,205 15 10	97,566 9 8½	1,00,601 6 5
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	18,340 1 9½	8,272 9 7½	5,719 14 6½	9,285 10 1½
	Total...	1,10,945 8 6½	1,08,478 9 5½	1,03,286 8 3	1,09,887 0 6½
6.	Alienation	4,554 11 7	4,584 0 7	4,583 0 11	4,583 4 11
	Grand Total...	1,15,500 4 1½	1,13,062 10 ½	1,07,869 9 2	1,14,470 5 5½

The total net expenditure for 1890-91, as contrasted with that for 1889-90, exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,035-12-8½. The cause of this excess was the outlay on the Chief's new marriage and certain public works. The other 3 Heads show a falling off which may be accounted for thus: As regards Head No. 2, last year a dress was supplied to the Police, which was not done in the year under review. As regards No. 3, payment of arrears of Judi on Deshmukh holdings and allowances due to the British Government in the preceding year swelled the disbursements. There was no such charge during the year under scrutiny. No amount was spent on the purchase of horses this year as was done last year; hence the decrease under the Head "Military" (Paga).

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

BAVDA STATE

FOR

1890-91.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bavda State,

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	62,318 3 2	1,536 14 6	63,855 1 8	61,216 2 9	1,781 0 11
2	Forest	14,738 14 0	.....	14,738 14 0	16,328 0 6	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	53 8 0	.....	53 8 0	1,974 6 3	.....
5	Stamps	515 14 0	.....	515 14 0	437 0 0	.....
6	Sayar	2,617 4 1	.....	2,617 4 1	2,632 12 2	.....
7	Law and Justice	1,984 0 2	.....	1,984 0 2	941 8 1	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	....	....	.....
9	Registration	232 7 0	.....	232 7 0	133 9 0	.....
10	Police	.....	3 7 9	3 7 9	.....	.....
11	Education	258 2 0	3 0 6	261 2 6	254 11 0	0 7 3
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
14	Public Works	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	81 0 0
15	Military	.....	843 0 3	843 0 3	.....	196 14 0
16	Interest	.....	362 11 8	362 11 8	.....	1,143 15 9
17	Miscellaneous	.....	9,713 1 ½	9,713 1 ½	.....	8,139 8 10
18	Kuran	36 0 7	.....	36 0 7	286 2 2	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	3,900 9 6	.....	3,900 9 6	3,695 11 6	.....
20	Khasgi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	86,654 14 6	12,472 3 8½	99,127 2 2½	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	9,851 3 10½	.....	.....
	Total...	86,654 14 6	12,472 3 8½	1,08,978 6 1	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,583 0 11	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	86,654 14 6	12,472 3 8½	1,13,561 7 0	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
62,997 3 8	.....	244 2 5	244 2 5	1,102 0 5	.....	1,102 0 5
16,328 0 6	1,589 2 6	.....	1,589 2 6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,974 6 3	1,920 14 3	.....	1,920 14 3	.....	.....	.....
437 0 0	.....	.....	.....	78 14 0	.....	78 14 0
2,632 12 2	15 8 1	.....	15 8 1	.....	.....	.....
941 8 1	.....	.....	.....	1,042 8 1	.....	1,042 8 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133 0 0	.....	.....	.....	99 7 0	.....	99 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 7 9	.....	3 7 9
255 2 3	.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	2 9 3	6 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 0 0	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....
196 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	646 2 3	646 2 3
1,143 15 9	.....	781 4 1	781 4 1	.....	.....	.....
8,189 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573 8 2½	1,573 8 2½
286 2 1	256 1 6	.....	256 1 6	.....	.....	.....
3,695 11 6	.....	.....	.....	204 14 0	.....	204 14 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99,192 5 1	3,775 10 4	1,046 6 6	4,822 0 10	2,531 2 6	2,225 11 5½	4,756 13 11½
7,649 8 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,801 11 9
1,06,241 13 2½	3,775 10 4	1,046 6 6	4,822 0 10	2,531 2 6	2,225 11 5½	7,558 9 3½
4,583 4 11	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1,10,825 2 1½	3,775 10 4	1,046 6 6	4,822 4 10	2,531 2 6	2,225 11 5½	7,558 9 8½

No	Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	10,764 13 8	1,194 12 1	11,959 9 9	9,214 5 10	2,166 8 4
2	Forest	5,418 0 8	....	5,418 0 8	5,196 8 5	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	341 0 3	.....	341 0 3	335 4 4	....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	803 7 0	25 1 0	828 8 0	744 3 0	27 8 0
8	Jail	79 8 1	.....	79 8 1	131 6 3	.....
9	Registration	113 7 7	.....	113 7 7	38 15 5	....
10	Police	1,446 3 2	324 11 6	1,770 14 8	1,082 4 8	196 12 6
11	Education	1,638 15 2	280 12 9	1,919 11 11	2,108 2 4	.....
12	Medical	249 10 0	11 9 3	261 3 3	398 1 5	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	4,391 7 7	1,713 5 9	6,104 13 4	5,246 15 9	2,390 8 3
15	Military	18,422 13 0	2,639 12 1	21,062 9 1	15,699 9 0	....
16	Interest	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	229 15 4	229 15 4	.....	479 10 5
18	Kuran	12 12 0	.....	12 12 0	12 12 0	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
20	Khasgi Department	28,893 14 6½	2,026 4 5	30,920 2 11½	38,047 12 8	326 12 5
21	Allowances	16,020 8 10	.....	16,020 8 10	16,123 1 11	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	523 9 3	.....	523 9 3	690 3 8	....
	Total	89,120 5 6½	8,446 4 2	97,566 9 8½	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9
A.	Debts Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	5,719 14 6½	.....	.....
	Total	89,120 5 6½	8,446 4 2	1,03,286 8 3	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,583 11 0	.....	.....
	Grand Total	89,120 5 6½	8,446 4 2	1,07,869 9 2	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9

for 1890-91 *as compared with those of the preceding year* 1889-90.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11,329 14 2	.....	911 12 3	911 12 3	1,550 7 10	.....	1,550 7 10
5,798 8 5	.....	....	....	219 8 3	.....	219 8 3
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
335 4 4	.....	.....	.....	5 14 8	.....	5 14 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
771 11 0	.....	2 7 0	2 7 0	59 4 0	.....	59 4 0
131 6 3	51 14 2	.....	51 14 2	.....	.....	.....
38 15 5	.....	.....	.....	74 8 2	.....	74 8 2
1,279 1 2	.....	.....	.....	363 14 6	127 15 0	491 13 6
2,108 2 4	469 3 2	.....	469 3 2	.....	280 12 9	280 12 9
398 1 5	143 7 5	.....	143 7 5	.....	11 9 8	11 9 8
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,637 8 0	855 8 2	677 2 6	1,532 10 8	.....	.....	.....
15,609 9 0	....	.....	.....	2,723 4 0	2,639 12 1	5,363 0 1
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
479 10 5	.....	249 11 1	249 11 1	.....	.....	.....
12 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,376 8 11	9,153 14 1½	.....	9,153 14 1½	.....	1,697 8 2	1,697 8 2
16,123 1 11	102 9 1	.....	102 9 1	....	.....	.....
690 2 8	166 10 5	.....	166 10 5	.....	....	.....
1,00,691 6 5	10,948 2 6½	1,841 0 10	12,789 3 4½	4,996 13 5	4,757 9 3	9,754 6 8
9,285 10 1½	....	.....	3,565 11 7	.....	.....	....
1,09,887 0 6½	10,948 2 6½	1,841 0 10	16,354 14 11½	4,996 13 5	4,757 9 3	9,754 6 8
4,583 4 11	.....	.....	0 4 0	....	.....	....
1,14,470 5 5½	10,948 2 6½	1,841 0 10	16,355 2 11½	4,996 13 5	4,757 9 3	9,754 6 8

Memo explaining the causes of increase or decrease in the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bavda State for 1890-91 as compared with those for 1889-90.

NOTE.—The causes of increase or decrease in any Item not exceeding Rs. 200 in amount whether coming under the sub-head of "ordinary" or "extraordinary" are not given.

RECEIPTS.

Increase.

Items Nos. 6 and 14 being under Rs. 200 call for no explanation.

Item No. 1 (Extraordinary).—The increase represents the amount of the pay and Bhatta of Karkuns employed to settle Jamabandi and collect departmentally the revenues of certain Khoti villages, which was recovered from the Khots concerned.

Item No. 2.—More was fetched by sale of increased produce and high rates of Hirda berry.

Item No. 4.—Compensation due by the Kolhapur State for 1889-90 was received during the year.

Item No. 16.—The amount of interest accrued on invested funds was adjusted in the accounts this year.

Item No. 18.—A larger quantity of grass was sold.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Being insignificant require no remark.

Item No. 1 (Ordinary).—Less revenue was collected.

Item No. 7.— The amounts of fees and fines realized was less.

Item No. 15.—An extra amount was received last year by sale of useless horses. There was no such income in 1890-91.

Item No. 17 — Less quantity of grain was sold.

Item No. 19.—The collections on account of one anna cess were less.

A.—(Debts and Deposits).—A smaller amount was recovered out of "Advances".

EXPENDITURE.

Increase.

Items Nos. 7, 8, 12, 21 and 22.—Being under Rs. 200 call for no remark.

Item No. 1 (Extraordinary).—Outstanding balances of revenue for former years being irrecoverable were written off.

Item No. 11 (Ordinary).— Salaries of Masters in arrears were disbursed.

Item No. 14.—More was spent on the repairs of a portion of Kolhapur and Bavda road. The Paga building was renewed.

Item No. 17.—A new charge incurred on account of the census operations.

Item No. 20 (Ordinary).—Represents the expenses of the Chief's new marriage includiug the cost of ornaments.

A (Debts and deposits).—Less amount was advanced.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 12.—Being small no comment is necessary.

Item No. 1 (Ordinary).—The arrears of Judi on Vatans in the Konkan due to the British Government were paid off in 1889-90.

Item No. 2.—Less was disbursed on account of salaries.

Item No. 10.—Salaries for 2 closing months of the year were not disbursed during the year; the non-supply of uniform to the Police this year also accounts for the decrease.

Item No. 15.—The service commutation payable to the Kolhapur Government for the year was not paid. No new horses were purchased as in last year.

Item No. 20.—Tents and bullocks for labour carts were purchased in 1889-90. There was no such extra expenditure this year.

61. *Local Funds.*—These comprehend income from 2 sources only in this State viz. (1) One anna local cess and (2) Cattle-Pound fines &c. The collections in the year under review, 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,695-11-6 against 3,900-9-6 in the year previous.

62. *Alienation.*—The Chief is empowered to dispose of all original cases relating to Jadid Inams. There were 75 cases of succession enquiries; of them 12 were disposed of in all of which holdings were continued.

63. *Abkari.*—The Chief had a right to manufacture and sell liquor within the limits of his State, which has been redeemed by the parent State on payment of a fixed amount of compensation, viz. Rs. 971.

64. *Stamps.*—The sale proceeds of general stamps in the year under report amounted Rs. 437 against 515-14-0.

65. *Police.*—The strength of the regular Police was 23, as in the last year 1889 and its cost amounted to Rs. 1441-10-0. The Police are under the Chief's own control and orders.

66. *Village Police.*—There are 67 Police Patils in this State but none of them have been invested with powers under section 16 of the Village Police Act, Bombay (Act VIII of 1867). The same remarks as are made in respect of the Vishalgad Shet sanadis, Police &c. apply to those of this State also.

67. During the year, under review (1890) 12 offences were reported to the Police, against 15 in the previous year; 6 persons were arrested and sent for

trial against 27 arrested and sent for trial in 1889. Of the 6 persons sent for trial, 3 were convicted and 3 acquitted or discharged against 16 convicted and, 11 acquitted or discharged in the next preceding year. The percentage of conviction in 1890 is lower as compared with that in 1889, but considering the small number of persons tried no explanation would seem to be necessary.

67*a*. The value of the property stolen during the year 1890, was Rs. 92-2-6, of which Rs. 26-1-6 or nearly 28·26 per cent was recovered against Rs. 27-3-0 stolen and Rupees 13-2-0 or 50 percent recovered in 1889.

Criminal Courts.

68. The Chief, who exercises the powers of a Sessions Court, being authorized to try offences punishable with imprisonment extending to seven years and also those of a 1st Class Magistrate, and his Karbhari, who exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, tried together 37 persons during the year under review; of these 11 were convicted and 26 acquitted or discharged. There was no case committed to the Court of Sessions (*i. e.* of the Chief) for trial. The number of cases tried was 20, of which 4 were disposed of by the Chief as 1st Class Magistrate and 16 by his Karbahri. There was one appeal preferred against the decision of the Karbhari in which the conviction and sentence were upheld. Of the 9 persons tried by the Chief 3 were found guilty and 6 acquitted.

69. *Civil Courts.*—The Chief exercises in appeals and in original suits the powers of a District Judge, subject to appeal to the Council of Administration. There were no original suits in the Chief's Court during the year under report; but 11 appeals were preferred to his Court from his Karbhari's decisions, all of which were disposed of. In 8 appeals the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed; in 2, they were reversed and one was otherwise disposed of. The avarage duration was 5 months and 6 days, as compared with 4 months and 24 days in the preceding year 1889.

70. The number of suits for trial in the Karbhari's Court, who exercises the powers of a Munsiff was during the year (1890) 124 against 165 in 1889; of these 124, 31 were decided exparte against 70 in 1889; 19 were admitted and compounded against 20, and 13 were struck off the file against 20 and 11 were otherwise disposed of against 36, leaving a balance of 50 against 19 in the previous year 1889, at the close of the year.

71. The average duration of suits was 3 months and 16 days as contrasted with 4 months and 24 days in the previous year (1889).

72. There were 139 applications for execution of decrees against 166 in the preceding year (1889). 106 applications were disposed of during the year (1890) against 108 in 1889, and the closing balance was 33 against 58 in 1889.

73. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was in 1890-91. 33 against 36 in 1889-90. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 132-11-0 against Rupees 219-12-0.

74. *Public Works.*—Rupees 7,637-8-0 were spent on Public Works against Rupees 6,105 in 1889-90. The increase is explained by the fact that more was spent on Kolhapur and Bavda road repairs.

75. *Vaccination.*—During the year (1890-91) there were 1133 primary operations, of which 1098 were successful against 1547 and 1542 respectively in 1889-90. The re-vaccinations numbered 398 against 456 in 1889-90. Of these (398), 303 were successful cases against 371 in 1889-90.

76. *Education.*—The number of day Schools for boys was 7 with 347 scholars against 7 schools and 375 scholars in 1889-90. There were besides 2 aided schools attended by 70 pupils against 2 schools and 81 pupils in 1889-90.

KAGAL.

77. Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarjarao Vazarat Má-áb the young Chief completed his 15th year on 3rd January 1891. As he is associated with H. H. the Raja (who is his brother) he is studying under the care of Mr. Fraser the Raja's Tutor and Guardian. As a full account of his progress is given in Mr. Fraser's report, which is appended to this chapter, it seems superfluous to repeat it here, or to submit any remark beyond observing that his general progress and conduct were satisfactory throughout the year under report.

78. By reason of the Chief's minority, the State was, as hitherto, directly managed by the Darbar, subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C. during the year.

79. The general management of the State is succinctly reviewed below :—

80. *Revenue and Finance.*—A tabulated statement comparing the income and expenditure of the State for the Fasli year (1300) under review (ending 5th June 1891) with the preceding year (Fasli 1299) is prepared according to the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889 and hereto appended. The other abstract statements called for as per the said resolution follow in their due order :—

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Remarks- Chief's own balances.
1887-88.	3,40,931 8 0	2,14,653 14 8½	1,88,607 15 8½	3,66,977 7 0	3,58,563 9 10
1888-89.	3,66,977 7 0	3,32,444 10 10	3,34,095 4 3	3,65,326 13 7	3,59,951 7 6
1889-90.	3,63,826 13 7	2,13,286 0 8½	1,91,944 9 ½	3,85,168 5 3	3,79,494 12 11
1890-91.	3,85,168 5 3	1,91,180 6 10	1,77,483 4 8	3,98,865 7 5	3,92,796 9 11

Columns 2 and 5 comprise "debts and deposits". The figures in columns 3

and 4 include "debts, deposits and advances" as well as alienations adjusted in the accounts. The column of remarks shows the Chief's own balances at the close of each year. The 2 headings referred to above are shown separately in Statements Nos. II and III following this.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General.....	40,137 0 8	1,69,682 12 2	18,144 14 11½	17,24[illegible]
2.	Judicial	5,155 12 11	2,370 15 7	4,267 2 8	4,52[illegible] 14 10
3.	Revenue	1,18,489 5 4	1,15,859 4 10	1,25,114 2 7	1,21,31[illegible] 14 9
4.	Military	.....	.....	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 10 1
	Total...	1,63,782 2 11	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	14,058 15 [illegible]	,87,913 0 7	1,47,526 4 2½	1,43,077 7 8
		[illegible] 6½	10,129 10 9	24,065 5 10	8,452 2 3
	Total...	1,77,841 2 5½	2,98,042 11 4	1,71,591 10 ½	1,51,529 9 11
6.	Alienation.....	36,812 12 3	34,401 15 6	41,694 6 8	39,650 12 11
	Grand Total...	2,14,653 14 8¼	3,32,444 10 10	2,13,286 0 8½	1,91,180 6 10

The total receipts during the year under report fall short of those in the next preceding year, 1889-90, by Rs. 4,448-12-6½. The decrease of Rs. 904-4-1½ under the 1st Head is only nominal, as the amount of Abkari compensation payable by the Kolhapur State to this was not brought to accounts during the year. The apparent falling off under the 3rd Head is explained by the fact that the amount of interest realized on invested capital, as adjusted in the accounts of the State during the year, was less. The excess in the 2nd Head represents mainly a larger amount of Registration fees received.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General	97,995 6 3¼	2,46,057 2 8	1,05,920 15 11½	95,538 14 8
2.	Judicial	5,555 15 4	6,474 5 6	5,790 14 5	5,921 8 7
3.	Revenue	16,132 5 3	15,794 7 5	12,957 7 11	12,736 5 5
4.	Military	4,435 10 5	3,983 11 7	4,422 3 2	4,251 13 5
	Total...	1,24,119 5 3¼	2,72,309 11 2	1,29,091 9 5½	1,18,448 10 1
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	27,675 14 2	27,383 9 7	21,158 8 11	19,383 13 8
	Total...	1,51,795 3 5¼	2,99,693 4 9	1,50,250 2 4½	1,37,832 7 9
6.	Alienation	36,812 12 3	34,401 15 6	41,694 6 8	39,650 12 11
	Grand Total...	1,88,607 15 8¼	3,34,095 4 3	1,91,944 9 ½	1,77,483 4 8

The total net expenditure in 1890-91 is less than that in 1889-90 by Rs. 10,642-15-4½.

As regards Heading No. 1, less was spent on Public Works. The decrease under No. 3 is due to the absence of clothing expenses during the year under report, no dress being issued to peons.

The increase in the Judicial Department (No. 3) was on account of books supplied to the Registration Office.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

KAGAL STATE

FOR

1890-91.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Kagal State,

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	1,04,629 8 8	608 14 8	1,05,238 7 4	1,06,402 11 9	872 14 6
2	Forest	918 8 6	.....	918 8 6	816 4 0	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	318 10 7	.....	318 10 7	307 10 4	.....
4	Abkari	3,314 0 0	.....	3,314 0 0	448 0 0	.....
5	Stamps	2,317 10 0	.....	2,317 10 0	1,705 3 0	.....
6	Sayar	712 15 3	.....	712 15 3	816 4 9	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,843 2 11	.....	2,843 2 11	2,377 8 0	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	....	....	.....
9	Registration	1,421 6 0	.....	1,421 6 0	2,145 7 0	.....
10	Police	.....	2 9 9	2 9 9	.....	1 15 3
11	Education	739 9 11	.....	739 9 11	703 4 3	.....
12	Medical	.....	13 2 7	13 2 7	.....	31 6 3
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
14	Public Works	.....	4,072 14 8	4,072 14 8	.....	474 18 9
15	Military	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Interest	.....	17,925 8 11	17,925 8 11	.....	12,095 12 9
17	Miscellaneous	.....	1,285 2 9½	1,285 2 9½	.....	7,475 5 0
18	Kuran	212 14 7	.....	212 14 7	290 0 6	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	6,189 8 5	.....	6,199 8 5	6,202 14 1	.....
20	Khasgi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,23,617 14 10	23,908 5 4½	1,47,526 4 2½	1,22,125 4 2	20,952 3 6
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	24,065 5 10	.....	.....
	Total...	1,23,617 14 10	23,908 5 4½	1,71,591 10 ½	1,22,125 4 2	20,952 3 6
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	41,694 6 8	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	1,23,617 14 10	23,908 5 4½	2,13,286 0 8½	1,22,125 4 2	20,952 3 6

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,07,275 10 3	1,773 3 1	263 15 10	2,037 2 11	.....	.....	.....
816 4 0	.....	.....	.....	102 4 6	.....	102 4 6
307 10 4	.....	.....	.....	11 0 3	.....	11 0 3
448 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,866 0 0	.....	2,866 0 0
1,705 3 0	.....	.....	.....	612 7 0	.....	612 7 0
816 4 9	103 5 6	.....	103 5 6	.....	.....	.....
2,377 8 6	.....	.....	.....	465 10 5	.....	465 10 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,145 7 0	724 1 0	.....	724 1 0	.....	.....	.....
1 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 6	0 10 6
703 4 3	.....	.....	.....	36 5 8	.....	36 5 8
31 6 3	.....	18 3 8	18 3 8	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
474 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,598 0 11	3,598 0 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,095 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,329 12 2	5,329 12 2
7,475 5 0	.....	6,190 2 2½	6,190 2 2½	.....	.....	.....
200 0 6	.....	.....	.....	12 14 1	.....	12 14 1
6,202 14 1	13 5 8	.....	13 5 8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,42,077 7 3	2,613 15 3	6,472 5 8½	9,086 4 11½	4,106 9 11	9,428 7 7	13,535 1 6
8,452 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,613 3 7
1,51,529 9 11	2,613 15 3	6,472 5 8½	9,086 4 11½	4,106 9 11	9,428 7 7	29,148 5 1
39,650 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043 2 9
1,91,180 6 10	2,613 15 3	6,472 5 8½	9,086 4 11½	4,106 9 11	9,428 7 7	31,191 14 10

No	Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	12,227 3 9	730 4 2	12,957 7 11	11,472 14 2	1,263 7 3
2	Forest	586 12 6	....	586 12 6	844 12 1	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
5	Stamps	562 11 8	.....	562 11 8	494 8 0	....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,414 12 7	60 0 0	2,474 12 7	2,472 15 7	.....
8	Jail	90 5 10	.....	90 5 10	185 4 5	.....
9	Registration	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0	166 5 4	....
10	Police	3,128 4 0	1 8 0	3,129 12 0	3,042 2 3	54 13 0
11	Education	5,659 8 11	.....	5,659 8 11	6,013 13 6	.....
12	Medical	1,387 12 6	.....	1,387 12 6	1,645 3 1	34 6 10
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	8,897 6 6	25,438 6 7	34,335 13 1	8,018 8 1	8,080 15 0
15	Military	4,422 3 2	.....	4,422 3 2	4,251 13 5	....
16	Interest	.....	316 12 10	316 12 10	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	1,266 12 8	432 6 8	1,699 3 4	1,368 0 6	4,758 14 0
18	Kuran	2,942 6 11	.....	2,942 6 11	3,216 13 11	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	61 4 6	4 14 0	66 2 6	76 6 6	.....
20	Khasgi Department	30 114 6 11½	11,716 14 7	41,831 5 6½	29,397 12 4	14,024 12 2
21	Allowances	11,907 1 6	51 0 0	11,958 1 6	12,279 5 2	3 0 0
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	4,574 4 8	.....	4,574 4 8	5,261 13 4	....
	Total	90,339 6 7½	38,752 2 10	1,29,991 9 5½	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3
A.	Debts Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	21,158 8 11	.....	.....
	Total	90,339 6 7½	38,752 2 10	1,50,250 2 4½	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	41,694 6 ½	.....	.....
	Grand Total	90,339 6 7½	38,752 2 10	1,91,944 9 ½	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3

for 1890-91 *as compared with those of the preceding year* 1889-90.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12,736 5 5	.....	533 3 1	533 3 1	754 5 7	.....	754 5 7
844 12 1	257 15 7	....	257 15 7	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
494 8 0	.....	.....	.....	68 3 8	.....	68 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,472 15 7	58 3 0	.....	58 3 0	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
185 4 5	94 14 7	.....	94 14 7	.....	.....	.....
166 5 4	70 5 4	.....	70 5 4	.....	.....	.....
3,096 15 3	.....	53 5 0	53 5 0	86 1 9	.....	86 1 9
6,013 13 6	354 4 7	.....	354 4 7	.....	.....	.....
1,679 8 1	257 4 9	34 6 10	291 11 7	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,099 7 1	.....	.....	.....	878 14 5	17,357 7 7	18,236 6 0
4,251 13 5	....	.....	.....	170 5 9	.....	170 5 9
.....	....	....	.....	.....	316 12 10	316 12 10
6,136 14 6	101 3 10	4,336 7 4	4,437 11 2	.....	.....	.....
3,216 13 11	274 7 0	.....	274 7 0	.....	.....	.....
76 6 6	15 2 0	.....	15 2 0	.....	4 14 0	4 14 0
48,432 8 6	.....	2,317 13 7	2,317 13 7	716 10 7½	.....	716 10 7½
12,282 5 2	372 3 8	.....	372 3 8	....	48 0 0	48 0 0
5,261 13 4	687 8 8	.....	687 8 8	.....	....	.....
1,18,448 10 1	2,543 9 0	7,275 3 10	9,818 12 10	2,674 9 9½	17,787 2 5	20,461 12 2½
19,383 13 8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774 11 3
1,37,832 7 9	2,543 9 0	7,275 3 10	9,818 12 10	2,674 9 9½	17,787 2 5	22,236 7 5½
39,650 12 11	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2,043 9 9
1,77,483 4 8	2,543 9 0	7,275 3 10	9,818 12 10	2,674 9 9½	17,787 2 5	24,280 1 2½

Memo explaining the causes of increase, or, decrease in the Receipts and Disbursements of the Kagal State for the year 1890-91 as contrasted with those in 1889-90.

RECEIPTS.

Increase.

Items Nos. 6-12 and 19 bein insignificant (under Rs. 200) require no explanation.

No. 1—The increase is nominal, as the amount of remission granted was, for the sake of adjustment, shewn on the credit side.

No. 9—More documents were registered.

No. 17.—The Devasthan deposits and public contributions for repairing temples, wells &c. which heretofore used to be shewn under the "public works" was transferred to this heading during the year.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11 and 18 are trifling.

No. 4.—Abkari compensation payable by the Kolhapur State was not recovered during the year.

No. 5.—Less quantity of stamped paper was sold.

No. 7.—The Sale of Court fee stamps fetched a smaller amount.

No. 14.—Vide remarks against Item No. 17 under *increase.*

No. 16.—A larger amount of interest realized on invested Government securities was brought to account.

No. A.—(Deposits and debts) being a fluctuating Item needs no explanation.

No. B.—The Inam village of Shankarvadi lapsed to the State; also certain minor Inams.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Increase.

Items Nos. 7 (ordinary), 8, 9, 10 (extraordinary) and 19 (ordinary) are trifling.

Item No. 1 (extraordinary)—Shelves for record and new Jajams for Karbhari's Office were supplied.

No. 2.—In 1889-90, pay of forest servants was disbursed for a portion of the year, in 1890-91 for the whole year.

No. 11.—Same reason as for No. 2.

No. 12.—More medicines were purchased.

No. 17.—The amount of outstanding balances on account of certain Haks payable by the Sangli State was written off as being irrecoverable &c.

No. 18.—Fodder was purchased, the stock laid by having run short.

No. 20 (extraordinary)—Represents the cost of banquets given to His Highness the Raja and Bala Saheb Ghatge on the occasion of their marriages.

No. 21 (ordinary)—Arrears were disbursed.

No. 22.—New pensions were granted during the year.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 5-7 (extraordinary), 10 (ordinary) 15, 19 (extraordinary), 21 (extraordinary) are too small.

No. 1 (ordinary)—No clothing was issued to peons.

No. 14.—Less was spent.

No. 16.—No new Government securities having been purchased, no payment on account of interest accrued on such notes was paid.

No. 20 (ordinary)—In 1889-90 expenses on account of a pilgrimage to Gokarn of the late Chief's adoptive mother was incurred. There was no such outlay in the year under review.

Item A.—Less amount was advanced; is subject to fluctuations.

Item B.—Vide remarks against this Item under "Receipts".

Local Funds.

81. These comprehend income from 2 sources only in this State viz:—

(1) One anna local cess and (2) Cattle pound fines &c.; the income from the former amounted to Rs. 5,894-8-1 and that from the latter to Rs. 308-6-0. As the revenue in question is mixed up with the general revenues and no separate accounts kept of their expenditure, the precise amount spent on public works out of these funds cannot be stated; but it may be safely asserted that the aggregate outlay on education and public works by the State far exceeds the aforesaid income; in the year under review (1890-91), the sum spent on Education alone amounted to Rs. 6,013 and odd. The public works, including State buildings, cost Rs. 16,099 and odd.

82. *Alienations.*—61 cases of succession to Personal and service Inams were disposed of by the Chief Revenue Officer. In 50 of them, holdings were continued and in the rest (11) they were resumed. Besides the above, orders for substituting the names of heirs to the last holders whose claims had been in former inquiries allowed were issued in 72 cases by that Officer.

83. *Takavi and Remissions*—Both the advances and recoveries under this head were nil during the year.

84. *Customs, Salt, Opium, and excise, Toll Funds and Transit duties,*—No revenue is derived from any of these sources.

85. *Abkari.*—The right of making and selling liquor within the limits of the State has been redeemed by the parent State of Kolhapur for a fixed

annual sum of Rs. (4,000) payable for a period of 5 years from the Fasli year 1300 inclusive.

86. *Stamps.*—The sale proceeds of general stamps amounted to Rs. 1,705-3-0 and those of Court fee stamps to Rs. 1,264-6-0.

87. *Police.*—The strength of the regular Police was 32 the same as in the previous year. Its cost amounted to Rs. 3,098-7-7.

88. *Village Police.*—There are 61 Police Patils in this State. The same remarks as are made in respect of the Vishalgad Shet Sanadi peons and Police Patils &c. apply to those of this State also.

89. During the year under review 27 offences were reported to the Police against 17 in the last year. 15 persons were arrested and 13 sent for trial against 27 arrested and sent for trial in the last year. Of 13 persons sent for trial 12 were convicted and 1 acquitted or discharged against 24 convicted and 2 acquitted or discharged in 1889; the percentage being 85·71 against 88·8.

90. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,553-10-11 of which Rs. 5,287-12-5 or 95·21 percent were recovered against Rs. 738-12-0 stolen and Rs. 135 recovered or nearly 18·33 percent in the last year.

91. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari and his Avalkarkun who exercise the powers of 1st and 3rd class Magistrates respectively tried together 141 persons, of whom 50 were convicted and 91 were discharged without trial. There were three appeals preferred against the decisions of the 1st class Magistrate, in two of which the convictions and sentences were upheld and in one the sentence was modified. There was one appeal preferred against the decisions of the 3rd class Magistrate which remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

92. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari exercises the powers of a Munsiff and tries suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value. His decisions are subject to appeal to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

During the year ending 31st December 1890 there were 216 suits for disposal in the Court of the Karbhari, against 202 in the last year; of these (216) suits, 97 were decided exparte against 71 in the year previous; 30 were admitted and compromised against 26; 21 struck off the file against 37; and 30 were disposed of otherwise, leaving a balance of 38, against 33 and 35 respectively, at the end of the year.

93. The average duration of suits was 3 months and 14 days against 6 months and 15 days in the last year.

94. The applications for execution of decrees numbered 105 in 1890 against 133 in 1889. 92 applications were disposed of against 105 in the year previous.

95. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 377 against 299 in 1889-90 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,858-10-0 against Rs. 1436-2-0.

96. *Public Works.*—The amount of Rs. 16,099-7-1 was spent on Public Works during the year under review against Rs. 29,613 in 1889-90. The decrease is explained by the fact that fewer original works were carried out during the year.

Note.—With a view to improve the water supply to the Chief's Wada and the town of Kagal, a project for building a new Tank in the vicinity of the town has been under the consideration of the Council. The State Overseer has been ordered to prepare a plan and an estimate of the cost of the proposed work and to submit them to the State Executive Engineer for the approval and sanction of the Council. On receipt of these papers final orders will be issued to take the work in hand roughly calculating the work will cost upwards of a lakh and a half.

97. *Vaccination.*—During the year 1890-91 there were 1754 primary operations, of which 1701 were successful against 1917 and 1868 respectively in 1889-90. The revaccinations numbered 276 against 184 in 1889-90. Of these 215 were successful cases against 128 in 1889-90.

98. *Dispensary.*—It appears from the report of the Darbar Surgeon that the Dispensary at Kagal was well managed during the year under report.

99. *Education.*—The number of boys' day and night Schools was 12 the same as in last year with an attendance of 827 pupils against 853 in 1889-90. In addition to the above there were 2 girls' schools which were attended by 115 girls. Besides there was 1 aided vernacular school attended by 27 pupils.

ICHALKARANJI.

100. The young Chief Narayanrao, alias, Baba Saheb Ghorpade has now completed the 20th year of his age. As reported last year, he has been attending the Elphinstone College in Bombay. The subjects of his study and the progress made by him are identical with those mentioned in Chapter I with regard to his colleague the Chief of Vishalgad, also his movements to and from the College. He was present by invitation at Kolhapur during the ceremony of the wedding of His Highness the Raja in April last. Narayanrao Baba Saheb however, in returning to Bombay in November 1890, made a short trip to Goa and the Konkan coast, visiting Madgaon, Panjim, Malvan, and Ratnagiri on his way which his colleague did not visit. In company with the Chief of Vishalgad he saw the Vehar lake and the Fort of Bassein; the Karla caves he saw alone.

101. His health was good throughout the year, except for the last two months when he suffered now and then from slight attacks of fever and cold which have told upon his health to some extent.

102. He passed an examination in Roman Law and general jurisprudence held at the end of September 1890 and took a high place in the 2nd class, as it appears from the report of Mr. R. R. Shirgaonkar his Tutor and guardian. In addition to attending the Law class and lectures the Chief is reported to have attended the High Court of Judicature in Bombay to learn the work done there for 2 hours every day.

103. The Chief was present besides at most of the Public meetings both at the Government House and at the houses of private individuals, mixing freely with the society of Bombay. On the eve of Professor Wordsworth's departure for England, the Chief gave an evening party at his residence in his honour, to which all the leading gentlemen of the European and Native communities were invited.

The Chief has been leading a very steady life and possesses very strong moral principles.

104. No circumstance deserving notice happened in his family during the year.

105. None of the Inam or farmed villages in this State were settled during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

106. A tabulated statement consisting of the receipts and disbursements during the Fasli years 1299 and 1300, corresponding with the Christian years terminating on the 5th of June 1890 and 1891, respectively, prepared according to the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 5700 of 26th August 1889 (Vide Appendix XVII is hereto annexed).

The 3 abstract statements furnishing the required statistics for the past 4 years are subjoined :—

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Remarks. Chief's own balances.
1887-88.	2,75,463 7 7	3,35,112 6 9	3,20,202 7 9	2,90,373 6 7	Opening balance Rs. 2,71,703-9-10½ Closing balance Rs. 2,72,730-2-7.
1888-89.	2,90,373 6 7	2,53,986 13 2	2,76,763 8 8	2,67,596 11 1	Rs. 64,252-10-10.
1889-90.	2,67,596 11 1	2,56,037 9 7½	3,05,904 15 11½	2,17,729 4 9	„ 2,13,235-12-9
1890-91.	2,17,729 4 9	3,01,313 13 2	3,09,489 8 1½	2,09,553 9 9½	„ 1,67,760-9-6 (remaining after deducting debts amounting to Rs. 41-793-0-3½ from invested funds).

Columns 2 and 5 comprise debts and deposits. The figures in columns 3 and 4 include debts, deposits and advances as well as alienations adjusted in the accounts. The last column shews the Chief's own balances at the close of

the year. The amounts on account of "Debts and Deposits" and "Alienations" included in the gross receipts and disbursements in the above table are separately shewn in statements Nos. II. and III.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General.....	31,100 12 10½	29,726 3 11	22,245 15 9	20,992 14 2
2.	Judicial	4,233 0 3½	4,131 0 9	6,665 5 7	9,284 1 7
3.	Revenue	1,62,843 6 0	1,70,028 15 5	1,70,036 7 9½	1,73,373 9 6
4.	Military	227 14 0	87 4 6	190 10 3	27 2 0
	Total...	1,98,405 1 2	2,03,973 8 7	1,99,138 7 4½	2,03,677 11 3
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	95,973 9 3	11,221 6 1	18,307 0 9	59,124 15 9
	Total...	2,94,378 10 5	2,15,194 14 8	2,17,445 8 1½	2,62,802 11 0
6.	Alienation.....	40,733 12 4	38,791 14 6	38,592 1 6	38,511 2 2
	Grand Total...	3,35,112 6 9	2,53,986 13 2	2,56,037 9 7½	3,01,313 13 2

The total receipts of the Chief for the year under review exceed those of the previous year 1889-90 by Rs. 4,530-1-4½. The causes of variations under each of the 4 heads are:—

The falling off under No. 1 heading is due to a fall in the farm of the toll collections at the Ajra toll bar on the Gadhinglaj Sankheshvar Road.

The excess under Head No. 2 is due to the stamp receipts which hitherto used to be shewn under the Head No. 3 (Revenue) being transferred to this head.

The increase under the Revenue Department (Head No. 3) is owing to the amounts realized by sale of Hirda berry during the 2 years viz. 1889-90 and 1890-91 being brought to account in the latter year, also to increased produce in 1890-91.

The decrease under Head No. 4 is trifling.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General	1,79,861 4 9½	1,28,776 5 11	1,61,340 7 1	1,53,912 11 10
2.	Judicial	12,226 0 8	13,470 9 5	12,473 3 1	13,320 14 2
3.	Revenue	45,235 0 11	41,934 2 11	43,536 0 5	55,909 10 11
4.	Military	29,964 6 4	27,037 13 4	28,980 0 1	27,029 11 5
	Total...	2,67,286 12 8½	2,11,218 15 7	2,46,329 10 8	2,50,173 0 4
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	12,181 14 8½	26,752 10 7	20,983 3 9½	20,805 5 7½
	Total...	2,79,468 11 5	2,37,971 10 2	2,67,312 14 5½	2,70,978 5 11½
6.	Alienation	40,733 12 4	38,791 14 6	38,592 1 6	38,511 2 2
	Grand Total...	3,20,202 7 9	2,76,763 8 8	3,05,904 15 11½	3,09,489 8 1½

The final financial result of the year under review 1890-91 contrasts very favourably with that of the year immediately preceding it, shewing a total decrease of Rs. 11,272-3-6 in the general expenditure. The large decrease under Head No. 1 is mainly attributable to less amount being spent on the Chief's palace and the Victoria Jubilee Bridge at Ajra, during the year; the former work is approaching completion, and the latter which had already been finished was opened to traffic during the year on 2nd December 1890. The increase under Head No. 2 is merely a result of adjustment of account, the stamp receipts which were hitherto credited to Head No. 3 being transferred to this Head. The small rise under Head No. 3 represents chiefly the expenses of redeeming the Chief's house at Poona from mortage. No new remounts were purchased during the year, hence the comparative decrease under Head No. 4.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

ICHALKARANJI STATE

FOR

1890-91.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Ichalkaranji State,

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	1,48,844 8 9	363 2 1½	1,49,207 10 10½	1,49,301 4 0	321 4 2
2	Forest	7,027 8 10	.....	7,027 8 10	12,227 12 3	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	5,663 0 0	.....	5,663 0 0	5,774 0 0	.....
5	Stamps	2,541 1 0	.....	2,541 1 0	2,630 13 0	.....
6	Sayar	495 11 5	.....	495 11 5	451 3 11	.....
7	Law and Justice	6,298 14 9	.....	6,298 14 9	4,399 1 8	5 0 9
8	Jail	.....	.....	....	....	.....
9	Registration	3,025 4 3	.....	3,025 4 3	3,955 1 2	.....
10	Police	.....	1 7 4	1 7 4	.....	1 12 0
11	Education	710 8 0	0 1 0	710 9 0	744 13 0	9 13 9
12	Medical	.....	11 5 3	11 5 3	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
14	Public Works	.....	1,342 12 8	1,342 12 8	.....	179 6 3
15	Military	.....	180 8 3	180 8 3	.....	27 2 0
16	Interest	.....	7,772 6 0	7,772 6 0	.....	7,774 8 4
17	Miscellaneous	.....	50 14 11	50 14 11	.....	41 1 0
18	Kuran	2,076 3 5	.....	2,076 3 5	2,667 4 2	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	12,413 7 0	.....	12,413 7 0	12,414 0 0	.....
20	Khasgi Department	.....	314 10 5	314 10 5	.....	254 5 10
	Total...	1,89,101 3 5	10,037 3 11½	1,99,138 7 4½	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	18,307 0 [illegible]9	.....	.....
	Total...	1,89,101 3 5	10,037 3 11½	2,17,445 8 1½	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	38,592 1 6	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	1,89,101 3 5	10,037 3 11½	2,56,037 9 7½	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1

No	Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	13,459 8 2	2,193 9 10	15,653 2 0	16,479 3 7	11,808 1 6
2	Forest	1,694 10 10	1,361 3 7	3,355 14 5	1,772 13 1	1,526 3 2
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
5	Stamps	325 2 0	614 0 0	939 2 0	201 5 8	580 7 2
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	4,895 8 0	276 11 10	5,172 3 10	5,250 8 1	356 15 7
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	192 1 7	.....
9	Registration	768 0 0	7 1 0	775 1 0	715 12 7	212 13 1
10	Police	5,340 10 3	154 15 9	5,495 10 0	5,468 8 4	285 0 6
11	Education	5,488 2 5	133 13 2	5,621 15 5	6,50 0 0	259 3 5
12	Medical	2,313 3 2	160 0 8	2,473 3 10	2,364 1 11	198 6 1
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	21,574 8 1	72,982 2 3	94,556 10 4	17,697 5 8	60,586 2 6
15	Military	20,896 14 11	4,509 3 3	25,406 2 2	25,020 1 10	1,106 12 10
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	18 3 4	1,034 14 2	1,052 1 6	18 3 4	207 5 7
18	Kuran	825 3 3	.....	825 3 3	839 0 0	63 12 9
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	291 6 0	182 10 11	474 0 11	214 1 4	.....
20	Khasgi Department	48,389 1 2	10,675 10 7	59,064 11 9	59,184 15 4	5,888 11 10
21	Allowances	24,332 2 7	.....	24,332 2 7	21,617 4 3	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	1,432 5 8	.....	1,432 5 8	1,500 9 0	....
23	Refunds	....	.....	.....	...	2,507 0 9
	Total	1,52,044 9 8	94,285 1 0	2,46,329 10 8	1,64,385 15 7	85,587 0 9
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	20,983 3 9½	.....	.....
	Total	1,52,044 9 8	94,285 1 0	2,67,312 14 5½	1,64,585 15 7	85,587 0 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	38,592 1 6	.....	.....
	Grand Total	1,52,044 9 8	94,285 1 0	3,05,904 15 11½	1,64,585 15 7	85,587 0 9

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,49,622 8 2	456 11 3	.....	456 11 3	.....	41 13 11½	41 13 11½
12,227 12 3	5,200 3 5	.....	5,200 3 5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,774 0 0	111 0 0	.....	111 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2,630 13 0	89 12 0	.....	89 12 0	.....	.....	.....
451 3 11	.....	.....	.....	44 7 6	.....	44 7 6
4,903 2 5	.....	3 0 9	3 0 9	1,399 13 1	.....	1,399 13 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,955 1 2	929 12 11	.....	929 12 11	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	.....	0 4 8	0 4 8	.....	.....	.....
754 10 9	34 5 0	9 12 9	44 1 9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5 3	11 5 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163 6 5	1,163 6 5
27 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 6 3	153 6 3
7,774 8 4	.....	2 2 4	2 2 4	.....	.....	.....
41 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 13 11	9 13 11
2,667 4 2	591 0 9	.....	591 0 9	.....	.....	.....
12,414 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 7 0	.....	4 7 0
264 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 4 7	60 4 7
2,93,677 11 3	7,412 13 4	15 4 6	7,428 1 10	1,448 11 7	1,440 2 4½	2,888 13 11½
59,124 15 9	.....	.....	40,817 15 0	.....	.....	.....
2,62,802 11 0	7,412 13 4	15 4 6	48,246 0 10	1,448 11 7	1,440 2 4½	2,888 13 11½
38,511 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 15 4
3,01,313 13 2	7,412 13 4	15 4 6	48,246 0 10	1,448 11 7	1,440 2 4½	2,969 13 3½

for 1890-91 *as compared with those of the preceding year* 1889-90.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28,287 5 1	3,019 11 6	9,614 7 8	12,634 3 1	.....	.....	....
3,299 0 3	78 2 3	164 15 7	243 1 10	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
781 12 10	.....	.....	.....	123 12 4	33 8 10	157 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,607 7 8	355 0 1	80 3 9	335 3 10	.....	.....	.....
192 1 7	192 1 7	.....	192 1 7	.....	.....	.....
928 9 8	.....	205 12 1	205 12 1	52 3 5	.....	52 3 5
5,753 8 10	127 14 1	130 0 9	257 14 10	.....	.....	.....
6,309 3 5	561 13 9	125 6 3	687 4 0	.....	.....	.....
2,562 8 0	50 14 9	38 5 5	89 4 2	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78,283 8 2	.....	.....	.....	3,877 2 5	12,395 15 9	16,273 2 2
26,126 14 8	4,123 2 11	....	4,123 2 11	.....	3,402 6 5	3,402 6 5
.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	826 8 7	826 8 7
902 12 9	13 12 9	63 12 9	77 9 6	.....	.....	.....
214 1 4	....	.....	.....	77 4 8	182 10 11	259 15 7
65,973 11 3	10,795 14 2	.....	10,795 14 2	....	4,786 14 9	4,786 14 9
21,617 4 3	.....	.....	.....	2,714 14 4	.....	2,714 14 4
1,500 9 0	68 3 4	.....	68 3 4	.....	....	.....
2,507 0 9	.....	2,507 0 9	2,507 0 9	.....	....	.....
2,50,173 0 4	19,386 11 1	12,930 1 0	32,316 12 1	6,845 5 2	21,628 1 3	28,473 6 5
20,805 5 7½	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 14 2
2,70,978 5 11½	19,386 11 1	12,930 1 0	32,316 12 1	6,845 5 2	21,628 1 3	28,661 4 7
38,511 2 2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	80 15 4
3,09,489 8 1½	19,386 11 1	12,930 1 0	32,316 12 1	6,845 5 2	21,628 1 3	28,742 3 11

Memo: explaining the causes of increase or decrease in the receipts and disbursements of the Ichalkaranji State for the year 1890-91, as compared with those for 1889-90.

Note.—Items under Rs. 200 are left out of consideration.

RECEIPTS.

Increase.

Items Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, and 16 being under Rs. 200 call for no remarks, whether they fall each under the subhead of ordinary or extraordinary.

Item No. 1.—The sale of building sites in the town of Ichalkaranji brought in more in the shape of Nazarana; also arrears of former years were recovered.

No. 2.—The proceeds of Hirda berry for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 were brought to account in the year under review; also the produce of the year was greater.

No. 9—More was received on account of registration fees.

No. 18—More grass was sold.

Decrease.

Items Nos. 1, 6, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 20 are insignificant.

No. 7—Less was recovered on account of Criminal fines.

No. 14—Last year old materials were sold. No such income was received during the year under review.

A. *Debts and deposits*—A loan was taken from the Kolhapur State to meet current expenditure, as there has been a heavy out-lay on the Chief's new palace under construction at Ichalkaranji for the past 3 years &c.

B. *Alienations*—Certain Inam lands were brought under assessment.

EXPENDITURE.

Increase.

Items Nos. 2, 8, 10, 12, 18, 22 are under Rs. 200 each whether ordinary or extraordinary and therefore need no remarks.

No. 1—Redemption of the Chief's Vada at Poona and payment of Babtis in arrears to Kolhapur Government account for the increase under both the sub-heads (extraordinary and ordinary respectively).

Item No. 7 (ordinary) Arrears of salary for a portion of the preceding year were disbursed.

No. 9 (extraordinary)—Registration books &c. were supplied.

No. 11—Arrears of salaries for a portion of the preceding year were paid off, also a new School was opened and additional Masters appointed.

No. 15—The increase is only nominal, as the cost of feed of remounts which used to be debited to the sub-head 'extraordinary' was carried to the proper sub-heading of 'ordinary'.

No. 20—Owing to the Chief's stay in Bombay for prosecuting his studies in the Arts College.

Item No. 23 *Refunds*—A new head was opened during the year.

Decrease.

Items Nos 5, 9, 19 are small.

No. 14—Less was spent on public works, as the Victoria Jubilee bridge at Ajra was completed during the year under review and the Chief's new palace at Ichalkaranji is approaching completion.

Item No. 15—Vide remarks against this Item under "Increase."

Item No. 17—In 1889-90 compensation was paid to the owner of a ground taken for building a dispensary on at Ichalkaranji.

Item No. 20—This decrease is nominal, being caused by the transfer of the Item from one sub-head to another viz. from "Extraordinary" to "Ordinary".

Item No. 21—In 1889-90, arrears of Haks were paid off. In 1890-91, there was no such disbursement; also less was disbursed, as some of the recepients did not drawn their allowances.

A. (Debts and deposits)—Difference is too small to require explanation.

B. (Alienations)—Vide remark under "*Increase*".

107. *Local Funds*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 12,414 against Rs. 12,418 of the preceding year.

108. *Alienation*—The Chief Revenue Officer decided 59 original cases relating to succession inquiries, in 54 of these the holdings were continued and in 5 they were resumed. In addition to the above alterations in the names of holders were sanctioned in 63 cases.

Takavi—Nil.

109. *Abkari*—The compensation received by this State on this account during the year under review was Rs. 5,774.

110. *Stamps*—The proceeds from the sale of stamps realized in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 2,631.

111. *Police*—The strength of the Police was 55, the same number as in last year, who were disciplined according to the British system. Its cost during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,435-2-9. These men were armed with battons and whips only.

112. *Village Police*—There are 73 Police Patils in this State and the same,

remarks as are made in respect of the Vishalgad Shet Sanadis and Police Patils apply to those of this State also.

113. During the year under report the number of offences reported to the Police was 54 against 33 in 1889. 49 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 43 arrested and sent for trial in the last year. Of these (49), 43 were convicted, 4 acquitted or discharged and 2 remain awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convicted to accused arrested was 87·75 against 81·39 in 1889.

114. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,483-8-1 of which Rs. 2,126-1-3 or 47·42 percent was recovered against Rs. 606-6-2 and Rs. 476-4-2 or 78·54 percent in the last year.

115. *Criminal Courts*—The Karbhari of Ichalkaranji and the Mamledar of Ajra exercise the powers of the 2nd Class Magistrate and the Avalkarkun of Ichalkaranji exercises the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate. They tried and disposed of, together, 344 persons during the year against 309 persons in 1889. Of these (344), 87 were convicted, 95 were discharged, 147 were acquitted leaving a balance of 15 awaiting trial against 116, 79, 109 and 5 respectively in 1889.

116. *Civil Court*—There is a stipendiary Munsiff at Ichalkaranji who tries suits up to Rs. 5,000 in value. His decisions are subject to an appeal to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

The number of suits for disposal during the year under review was 855, against 638, of which 179 were disposed of exparte against 133; 135 were admitted and compromised against 24; 27, struck off the file against 16, and 264 were otherwise disposed of leaving a balance 250, against 269 and 196 respectively in 1889.

117. The average duration of suits was 3 months and 7 days against 4 months and 8 days.

118. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 560 against 522. Of 560 applications 441 were disposed of against 407 in 1889.

119. *Registration*—The number of documents registered inclusive of those of the Ajra Taluka was 1,000 against 581 in the last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3,727-10-0 against Rs. 2,796-4-3 in the year previous.

120. *Public Works*—The amount of Rs. 78,283-8-2 was spent on Public Works during the year under review against Rs. 94,556-10-4 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributable to the fact that the Jubilee Bridge was completed and the Chief's Wada is approaching completion.

121. *Vaccination*—The number of primary vaccinations (inclusive of those

of the Ajra Taluka) was 1,738 of which 1,656 were successful against 1,971 and 1,810 respectively in the preceding year. The number of revaccinations during the year under review was 161 of which 105 were successful against 287 and 148 respectively in the year previous.

122. *Dispensary*—It appears from the report of the Darbar Surgeon that the Dispensary at Ichalkaranji was well managed during the year under review.

123. *Education*—The number of Schools remained the same viz. 17, of which 14 were boys' Schools (including 2 night Schools and 1 aided School) with an attendance of 966 pupils against 1,030 in the previous year; and 3 were girls' Schools attended by 123 girls against 120 in the last year.

KAPSHI STATE.

124. As mentioned in paragraphs 127 and 128 of the last report, the State continues to be directly managed by the Darbar under the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country. No final decision of the Government of Bombay on the question of succession has yet been received.

125. Under instructions of Government received through the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, arrangements have been made for giving a fitting education to Jayasinghrao, nephew of the late Senapati who now attends the Rajaram College and is assisted in his studies by a Tutor.

126. The Kapshi State consists of 10 whole villages besides a half of the village of Balikra and a hamlet called " Pir Vadi", with a total population of 13,226 souls and an area of about 35 square miles.

127. A long statement in the form of appendix XIII to Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889 is appended with remarks.

128. The subjoined 3 tabulated statements compare the financial condition of the State during the year under review, 1890-91, with that in the next preceding year 1889-90 only. Statistics for two more previous years as required by the Government Resolution above quoted cannot be given as the accounts for a number of years during the Administration of the late Chief have unfortunately not been made up. This work is taken in hand by the Karbhari but will take about 2 years to complete. The figures relating to opening balances &c. shown in the last year's report, paragraph 129, do not, it will be seen, tally with those given in the statement for the year, 1888-89; the reason is that the accounts being not made out then, the figures given were only approximate.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Remarks. Chief's own balances.
1889-90.	25,825 3 0	48,793 5 7	57,050 15 6	17,567 9 1	16,674 13 1
1890-91.	17,567 9 1	47,530 1 11	51,237 6 7	13,869 4 5	13,222 5 2

Note.—The above figures are inclusive of "Debts and Deposits" and "alienations adjusted in the State accounts.

These 2 heads will appear separately in the following Statements (Nos. II and III).

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91
1.	General.....	178 2 9	80 4 2
2.	Judicial	579 1 5	614 15 9
3.	Revenue	28,051 14 4	26,572 1 4
4.	Military (Horse)	1 0 0	4 1 6
	Total...	28,810 2 6	27,271 6 9
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	1,103 2 11	7,036 6 9
	Total...	29,913 5 5	34,307 13 6
6.	Alienations..... ...	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2
	Grand Total...	48,793 5 7	52,896 9 8

The above figures indicate a falling off of Rs. 1,538-11-9 in the Chief's revenue during 1890-91 as compared with that in 1889-90. This is conspicuous particularly under the Head "Revenue" and is explained by the fact that in the year 1889-90, a large amount was received in the shape of Nazarana levied on sale of occupancy rights; which was not the case in 1890-91. The increase under "Judicial" represents increased amounts of fees and fines recovered in Civil and Criminal cases respectively.

The decrease under "General" and increase under Military (Horse or Paga) being small items call for no comment.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General	11,849 12 11	10,541 12 5
2.	Judicial	1,123 5 6	2,066 11 8
3.	Revenue	5,883 7 8	14,901 12 8
4.	Military	1,354 13 10	3,407 6 4
	Total...	20,211 7 11	30,917 12 1
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	17,960 7 5	2,222 14 4
	Total...	38,171 15 4	33,140 10 5
6.	Alienations	18,879 0 2	18,583 12 2
	Grand Total...	57,050 7 9	51,729 6 7

A comparison of the above figures for the two years in question shows a general rise in the expenditure under all the heads except the "General", the fall in which is owing to the absence of the extra outlay during the year under report such as on account of the funeral obsequies of the late Chief which took place in the preceding year. The excesses under the other heads are explained thus :—

Judicial.—Owing to revision of salaries of Police and supply of uniform.

Revenue.—Debts were paid off. A large amount was spent in the shape of Counsel fees &c. in prosecuting certain claims of the State against the Kolhapur Government.

Military.—Arrears on account of service contribution to the Kolhapur Government were paid off. Advances made in former years for purchase of gram &c. to horses were adjusted in the accounts during the year.

The apparently large increase under "Debts and Deposits" in 1889-90 represents the amount remitted by this State for safe custody into the Kolhapur Huzur Treasury. In the year under report, a comparatively very small remittance was made.

Alienations.—The decrease is the result of enforcement of the Inam Yadahst by which the excesses discovered in certain Inam holdings were brought under assessment.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Land Revenue	24,443 14 9	24,067 13 6	... ...	376 1 3
2.	Forest	45 2 6	329 7 7	284 5 1	... ...
3.	Abkari	1,398 0 0	1,398 0 0	... ...	.....
4.	Stamps	492 0 0	492 0 0	... ...	.....
5.	Sayar	1,671 4 10	284 12 3	... ...	1,386 8 7
6.	Law and Justice	484 12 5	551 9 9	66 13 4	.....
7.	Police	18 1 9	4 3 6	... ...	13 14 3
8.	Military	1 0 0	4 1 6	3 1 6	... ..
9.	Interest	1 8 3	0 9 7	... ...	0 14 8
10.	Local Fund	255 6 0	138 13 1	... ...	116 8 11
	Total...	28,811 2 6	27,271 6 9	354 3 11	1,893 15 8
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances	1,103 2 11	7,036 6 9	5,933 3 10	.....
	Total..	29,914 5 5	34,307 13 6	6,287 7 9	1,893 15 8
B.	Alienations	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2	... ...	290 4 0
	Grand Total...	48,793 5 7	52,896 9 8	6,287 7 9	2,184 3 8
	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				
1.	Khasgi Department	11,182 11 1	8,769 3 5	... ...	2,413 7 8
2.	Land Revenue	4,548 12 7	13,936 2 9	9,387 6 2	.....
3.	Refund	... ...	437 6 7	437 6 7	.....
4.	Forest	34 12 3	14 1 3	... ...	20 11 0
5.	Law and Justice	130 11 6	95 3 0	... ...	35 8 6
6.	Jail	... .	28 7 6	28 7 6	.....
7.	Police	992 10 0	1,943 1 2	950 7 2	.....
8.	Public Works	309 1 3	967 0 8	657 15 5	.....
9.	Military	1,354 13 10	3,407 6 4	2,052 8 6	.....
10.	Education	114 3 0	114 3 0	.....	.....
11.	Miscellaneous	206 2 10	174 12 5	.... .	31 6 5
12.	Allowances	1,113 12 0	776 13 3	.. ...	336 14 9
13.	Medical	... .	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
14.	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	223 13 4	240 12 0	16 14 8	.....
15.	Funds	0 0 3	1 2 9	1 2 6	.....
	Total...	20,211 7 11	30,917 12 1	13,544 4 6	2,838 0 4
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances	17,960 7 5	2,222 14 4	... ...	15,737 9 1
	Total ..	38,171 15 4	33,140 10 5	13,544 4 6	18,575 9 5
B.	Alienations	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2	... ...	290 4 0
	Grand Total ..	51,050 15 6	51,729 6 7	13,544 4 6	18,865 13 5

Memo showing the causes of increase or decrease in the receipts and dis-

bursements of the Kapshi State for the year 1890-91 as compared with those for the preceding year 1889-90.

RECEIPTS.

There is a total net decrease of Rupees 1,539-11-9 in the State revenue from all sources after deductiug small items of increase under the heads of "Law and Justice" and Military (Paga) viz. Rs. 66-13-4 and Rs. 3-1-6 respectively, which being trifling, need no explanation of their causes.

The increase under "Forest" (Rs. 284-5-1) represents proceeds of fuel and rafters.

The decrease under Police, Interest, Local Funds (the last comprises only 1 anna local cess and Cattle Pound fines) are insignificant.

The decrease of Rs. 376-1-3 under "Land Revenue" is accounted for by the fact that in 1889-90 a larger amount of extra revenue in the shape of Nazarana levied on sale of occupancy rights.

The decrease of Rs 1,386-8-7 under "Sayar" is due to transfer of the ground rent to the "Land Revenue".

A. *Debts and Deposits.*—The increase is the result of adjustment of advance account.

B. Alienations.—The falling off is the result of enforcement of the Inam Yadasht, whereby, more Inam lands were brought under assessment.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year as contrasted with that in 1889-90 after deducting the decreases in certain Items, shows a net excess of Rupees 10,706-4-2.

Leaving out of consideration the small sums both in the columns of increase and decrease namely, Items Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15 the causes of the variation are explained below :—

Increase.

Item No. 2 *Land Revenue.*—Debts were paid off. Cost of prosecuting certain claims of Kapshi against the Kolhapur Government.

Item No. 3.—A new head was opened in the accounts under a circular order issued by the Darbar.

Item No. 7.—*Police.*—Salaries revised and uniform supplied.

Item No. 8 *Public Works.*—An old Bangalow and other State buildings were repaired.

Item No. 9 *Military.*—Service contribution in arrears was paid to Kolhapur. Advances made in former years were adjusted during the year.

Decrease.

Item No. 1 *Khasgi.*—In 1889-90, an extra expense had to be incurred on account of the funeral obsequies of the late Chief.

Item No. 12 *Allowances.*—Less was disbursed during the year.

A. *Debts and Deposits* and B. *Alienations.*—Vide remarks against these headings on the credit side.

129. *Local Funds.*—The one anna cess levied is paid to the Kolhapur State which manages and pays for the cost of Education of the Kapshi subjects and maintains in repair Dharmashallas and such works of public utility.

130. No Takavi is granted and the State derives no income from customs, salt, opium, excise, toll funds or transit duties.

131. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling country liquor in the limits of the State has been redeemed by the parent State (Kolhapur) on payment of a fixed sum of Rs. 1,398 per annum as compensation.

132. *Stamps.*—Kolhapur Stamps are used, the State receiving as compensation for loss of revenue on that account Rs. 492 per annum.

133. It may be mentioned here that the Kolhapur Government has appealed to His Excellency, the Secretary of State for India from the decision passed by the Government of Bombay in the matter of Kapshi's claims as regards the jurisdiction and right of disposal of Kadim Inams, *i. e.* grants of land made before the formation of the Kapshi State.

134. *Municipality.*—There is no duly constituted municipality at Kapshi, but a sum of Rs. 200 is paid by the Kolhapur State for the sanitation and conservation of the town out of the Local Funds received by it.

135. *Police.*—Information about this will be found in Chapter III in its proper place.

135*a*. Civil and Criminal work vide above remark.

JAHAGIRDARS.

Kagal Junior.

136. Dattajirao, *alias* Bala Saheb Ghatge, Sarjerao, the Chief of Kagal (Junior) completed his 17th year on 6th July 1891. As mentioned in paragraph 131 of the last report, he is studying in the Rajaram High School during the year under report, he was in the 5th Standard class and took a fair rank therein. He did specially well in English. He takes interest in his Sanskrit lessons, though, of course, he finds them difficult, as also he does his Mathematics. His health was good and his character excellent.

137. Being a minor the management of his Estate is conducted by a Kar-

bhari under the orders of the Council of Administration subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

138. The financial condition of the Estate during the year under review Fasli 1300 (1890-91) is compared with that of the next preceding year Fasli 1299 (1889-90) below :—

Description of Head or account.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursement.	Closing Balance.
Fasli 1299 (1889-90.)					
Chief's own	93,891 4 10	36,837 10 1	1,30,688 14 11	25,408 3 0	1,05,280 11 11
Advances	.....	5,599 15 4	5,599 15 4	3,348 14 0	2,251 1 4
Debts and Deposits ...	1,430 5 6	124 8 4	1,554 13 10	786 8 0	768 5 10
Alienations	.....	2,479 6 0	2,479 6 0	2,479 6 0	... ..
Total...	95,281 10 4	45,041 7 9	1,40,323 2 1	32,022 15 0	1,08,300 3 1

Description of Head or account.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
Fasli 1300 (1890-91)					
Chief's own	1,07,531 13 3	35,638 11 3	1,43,170 8 6	23,847 1 8	1,10,768 11 1
Advances	.....	10,392 12 7	10,392 12 7	18,947 8 4	
Debts and Deposits ...	768 5 10	1,087 9 2	1,855 15 0	133 8 4	1,722 6 8
Alienations	. ....	2,457 14 0	2,457 14 0	2,457 14 0	.....
Total...	1,08,300 3 1	49,576 15 0	1,57,877 2 1	45,386 0 4	1,12,491 1 9

It will be seen from the foregoing tabulated details, that the Chief's net receipts during the year under review (Rs. 35,638-11-3) fell off, as compared with those of the preceding year (Rs. 36,837-10-1), by Rupees 1,198-14-10. This fall is explained principally by the facts that in 1889-90 an extra income was received by recovery of certain old debts advanced by the late Chief and levy of Nazarana on sale of building sites. No such income was derived during the year under scrutiny.

The Chief's own expenditure during 1890-91 was also less than that in 1889-90 (Rs. 25,408-3-0—23,847-1-8) by Rs. 15,61-1-1. This decrease is mainly attributable to the absence in this year of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the previous year, viz. (1) for building a well and (2) for purchase of carriage horses.

The closing balance of the Chief for 1890-91 (Rs. 1,10,768-11-1) compares favourably with the corresponding balance for 1889-90, showing a increase of Rupees, 3,236-13 10. The balance in question (Rs. 1,10,768-11-1

includes a sum of Rs. 70, 200 invested in Government promissory notes. On the whole the fiscal management of this little Estate will appear to be fairly satisfactory.

Torgal.

139. Sambhaji Rao Saheb Sena Khaskil, the Chief, holds the revenue management of his Jahagir. Nothing worthy of notice occurred either in connection with the Chief or his Jahagir during the year under report.

Himmat Bahadar.

140. This young Sardar Udaji Rao Chavan alias, Aba Saheb attends the Sardars' Class in the Rajaram High School. His progress and conduct are reported to be good. Vide account about the Sardars' Class in Chapter VII and "Wards" under Chapter II of this Report.

141. The Sarlashkar continues to prosecute his studies in the Deccan College as reported last year. A brief notice of the finances of his estate will appear under the heading "Wards" referred to above.

No. 16 of 1891.

From

S. M. FRASER, Esquire, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the
Maharaja of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur,
and S. M. Country.

Dharwar, 11th February 1891.

Sir,

At your request I have the honour to submit a short account of the tour in Northern India, recently made by His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur and Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar. The places mentioned have been visited by many and read about by all, so that general familiarity with them may be assumed, and my descriptions, therefore, will be of the shortest.

Our party consisted of H. H. the Raja, his brother the Chief of Kagal, with their companions Buvasaheb Ingle and Dattajirao Ingle and 24 servants, and the Bhavnagar Kumar with his companion Kalubha of Minapur and 14 servants. His Highness left Kolhapur on the 16th Nov. and was joined by his friend Bhavsinhji and myself, from Kathiawar on the 17th at Kalyan. Our first halt was Nasik, reached at the uncomfortable hour of 3-30 A.M. In spite of their broken night, however, the Kumars were up in good time and visited the celebrated temples and bathing Ghats on the bank of the river Godavari. In the afternoon we drove out 5 miles to the Pandu Lena Caves, the memorials of a time when Nasik was a Buddhist and not a Brahmanical stronghold. The caves, however, are now venerated by orthodox Hindus and the local priest would have it that the figures in the Buddhist groups were those of Kavrav and Pandav heroes and Hindu deities.

Nasik gave the Raja his first experience of the drawbacks of his rank in a holy city. The compound of his bungalow was literally beset by swarms of the hungry Bhikshuks, for whom Nasik is notorious, and strong measures were required to keep them from pressing even into the verandah. Each one of the party, down to the humblest of the servants, was discovered by the hereditary priest of his family, and made to add his name to those already entered in the books. In the Raja's case there were two rival claimants for the honor (and profit) of his signature, and the dispute had to be settled by having nothing to do with either. Though it was explained that this tour was not a pilgrimage, the priests would

not let the Kumars entirely escape all ceremonies, and accordingly the next morning they bathed in the Ram Kund, the most holy of the many into which the bed of the river is divided, and paid a short round of visits to the numerous temples. In the evening, the Kumars gratified, by taking Pansupari at his house, Rao Bahadur Narayan Appaji Wad, Vice-President of the Municipality, &c., an old acquaintance of mine, who had kindly arranged for the bungalow they occupied.

The same night we left for Jabalpur, which, after a long day spent in the train, was reached early in the morning of the 20th. After breakfast at the bungalow, kindly lent by Mr. Gokuldas Shet, the party started to drive 11 miles to the Marble Rocks. The afternoon was spent in a walk to the fall where the Narbada narrows its volume into a channel only some 15 feet wide, and cuts its way into the deep passage between the 'Marble Rocks'. After sunset we rowed up the river between the white cliffs, and the light of a good moon and the stillness of evening brought out the effects of light and shade and the general prison-like seclusion of the scene, in which we had been rather disappointed in the day time from above. The return to Jabalpur was long and tedious, but we caught our train and the next morning, the 22nd, reached Allahabad.

Here the boys were put up in the Rewa Kothi, kindly lent by the Political Agent. Not much time was allowed them to rest before they were carried off to bathe at the sacred junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, the inevitable family priest having pounced on them even at the station. The Bhikshuks were not, however, so troublesome here as at Nasik. In the evening the Khusrabagh and the Albert Park were visited, and arrangements made to see the Fort next day.

The first object there was the Ashok Pillar, and close by we descended the under ground passage to the "Akshai-Vriksh" or imperishable tree, which is a trunk of a fig tree, rootless and branchless, fixed in a stone base, but supposed to throw out leaves and live for ever. When we saw it, however, there was not a leaf to be seen, and it looked as dead as it probably was. From the Fort we drove to the Muir College, and thence to the station *en-route* for Benares, which was reached that afternoon. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares had very kindly put his Kamacha Kothi at the disposal of the Kumars, and had also provided carriages, so that the party were most comfortable.

The next morning, the 24th, we took a boat and with an intelligent guide saw all the bathing ghats from the Dashashvamedh down to the Rajghat, close to the magnificent new Dufferin Railway Bridge. In this way can be obtained the best view of Benares, and all appreciated the general picturesque effect; detailed inspection, however, proved less agreeable, when we took to the carriages and drove through the town. On the ruins of the old temple of Vishveshvar, in the holiest quarter of the city, the Kumars noticed the mosque built by Aurangzeb, and this concrete instance of that Emperor's bigoted persecution of the Hindus will fix his character in their minds more forcibly than any words of their history book. Close by are the Golden temple, the Dnyân-Kup or "well of knowledge" and many other spots of peculiar sanctity, the odour of which disgusted the boys as

much as myself. The next day, however, they had to make a closer acquaintance with the same parts under the wing of their priests, and also bathed in the Ganges. His Highness the Raja had the strength of mind to flatly refuse to dip in the Manikarnika well, the foulest and holiest water of all, which much scandalized, I fear, his spiritual guide.

In the evening we again took a boat and were fortunate enough to see many of the Ghats illuminated with buttis, on account of the Vaikuntha Chaturdashi. On the 25th we crossed the river in the Maharaja of Benares' barge to pay a return visit to His Highness at Ramnagar. His Highness the Raja and the Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji were received with a salute and all honors, and carried away a pleasant recollection of the courtesy shown them. On the 26th having done all the sights of Benares, we left for Calcutta and arrived on the morning of the 27th.

The boys were not long in making comparisons with Bombay, and the first point noticed in favour of Calcutta was the climate, which during our stay was charmingly fresh. The Zoological and other gardens, and the splendid great Maidan, all with their fresh green grass contrasted favourably with the dried up Bombay Esplanade, but all agreed that our public buildings were finer individually than those of the "City of palaces", and that even the drive along the Hugli with its shipping, could not make up for the view from Malabar Hill. His Highness was quick to notice that though the horses in the streets were generally fine, the tramway horses, and the tram cars too were much inferior to those in Bombay, and in many little points, I was glad to find the Kumars showing their observation by criticisms and comparisons.

On the second morning, we visited the Mint, the largest in the world, and were shown the process of turning out coin, down to the final automatical testing of each piece. Copper coin was being stamped for the East African Company, bearing a device very like that on the old East India Company's pieces.

Darjiling formed part of our programme, and as it was settled to divide our stay in Calcutta, we started on the 29th. Near Barrackpur the train passed through a cloud of locusts, which literally blackened the sky, the first time the Kumars had a sight of this pest in such numbers. The river was crossed about 9-30 P.M. at the Sara Ghat, the voyage owing to the shifting of the channel, taking over half an hour. The night was fine with a bright moon, and the Kumars could not have had a more pleasant first experience of steamer travelling. An old tea-planter rather amused me by whispering as a piece of news that there was a Raja on board and pointing out Mr. Gokhale senior, who, wisely taking care of his asthma, sat wrapped to his eyes in shawls. On another occasion the Raja was shown me correctly enough, but he would have been tickled to hear the other boys described as his sons !

Next morning our eyes were met by the snowy peaks of the Himalayan range, and we soon found ourselves at Silliguri and changing the North Bengal State Railway for the tram Railway which does the 50 miles up to Darjiling. Though of only 2 feet guage, the line is solidly built, and the powerful little

engines carry the cars up over 1000 feet in the hour. The tram follows the cart road and works its way up the face of the mountains by turning and doubling over its own path, in wonderfully sharp curves, which in places bend the cars almost into a loop, and again put them on two bends at once like the letter "S" or a snake. The jungle scenery at this season was a good deal like what we see on our own western ghats, but denser and adorned with strange tree ferns and creepers, and the views of the valleys dotted with lonely tea-planters' houses, and of the plains below were, of course, on a far larger scale than anything we had seen before. The journey up the mountains was alone almost worth coming for, though the enthusiasm of some was rather abated by the feeling resembling sea-sickness caused by the motion of the tram, the best testimony to its twisting course.

Darjiling was reached at 5 o'clock, and we were fortunately in time to see the snowy range by sunset which warmed the higher peaks with rosy tints in beautiful contrast with the dead white of the lower hills now deserted by the fading rays. The range is 40 miles away but the 28,000 feet of Kinchinjanga make it hang above the station and the clouds in a way that filled with fresh amazement at each view. No photograph that I have seen gives a true idea of its height. We were fortunate to arrive when we did, for the next day was less fine and on the third, heavy mist rolled up from the valleys and concealed the hills. We made a trip to Senchal, a hill six miles away, which is nearly 9,000 feet high and from which Mount Everest, 120 miles distant is to be seen, but the fog was too thick. Two days were, however, most pleasantly spent in rides about the station, made beautiful by the brilliant autumnal tints of the vegetation, and the boys thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the scenes and the strangeness of the bazars, the Buddhist temples, and the people, for these Nepalese and Tibetans were the first of Mongolian type they had come across. At this season there is no preparation of tea going on, so they could not see over a Factory, but the gardens about showed how the plant is cultivated.

The cold was intense, and here they first saw hoar frost on the ground and ice on the puddles, but though the climate most pleasantly recalled an English December to me, they and the servants naturally did not appreciate it so much and accordingly we cut our stay short, and leaving on the 3rd returned to Calcutta on the 4th.

Here we remained till the 9th, and the Kumars fully occupied the time with visits to the many sights of the city. The Zoological gardens interested them a good deal and they went several times. A good view of the shipping and the river was obtained on our trip by steam launch to the Botanical gardens, where we saw the famous Banian tree, which the Kumars, however, declared to be smaller than the Kabir-Wad near Broach.

Visits to the Museum, the Skating Rink, shopping, and an afternoon at the races filled up other days, and on one evening we saw "Hamlet" performed by a good English Company. This play His Highness had recently seen given in Marathi at Kolhapur, and he was full of criticisms on the merits of the two representations.

On the 8th, the Raja with Kumar Shri Bhavshinhji and the Chief of Kagal called on the Lieut. Governor Sir Steuart Bayley at Alipore. His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Calcutta on the 9th, and an attempt was made to arrange a visit to him, which, however, unfortunately could not be managed before our departure.

Leaving on the 9th, we turned our faces towards home and arrived at Lucknow on the 10th, where the party was comfortably accommodated in a house in the Kaisar Bagh belonging to the Kaparthala Darbar and obtained by the kind assistance of Baboo Ram Gopal Vidyant. With a good guide, who, of course, asserted that he had been inside during the siege, we went carefully over the positions in the Residency grounds, made famous in the defence of 1857. Even as they stand, the collections of detached buildings, though the walls are of thick masonry, look hardly capable of long defence, and the wonder is doubly increased when one is shown how near the bazars stood, which have now been cleared away. No account of the siege, however vivid, could bring home to our minds the real magnitude and heroism of the achievement as did a visit to the ruins on the spot.

From the Residency we turned to the various places marked by heavy fighting in the relief, the Shah Najaf, Kurshid Manzil, the Sicandra Bagh, and so by the quaint pile of the Martiniere to the Dilkhusha, used as a base by Sir Colin Campbell. At the Shah Najaf the breach effected by Peel's cannon has been filled up, but a tree stands close to a corner of the wall, which if it is not the same, might well be the one which the three sailors climbed at the assault. At the angle of the wall of the Sicandra Bagh the breach made and carried by the Highlanders is still to be seen, though the mound, where the 2,000 mutineers, then killed, lie buried, can hardly be distinguished.

The next day we saw the great Imambara with its splendid hall 300 ft. long, the Chatar Manzil, the Rumi Darwaza and Hoshainabad, which we admired a good deal, the more as we had not yet been spoilt by the marble magnificence of Agra and Delhi. The Wingfield Park is a great adornment to Lucknow, and we noticed here with envy, as at Calcutta, Benares and indeed everywhere north of Ajmere, the fine green turf which is never seen on the Bombay side so late as December.

Leaving on the night of the 12th we reached Agra the next morning, and found Raja Sir Dinkarrao, K.C.S.I. on the platform to receive His Highness. Appasaheb Patankar, a relation of His Highness, from Gwalior was also present with others and took off the whole party to the Gwalior Kothi, a handsomely furnished bungalow, where they were very comfortably accommodated during their stay. At Agra and near it there was much to see, so early in the afternoon we set off and went straight to the Taj Mahal.

Boys of sixteen are not as a rule very keen admirers of architecture but the Kumars were duly enthusiastic over the Taj, which His Highness declared ought to be one of the 7 wonders of the world if it is not. This is a

building which one need not be an expert to admire, and indeed it appears that experts are more frequently disappointed with it than uninstructed visitors. There is, no doubt, much truth in the criticism that the cube on which the dome stands is flat and barren of ornamentation, but the objection has force only when you stand so close under the platform as to lose sight of the dome, and when the pile is viewed as a whole from the end of the garden, say, through the arch of the entrance gate way, the avenue of dark green foliage, the stream in in the centre, the pure white of the marble against the blue sky, and the perfect proportion of the dome to the cube, form a picture which suggests no thought of the plainness of the lower part. The inferiority of the surroundings at the tombs of Humayun and Safdur Jung at Delhi, buildings of similar design to the Taj, allow one however to remember that there is force in the criticisms which have been made.

The marble screen round the tomb of Mumtaj Mahal inside, with its exquisite "pietra dura" ornamentation, and the reverberation in the dome, awakened by the chanting of the Mahomedan attendant, did not fail to charm us like all other visitors. From here, we crossed the river to the tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah, which, with its beautiful garden and the fine tracery of the screen work, is no mean rival to the Taj itself.

A drive home through the Bazar ended a good day's work. Next day, the 14th, we drove in the morning to Secundra to see the tomb of Akbar, a lofty building in several storeys, with a corridor on the top of exquisite marble "jali" work round the cenotaph. In the afternoon we took the Fort, and commenced with the Dewan-i-Am, the grenelated arches of which have been anything but improved in appearance by plastering the original red sand-stone white. Then on to the Gem Mosque, the Sultana's Jasmine bower, the Emperor's "Pachisi" board, the Sisham Mahall, or ladies' bath room, the glass-in-laid walls of which glittered effectively to the light of a torch, the Khas Mahall, the so called gates of Somnath, the Jahangir Mahall, and so out of the Fort by the Moti Musjid. This marvellous collection of buildings more than filled an afternoon with interest, but a description of them would be out of place here.

An early start was made next morning to drive 24 miles to Fattehpur Sikri. The cold was very keen, and almost throughout the day we found overcoats not only comfortable but necessary. The trip, however, well repaid the long drive, and few places that we visited had the peculiar interest of Akbar's well preserved palace. It is, however, rather a collection of palace buildings, for as the Raja and Bhavsinhji noticed, this was not their idea of a "Rajwada"; the different rooms not standing enclosed in four walls, but occupying buildings quite separate from one another, on the primitive nomad idea of a collection of tents.

As has been often remarked, a ramble through this place enables one to form a vivid picture of the daily routine of the great Emperor at home. One can follow him in imagination, from the simple small sleeping chamber in his morning visit to the great Durgah, and his old friend the Fakir Shaik Selim

Chisti, and thence to his sport from the Hiran Minar, a tower 70 ft. high studded quaintly with pegs like elephant tusks, by which the deer were driven past him. Next we can picture him returning by the Hathiya Pol, with its life-size stone elephants, to receive petitions and show himself to the people in the Dewan-i-Am, whence on council days he would retire with his ministers to the isolated Dewan-i-Khas, the unique design of which must have been his own idea. The domestic side too of the Emperor's life is suggested by the Pachisi pavement, and the Hide-and-seek house, where he would play with his ladies, and the five storied colonnade of the Panch Mahal, said to have been built for the children to play in. No palace, I fancy, is more suggestive of the character of its creator, and no clearer illustration could be offered of Akbar's religious toleration than this home at Fattehpur Sikri, where we find side by side the orthodox mosque, the Hindu temple for his Jodhpur Rani, the house for his Portuguese wife, (if tradition is correct) the gem palace of his Hindu minister Birbal and the pure Jain pavillion for his Hindu "Guru".

In the mutilation of the stone elephants, and of all figures in the carving, a fresh reminder appears too of the bigotry of Aurangzib, which spared the unorthodox ornamentation of his own ancestor no more than the temples of the Hindus themselves. The visit to this place cannot have failed to make the Kumars realize more clearly the contrast between these two Emperors, about which they have read. The monotony of this succession of what perhaps they considered almost too educational buildings, was relieved by watching a number of the villagers leap from the wall by the big gate into the well 80 ft. below. The foulness of the water alone made their exhibition, we thought, cheap at 4 annas a head.

Mention must just be made of the tomb of Sheik Selim Chisti, in the mosque compound, the marble screens of which surpass in lace-like delicacy even the best at Agra and Secundra. The old moollah, who showed us round, is a direct descendant of the old Fakir, and was an appropriate guide to a city which tradition says his ancestor induced Akbar to build.

The next day, the 16th, there was pansupari and a nautch at the Gwalior Kothi, and I had a long conversation with Raja Sir Dinkarrao, who took a great interest in His Highness and had stayed in Agra purposely to meet him. A second visit to the Taj and the Fort occupied the afternoon, and the next morning we left for Dehli.

The 18th was a busy day, but one was glad to be on the move, for the cold was even more keen than at Agra. First we drove to the ruined city of Ferozabad and the pillar of Ashoka. Then on to the old fort of Indraprastha, said to have been founded by Yudhisthira, the Mahabharat hero, and to have been restored by Humayun, but which had a nearer interest for us, as the fort out of which His Highness' ancestor, Shivaji, escaped in a basket from the clutches of Aurangzib in 1666. Thence we were taken to Humayun's tomb, the capture at which of the sons of Bahadur Shah by Hodson, recalled us from more ancient

to nearer history. When sight-seeing about Delhi one has to jump in thought a few hundred years at almost every turn and at some places, even as you stand.

Again taking to the carriages we drove to the tomb of Nizamuddin which is surrounded by a collection of other tombs, giving an opportunity of comparing marble "jali" work of different dates. Here the boys were entertained by more men who dived into a well, from a less height, however, than those at Futtehpore Sikri. Thence we went on to the Kutub Minar 11 miles out of Delhi, and at once climbed to the top, 238 feet. From much practice we were by this time in excellent training for stairs.

In its way the Minar creates almost as much admiration as the Taj; the general proportions are symmetrical and the varied flutings with the band of Arabic inscriptions and the four quaintly carved balconies, all add the variety needed in so long a shaft.

The view from the top is very interesting; on the west one sees the mounds which still mark the ancient Fort of the last Hindu who ever ruled here, while on the east lies Tughlakabad, and on the north the ruins which dot the plain all the way back to Indraprastha, Ferozabad and modern Delhi. The sight brings home to one vividly that this small area has been the scene of more history and more bloodshed than almost any spot in the world.

The boys made guesses all round as to the height of the Kutub-Minar and could hardly believe that it is 7 feet lower than the Taj at Agra.

Decending we visited the handsome gate-way of Alauddin, and the iron pillar, the last trace of the original Hindu rulers. The shaft which is of solid metal is 22 feet high, but the books vary as to the length under ground. All including Dattaji, succeeded in making their arms meet round the pillar standing with their backs to it, a test of future fortune which the guides insist on your trying. Our road hence took us past Safdar Jung's tomb, and Jaysingh's observatory. The next day, the 19th, we went first to the great Jumma Masjid for which passes had to be obtained, and thence to the Fort. Comparing its buildings with those at Agra, there is nothing at the latter place to equal the magnificent marble Dewan-i-khas, and the portion of the gorgeous gold and blue ceiling painting recently restored, gave one an idea of the original imperial effect, which must have far surpassed the quieter inlaid decorations of Agra. The painting, however, is generally faded and unrenewed, while the "pietradura" at Agra remains fresh as ever.

After tiffin we devoted ourselves to the scenes of the mutiny, and drove first to the sites of the breaching batteries and the Kashmir Gate. Before they left, the Kumars, I think, understood that they had stood at the scene of one of the most thrilling feats of arms of any time. As we walked round the walls one could not help contrasting the position of the contending parties here and at Lucknow which we had recently visited. The success of the English whether besieged by hordes in the defenceless Residency or as a mere handful besieging a walled city must bring home to any native the difference between

the sepoy with English leading and without it. Thence on to the Ridge and the Flag Tower, the mosque, Hindu Rao's house and the Memorial.

The sight of Hindu Rao's house was made peculiarly interesting to our party by the fact that Hindu Rao was in his time Chief of Kagal, and grandfather of Bapoo Saheb. His real name was Jaysinghrao Ghatge, and he, for a long time, enjoyed great power at the court of Gwalior, through his sister Baijabai, widow of Doulatrao Scindia, but on quarreling with her, he retired to his house at Delhi, built by himself, and spent his time chiefly in shikar, till he died in 1855. He was thus mentioned in a memoir by Baird Smith, quoted by Malleson. "The old man was a well-known member of the local society, a keen sportsman, a liberal and hospitable gentleman, of frank, bluff manners and genial temperament", a description which, curiously enough, would have exactly fitted his grandson Aba Saheb, the late Chief of Kagal, whose name also was Jaysinghrao.

The next day, the 20th, we spent the morning in a quiet stroll through the Fort again, and in the afternoon, set our faces due south, and started for Rajputana and Jeypur, which was reached the next morning at 7 A.M. Here the party were put up in the Ram Bagh, a fine house and garden, kindly lent by the Jeypur Darbar, who also provided carriages during our stay. As usual, on this tour little time was lost in setting to work; and we started after breakfast to drive to the palace, taking the School of Art on our way, through the picturesque broad streets, the strawberry pink houses of which, recently rewashed at the Viceroy's visit, looked very fresh. Our tour had so far been through British India and no city, that we had yet seen, presented such an old fashioned and oriental appearance, with its many camels and elephants, and crowds of Rajputs mounted and unmounted, armed with daggers and shields. At the palace the library and armoury were particularly interesting, but what especially took the Kumars was the feeding of the tame alligators in the tank near the gardens which scrambled and fought over a piece of meat at the end of a string. The well kept horses and stables were next seen and met with the approval of H. H. and Bapoo Saheb our chief horsey authorities. They noticed that the horses were bedded with fine sand, and not grass, as they are accustomed to see. In the afternoon the Kumars visited the lions and tigers and the stables of the fighting elephants; and in the evening went through the famous museum in the Public Gardens.

This was a full day's work, but the next morning we were all up early and went to Amber, seven miles, the last two of which were done on elephants. The view from the City which stands above a still lake in a narrow valley, opening into a fertile looking plain, was very picturesque. Room for extension seemed to exist in the direction of this plain, and we were inclined to think that it was not chiefly want of space which led to the abandonment of Amber, but the taste for building, common among kings in those days, and which no doubt was shared in by Savai Jaysingh, whose activeness of mind had been recalled to us before by his observatories seen at Benares and Delhi. Agra and Delhi had rather spoilt their taste for more halls of audience, marble bath rooms and such like,

but the party could not help admiring the fine gate-way leading to the Mardana and the Jay Mandir, the roof of which glitters with a thousand tiny mirrors. The boys were much interested too in the temple of Durga whose face is now, the priest told us, averted in wrath, as the Goddess refuses to be consoled with the daily goat, for the loss of the human sacrifice regularly offered to her in old times. It was midday before we returned to Jeypur.

A second visit to the gardens and the museum filled up the afternoon and the next morning we left for Ajmere, finally taking leave of the charming cold weather we had enjoyed hitherto. Ajmere was reached at 1 o'clock, and by three we set out for the old Mosque, and the Arhai-din-ka Jompri. Thence taking the Park and picturesque lake on the way, we drove to the Mayo College, over which Colonel Loch, the Principal, very courteously showed us. The boys took a great interest in every thing, and with their pleasant memories of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, proved themselves observant critics of all they saw. They of course admired the fine central building containing the class rooms, and the handsome houses in various styles, where the Kumars of the different States lodge, but declared their preference for the Rajkot plan of all the boys living in one building, close to the Principal and one another.

That evening I received a telegram from the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda to say that the visit to H. H. the Guikwar which had been proposed, had better be omitted owing to the unfortunate indisposition of His Highness. This was very disappointing to all as the visit had been long arranged by special invitation to the Raja and Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji, and H. H. was particularly looking forward to seeing Baroda and making the acquaintance of his relative the Guikwar. The disappointment was equally felt at Baroda, where I stopped on the 25th to express His Highness's regrets, as great preparations had been made for his reception and the streets had been decorated from the station to the bungalow he was to occupy.

Ajmere was thus the last halt on the tour, and the Kumars left on the 25th for Bombay. I must not omit to mention that they had there been most comfortably entertained by Rao Bahadur Shet Samirmal, who, through the kind offices of Mr. G. R. Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner lent them a well furnished bungalow and excellent carriages.

During the short stop of the train at Baroda station His Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji and all the Kumars were presented with Pansupari and fruits by Shreemant Sampatrao, brother of His Highness the Guikwar and Dewan Bahadur Mani-Bhai Jas-Bhai, who personally expressed the disappointment of the Guikwar at the postponement of the visit, and received His Highness' regrets for the unfortunate cause of it. On the morning of the 26th the party alighted at Dadar where arrangements for meals had been made, and went on by the midday train to Poona. Here, including Bhavsinhji, they were put up by Bhaoo Manasaram and left on the 27th for Kolhapur, to which as no time had been spent at Baroda, they were able to pay a short visit to see the Scientific Conversazione.

They returned to Dharwar on the 30th and recommenced work with the New year. Thus successfully ended a tour which fully realized the pleasure and benefit which I expected the Kumars to obtain from it. The time had been short, but they had travelled over 4,899 miles, and had gained some idea of the size of the Indian Empire and the variety of peoples and countries which compose it. As the Raja once remarked they had been to parts where even the name of Kolhapur was unknown. The places seen had each helped to stock their minds with pictures of scenery, buildings and events of history in a way that reading never could have done, and the first fruits of the many new ideas gained on the tour have been already noticed in the general brightening of their conversation.

Our travels were quite without incident, which though highly desirable at the time, makes a description of them afterwards dull. I received much assistance from the experience of Mr. K. B. Gokhale, Tutor to His Highness and Mr. G. N. Trivadi, Tutor to Bhavsinhji, was always helpful and reliable. The comfort of the Kumars was largely due to the excellent arrangement made by Mr. H. S. Gokhale, who always preceded the party a stage ahead. The Kolhapur and Bhavnagar clerks, the Hospital Assistant and the servants all behaved admirably, and cheerfully set their hands to the many miscellaneous duties, which, owing to the smallness of the party and the rapid travelling, fell heavily on them.

Finally His Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji and all the Kumars have to thank the many Darbars and native gentlemen who contributed to their comfort by lending them bungalows and carriages.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to

H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

No. 488 of 1891.

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Camp Miraj, $\frac{14}{15}$*th February* 1891.

MEMO :—

Mr. Fraser at my request has been good enough to write the above interesting account of the late tour made by His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, his brother the minor Chief of Kagal and companions. I think it will, in the future, be interesting to the tourists as recalling many pleasant occurrences, and profitable at the same time as its perusal in after years will prevent what they have seen passing from their minds.

2. I may add that the cost of the trip has been including all expenses for the 24 followers as follows :—

For Kolhapur.....Rs. 7,591-5-8.
For Kagal.....Rs. 3,766-3-0.

It has been completed within the estimated amount showing that Mr. Fraser has not forgotten economy while making every reasonable arrangement for comfort and convenience.

3. I would ask the Diwan to write the gentlemen mentioned as having been civil and hospitable to His Highness and express the thanks of the Darbar for the same.

4. 50 copies of Mr. Fraser's report with this Memo might be printed at the State Press and a few copies furnished to this office.

C. WODEHOUSE, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

No. 29 of 1891.

From

S. M. FRASER, Esquire, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur, and S. M. Country.

Kolhapur, 10th April 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my second annual Report on the education and general progress during the year ending 31st March 1891, of the following young Chiefs and others under my charge.

1. Shahu Chhatrapati, born 26th June 1874.
2. Pirajirao Ghatge (Bapusaheb) Chief of Kagal, born 3rd January 1876.
3. Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji, eldest son of His Highness the Thakur-saheb of Bhavnagar, born 25th April 1875.

The Junior Chief of Kagal ceased to be under my care from the 1st June last, and has since then been studying at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. As before, His Highness the Raja had with him his companion, Dattajirao Ingle, aged 16 and Kumar Kalubha of Minapur, also aged 16, was with Bhavsinhji throughout the year.

2. Appendix I. shows the number of working days and holidays, and the duration of the terms and vacations respectively. The cold weather term of 1890 ended on 15th March and after a month at Kolhapur, His Highness the Raja, his brother and companion went to Mahableshvar for the rest of the vacation, occupying as on former occasions the "Craig" bungalow, which belongs to the Kagal State, and were joined there by Bhavsinhji and Kalubha from Bhavanagar on May 1st, when the term began. Work was carried on as usual till the end of the month, after which we returned to Dharwar. On the 15th October the cold weather holidays began and the Raja went back to Kolhapur for the Temblai Fair, the Dasara and Diwali, occasions on which the Ranisahebs and the people generally attach particular importance to his presence.

Bhavsinhji also went straight back to his home to take part in the Dasara ceremonies there. After a fortnight at Kolhapur I proceeded to Bhavnagar, the first opportunity I had had of meeting His Highness the Thakursaheb, Bhavsinhji's father, and after a few days stay went on with the two Kumars for a short tour in Kathiawar. We visited Junagad and Gondal and returned *via* Rajkot to Bombay in time to meet the Kolhapur party on the 17th November, as before arranged, and started together on a tour in Northern India.

3. The places visited were Nasik, Jabalpur, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Darjiling, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Jeypore and Ajmere. It had been arranged that His Highness Bhavsinhji and the party should stop at Baroda for a few days by invitation of His Highness the Gaikwad, but owing to the unfortunate illness of the latter, the visit had to be abandoned. For a detailed account of the tour I beg to leave to refer to my Report No. 16, dated 11th February 1891, and I need only say here that it was a complete success and productive of all the benefits to the Kumars which were expected of it. Not only have they gained vivid impressions of the history and geography of their own country, but the stock of new ideas acquired has had a distinct effect on their general progress.

Before returning to Dharwar His Highness with Bhavsinhji spent a couple of days at Kolhapur to visit the Scientific Conversazione at the Rajaram College. The term commenced on the January 1st, 1891, and ended on March 13th, when the Raja had to go back to his capital for his Thread ceremony, performed on March 20th, and his marriage which took place on April 1st. Kumar Shri Bavsinhji came to Kolhapur on the 30th March to be present at his friend's wedding, having spent the first days of the holidays in visiting Bijapur and Goa, and then left to pass the rest of his vacation at Bhavnagar.

4. Last year I had to report that houses suitable in size and situation had not been obtained at Dharwar, but from the 1st June 1890 we were fortunate enough to secure three excellent bungalows, close together, containing in their compounds a school-building, tennis-court and billiard room and these have been rented for the rest of our stay in Dharwar.

5. I am happy to report that the general health of all the party has been excellent. On June 22nd His Highness the Raja was unlucky enough to have a fall from his horse, which caused dislocation of the right shoulder and prevented his riding or using a pen for some weeks. Bhavsinhji, too, had the ill fortune to come down with his horse in July, and received a severe shaking, which kept him from school for ten days, but fortunately neither he nor the Raja suffered anything beyond the temporary inconvenience.

6. The daily routine has been the same as last year, school from ten to one and from two to five o'clock, with preparation of lessons in the evening. In the morning, riding, and in the afternoons, tennis, drilling, fencing and driving have filled up their days; while Sundays and holidays they always spent in shooting expeditions. During the monsoon all enjoyed the sport with the station fox-hounds and took part with the gentlemen of the place in all gym-

khanas and paper chases that were arranged. All the boys, I am happy to say are very active and to the continual exercise may certainly be attributed their excellent health, in mind as well as body.

7. Mr. K. B. Gokhale continued with the Raja as native tutor for the greater part of the year and gave me every assistance both in the teaching work and the management of the household at Dharwar and on tour. Mr. H. S. Gokhale, Bapusaheb's tutor, ably filled his place when absent on 3 months leave, during which time Mr. H. B. Karmarkar assisted in the teaching work and gave satisfaction. Buva saheb Ingle has been present the whole time with His Highness, who is fortunate in having as his Mankari a native gentleman of such sterling character and so good a sportsman. Mr. P. Vallabhram was with Bhavsinhji up to July 20th when he handed over charge to the clerk Mr. Prabhashanker, who filled the place very creditably until the arrival of the new tutor, Mr. G. A. Trivadi, on September 15th. With the success of the latter in a post in which several have failed before, I have every reason so far to be satisfied.

8. As before the boys were divided into two classes, Bhavsinhji having to be taken by himself. Below is a list of the work done by the 1st class during the year.

Class I.—Studies during the year.

1*st Head—Mathematics.*

Arithmetic (Hamblin Smith). Measures of solidity and capacity; Troy, Avordupois and Apothecaries weights; Practice; Unitary Method; Simple and compound interests; Present worth and Discount; Averages and Percentages; Profit and loss; and Stocks and Shares. And revision from the beginning.

Euclid (Pott) Book I. Definitions, Postulates and Axioms and 11 propositions.

2*nd Head—Vernacular.*

Reading—Travels in England by Cursondas Moolji pp. 260.
Handwriting—Small hand.

3*rd Head—History and Geography.*

History of India (Hunter). The whole.
History of the Bombay Presidency (Cox). From beginning to pp. 66.
Geography of India (Chatfield). The whole revised.

4*th Head—English.*

Repetition (Lady of the Lake). From Stanza 29 to 35, the end, and revision of the whole canto; also 50 lines from canto V.

Political Economy. (Mr. Fawcett) from pp. 104 to pp. 198 and revision of the whole.

Confessions of a Thug (Medows Taylor). From beginning to p. 170. Tara (Medows Taylor). From beginning to p. 100.

Pictorial Tour round India. Read description of chief towns in Northern India.

Law (Rajkumar Law lectures by Whitworth). The whole.

Indian Penal Code—Select Sections.

Hand-writing—Small hand.

5th Head—Science.

Introductory Primer (Huxley) from pp. 24 to 89 (complete) and revision.

Astronomy (Lockyer) complete, pages 151, and revision.

6th Head—Drawing.

Free-Hand and Model Drawing.

Comparison with the list of last year shows satisfactory progress in the amount of work done and in the advance of their studies. In Mathematics they have now begun Euclid, and Mr. Whitworth's Law-lectures, and the two science primers have introduced them to entirely new subjects. Particular attention is being given to the History and Geography of India, in which their interest has been encouraged by the recent tour. Besides the subjects mentioned daily practice is given in English composition.

9. Appendices II and III show the marks obtained in each subject and the order of the boys in the class at the end of each term. Kalubha and Dattaji remain close together but the former has now obtained the lead. Bapusaheb has kept his position ahead of his brother, who promised last year to pass him. This class was examined in all subjects by the Political Agent, at Dharwar, on January 23rd of this year, with satisfactory results. The totals of the marks gained were—

	Maximum 245.
Dattaji	190
Kalubha.....	178
Bapusaheb.....	175
His Highness the Raja.....	165

10. His Highness the Raja has worked willingly and given much attention to his lessons, but I am disappointed that he has been beaten by his brother. He gets a general idea of a subject easily and can give a good account of it *viva voce*, but the carelessness which is his great fault, makes all his writing work unsatisfactory. He has however made great general progress during the year and has taken much interest in the new subject of Law and elementary science and in many unexpected directions has shown that he is beginning to think out things for himself. In conversation he is now more easy, but shyness still keeps him from doing himself justice with strangers. His disposition is as amiable as ever. For games and books, His Highness has not yet much inclination and his tastes, as before, are for horses, dogs and guns. His father's skill as a whip has descended to him and he last term at Dharwar himself trained a team of six horses and drove them with perfect control.

The state of his physique is decidedly satisfactory, for his weight remains

about the same as last year, 14 stones, 2 lbs., while he has increased in height and now stands 5 ft. 10¼ ins.

11. Bapusaheb has done a good year's work, and has made much progress. His lessons have been learned more thoroughly, and he has much improved in English writing and composition, and the marks show that in Mathematics he is not far behind Dattaji and Kalubha. His manners are still very reserved and lack animation and he does not take sufficient trouble in conversation. He has grown considerably since last year, and has put on much weight. In sports of all kinds he still keeps the lead.

12. Dattajirao Ingle has, I am glad to say, begun at last to grow a little. He has worked well, but Kalubha has beaten him this year. He is still as deservedly as ever a favourite with all who know him.

13. Kumar Kalubha, a quick boy, but last year rather idle, has during the past 12 months worked industriously, and not only is first in the class, but has found time to do some reading by himself, and to keep up the violin. He rides capitally, but does not care for shooting, and has few tastes in common with Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji.

14. The following list shows the work done by Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji.

Class II—Studies during the year.

1*st Head—Arithmetic.*

(Hamblin Smith) pp. 1-86 (revised); native tables and measures.
(Lalshanker). First four rules.

2*nd Head—Vernacular.*

Barodia's Grammar pp. 38-55.
Writing—Desket shikshak No. 6. Kathiawar Sarva sangraha pp. 127-90.
Karsundas Mulji's travels in England pp. 1-168.
Adaptation of Dr. Smile's Self-help. Introductory pp. 21-27. Ch. I-II. pp. 1-81.
Miss Edworth's Parents Assistant, adapted into Gujarathi pp. 1-88.

3*rd Head—History and Geography.*

History of India (Morris) pp. 1-214 (the whole).
Indian History primer (J. T. Wheeler's) Ch. I-XIII. pp. 1-125.
Geography (Chatfield) Bombay Presidency, India and Europe. pp. 17-115.

4*th Head—English.*

Reading of history as above.
Abbott's English Grammar. pp. 41-66.
Well's Pathamala part I. pp. 91-94, part II pp. 1-82, with revision of the whole.
Darnell and Laurie's copy books No. 6 and 11.
Recitation (Edinburgh after Floden) lines 1-267.

5th Head—Drawing.

Free-hand drawing of leaves and flowers.

During the Monsoon term Bhavsinhji made little progress with his former tutor, and it took some time, of course, before he became used to the new one, Mr. G. A. Trivadi, who joined him in September. The latter, however, has got on well with the Kumar and during the last term a decided change for the better took place, and he began to show real interest in his lessons, for which credit is due to Mr. Trivadi's painstaking instruction. Indeed, the last three months have seen more real progress, than any period since the Kumar came to me; his English composition and spelling have particularly improved, and I trust that he has now made a real start, and will recover lost ground. Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., examined him by my request, at Dharwar and writes—"His failing seems to be having a poor memory, which entails far more labour to him in learning than the others experience. He, however, in his account of his recent tour, as shown on the map evinced considerable intelligence, and he and all the others have certainly much profited by it in every way". The Kumar's tastes are all for out-door sport, particularly shooting, at which none of the boys beat him in keenness and endurance. He has grown 1 inch in the last year, but though still short, he is in excellent condition and training. For indoor games and books he does not care, so it is the more satisfactory that he finds a resource in manly exercise, his fondness for which gives fair assurance, that he is growing up morally and physically healthy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to

H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of working days and holidays and the duration of the terms and vacations :—

Serial Number.	Months.	Working days.	Sundays.	Holidays.	Special Holidays.	Total.
1	April 1890	...	4	...	26	30
2	May „	23	4	4	....	31
3	June „	21	5	4	....	30
4	July „	25	4	2	....	31
5	August „	25	5	1	....	31
6	September „	23	4	3	....	30
7	October „	12	4	1	14	31
8	November „	....	5	....	25	30
9	December „	....	4	....	27	31
10	January 1891	24	4	3	....	31
11	February „	24	4	....	....	28
12	March „	9	5	2	15	31
	Total....	186	52	20	107	365

Terms and Vacations.

1. Monsoon Term.....May 1st—15th October 1890.
2. Cold weather vacation .....October 16th—2nd January 1891. Including the tour in Northern India.
3. „ Term.....January 2nd—13th March.

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to
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Appendix II.

FIRST TERM.

Nos.	Names.	1st Head Mathematics.			2nd Head History.			3rd Head English.											4th Head Science.			5th Head Vernacular.	6th Head Drawing.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
											Political Economy.			Law.													
		Total daily Marks.	Marks of 5 Examinations.	Total.	Total daily Marks.	Marks of 5 Examinations.	Total.	Recitation.	Copy and dictation.	Composition.	Daily Marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Total.	Daily Marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Total.	General Examination.	Total.	Total daily Marks.	Marks of 5 Examinations.	Total.	5th Head Vernacular.	Total daily Marks.	Examination Marks.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Maxim..	970	500	1470	700	530	1230	360	1900	20	390	200	590	510	200	710	100	3680	500	530	1030	880	280	10	290	8580	
1.	Kalubha	825	303	1128	536	341	877	327	1602	6	223	117	340	322	123	445	10	2730	448	315	763	781	270	8	278	6557	
2.	Dattajirao.....	677	241	918	6·6	349	975	342	1502	16	312	125	437	422	130	552	17	2866	467	311	778	760	284	8	242	6539	
3.	Bapusaheb.....	734	320	1054	364	303	667	233	1192	12	175	83	258	244	83	327	31	2053	326	428	592	754	240	7	247	5367	
4.	H. H. the Raja	491	192	683	425	280	705	259	1015	12	215	75	290	281	92	373	24	1973	290	254	544	502	139	5	144	4551	

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

Appendix III.

SECOND TERM.

Nos.	Names.	Age on 1st January 1891.	1st Head Mathamatics.			2nd Head History and Geography.							3rd Head English.						4th Head Seience, Astronomy.			5th Head Vernacular.	6th Head Drawing.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
						History.			Geography.																
			Total daily marks.	Marks of 3 Examinations.	Total.	Daily marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Total.	Daily marks.	Examination on tour.	Total.	Total of History and Geography.	Repetition daily marks.	Political economy Marks.	Composition Marks.	Copy and Dictation Marks.	Law Marks.	Total.	Daily Marks.	Marks of 3 Examinations.	Total.				
	Maxim..	...	550	300	850	280	200	480	80	100	180	660	340	80	40	860	80	1400	220	300	520	430	450	4010	
1	Kalubha	16-4	463	183	646	239	131	370	61	56	117	487	312	66	19	752	59	1208	194	244	438	336	138	3253	
2	Dattajirao	16-4	454	187	641	249	105	354	74	54	128	482	207	68	16	687	63	1131	199	249	448	389	128	3169	
3	Bapusaheb	15	389	224	613	129	111	240	54	46	100	340	251	50	23	557	40	921	138	205	343	312	135	2634	
4	H. H. the Raja ...	16-6	306	167	473	185	99	284	58	58	116	400	256	55	28	561	44	944	139	159	298	244	82	2441	

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

Below Mr. Fraser's report on the progress of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur and his companions.

No. 1182 of 1891.

Political Agent's Office,
Kolhapur, 14*th April* 1891.

Forwarded with compliments to the Council of Administration for information with a request that Mr. Fraser's report may be printed at the State Press and 5 or 6 copies furnished together with printed copies of Mr. Fraser's account of the cold weather tour to enable the Political Agent to send the same to Government with his own remarks.

2. Mr. Fraser's report will also form an appendix to the Kolhapur Annual Administration report for 1890-91.

C. WODEHOUSE, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

SURVEY OF LAND.

142. The Survey and settlement rates were introduced into four Inam villages of the Karvir Petta during the year under report. The financial result of the Survey rates in the settled villages during the year under review as compared with the preceding year is given below :—

No.	Name of Village.	As per old assessment in 1889-90.	As per revised assessment in 1890-91	Increase.	Decrease.
1.	Nandwal	1,983 3 6	1,343 12 2	548 13 9	1,188 5 1
2.	Madala.....	872 0 8	476 12 4	126 9 2	521 13 6
3.	Pirwadi	682 0 5	1,156 9 6	560 8 8	85 15 7
4.	Amshi	1,662 4 6	2,219 9 3	718 13 6	161 8 9
	Total Rs...	5,199 9 1	5,196 11 3	1,954 13 1	1,957 10 11

143. The question of introducing the Survey rates into the States of Vishalgad and Bavda has not yet been disposed of. The Chief of Bavda does not wish to have the survey settlement introduced into his State under any circumstances especially as his revenue will thereby suffer considerably. The Chief Revenue Officer has asked the Chief of Vishalgad to state his views precisely on the matter but his reply has not yet been received. Probably as he is about to assume charge of the Administration of his Estate in a few days he would like to reserve the question for disposal by himself.

144. The Survey Department has declined to furnish us the detailed statements showing the assessment imposed on each number and consequently the field by field comparison by means of Pot-pahani cannot be effected.

145. With the exception of the two States of Vishalgad and Bavda and 113 alienated villages including the 14 leased villages of the Ajra Taluka, Survey settlement has been introduced into the whole of the Kolhapur Territory.

City Survey.

146. This department continues to be under the control of the Kolhapur Municipality as in the last year.

147. The Number of appeals made to the Chief Revenue Officer from the decisions of the Special Inquiring Officer, during the year under report was the same as that in the preceding year, viz 20 and there were five appeals of the previous year pending at the close of that year which make a total of 25 appeals, for disposal during the year under report. Of these 25, 19 were disposed of and 6 remained pending at the end of the year. In 10 appeals, the original decisions were confirmed, in five they were modified and in 4 reversed.

148. The cost of the City Survey Establishment was Rs. 752 during the year under report against Rs. 773 in the preceding year. The whole sum was disbursed from the State Treasury.

149. In the last year's report the number of City Survey Sanads to be issued was stated to be 8760. This number has been reduced to 8276 owing to deduction of State houses and Temples for which Sanads are not required. All the Sanads required to be issued have been prepared and signed and sealed by the Chief Revenue Officer. But only 5179 have been actually handed over to the holders of properties up to date. The remainder will be delivered as soon as the owners of houses call at the Municipal Office to receive the same.

Geological Survey.

150. Mr. Eunson, F.G.S., Association Mem. Inst., C.E., who has been employed on the work as mentioned in para. 143 of the last year's report, has completed the Geological Survey of the State. The period of one year for which his services were engaged having expired on 2nd November 1890, an application was made to the Government of Bombay for permission to retain him for one year more which was granted. Vide G. R. in the Political Department, No. 5901, dated 22nd September 1890.

151. The progress made with the Survey since 31st March 1890 may be epitomized thus:—

The following Talukas and Jahagirs of the Kolhapur State were comprised in the area under examination:

Talukas	Panhala.....69	square	miles.	
„	Karvir.....157	„	„	
„	Bhudargad 308	„	„	
„	Gadinglaj 487	„	„	including Torgal.
„	Alte.....182	„	„	
„	Shirol 311	„	„	including Raibag.
Jahigirs	Kagal 128	„	„	
„	Ichalkarnji 207	„	„	including Ajra.
„	Kapsi.....35	„	„	

Total miles....1884

152. The whole of the territory has now been completed; every square mile has been seen, nearly every village and wadi visited.

153. The same Geological Formations are met with as were described in the last Annual Report, with the addition of the Gneissic Series and the Lameta Beds. The different Formations to be found in the State commencing with the oldest, are:—

The Gneiss.
Kaladgi series.
Lameta beds.
Deccan Trap.
Laterite.
Alluvium.

154. The Gneissic Series is only found exposed in two nullahs near Nesari in the Gadinglaj taluka and the area it covers is very small; consequently little variety in the rocks is seen. There is micaceous schist with quartz containing small plates of mica, too small to be of economic value. The schist has a sandy appearance and contains bands of a poor iron ore and quartz, it weathers into a good marl for making pottery.

155. The "Kaladagi" rocks are best developed in the neighbourhood of the Torgal Jahagir, and consist of sandstones, quartzites, shales, slates, and limestones. The sandstones and quartzites afford good building stone; the shales are sometimes schistose and in some places contain quartz veins and bands of hematite iron ore very rich in that metal. The slates do not split well, but certain layers can be sawn into school slates and cut or turned for ornamental purposes. The limestones approach marble in texture but their conchoidal fracture renders them almost useless. Some are very siliceous.

156. Between the Kaladagi series and the Deccan Trap some sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates, belonging to the Lameta beds, occur.

157. The several varieties of the Deccan Trap, which rock practically covers the whole of the State, have again been noticed, and endeavours were made, in the eastern part of the State more particularly to trace out the soft ashy beds and bole layers; the positions of these are worth knowing as they form the chief waterbearing strata of the district. These beds are very persistent and some can be traced for a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Whilst waterbearing, they are also water-absorbing beds and tanks located on their outcrops are often useless.

158. The Laterite which contains the iron ore and colouring earths is mostly confined, to the western part of the State. Good iron ore is to be found

in the Ajra taluka, but no better deposits were noticed than those described in the last report.

159. In the Alluvium of the eastern districts good limestone beds occur, some are fossiliferous. The Gypsum is found in an alluvium bed, high up on the Ghauts overlooking the Konkan. It is however unfortunately very small in quantity.

160. About 600 specimens of rocks from different parts of the State have been collected, these will serve to illustrate the Reports and Maps now being prepared. Several analyses of rocks have yet to be made.

Alienation Department.

161. As stated in the last year's report there were 5 settlement cases valuing Rs. 356-15-10 awaiting investigation. During the year under report 37 new cases involving claims worth Rs. 476-6-7 were brought to notice. So that the total number of cases to be disposed of in the year under report amounted to 42 valuing Rs. 833-6-5. Of these, 30 cases involving claims worth Rs. 363-8-5 were disposed of during the year, in all of which holdings have been continued to the heirs of the deceased holders. The remaining 12 cases which were pending at the close of the year are valued at Rs. 469-14.

162. Besides the above the number of cases in which original succession inquiries were held during the year was 583 against 668 in the preceding year. Of these 583 cases, 439 belong to the Kolhapur State and the remaining 144 to the Feudatory States viz. 11 to Vishagad, 61 to Kagal Senior, 13 to Kagal Junior and 59 to Ichalkaranji. In 527 cases the holdings have been continued to the rightful heirs and in the remaining 56 cases they have been resumed. The subjoined statement will show the States to which the cases in which holdings have been continued or resumed, belong:—

Noo.	Name of State.	Cases in which holdidgs are continued.	Cases in which holdings are resumed.	Total.
1.	Kolhapur	404	35	439
2.	Vishalgad	9	2	11
3.	Kagal Senior	50	11	61
4.	Do. Junior	10	3	13
5.	Ichalkaranji	54	5	59
	Total....	527	56	583

163. The following are the principal reasons for which the holdings mentioned above have been resumed:—

No.	Causes of resumption.	Kolhapur Proper.	Feudatory States.	Total.
1.	For want of heirs	9	2	11
2.	Service not being required.....	14	13	27
3.	Holdings not having been enjoyed for sufficiently long period to entitle the heirs of the deceased holders to have their claims recognized.	5	2	7
4.	Heirs having declined to serve on account of the smallness of the income derived from their holdings.	3	3	6
5.	Minor causes	4	1	5
	Total....	35	21	56

164. In addition to the above, sanction for the mutation of names consequent on the death of the alienees of adjudicated Inam lands, was given after proper inquiry in 401 cases during the year under report against 241 in the preceding year. Of these 401 cases, 242 belong to the Kolhapur State and the remaining 159 to the Feudatory States Viz 13 to Vishalgad, 72 to Kagal Senior, 11 to Kagal Junior and 63 to Ichalkaranji.

165. One hundred and thirty-eight Inam yadastas were reported to be yet sanctioned at the close of the last year. During the year four more were added to the number in consequence of the introduction of the Survey settlement in four alienated villages of the Karvir Petta, making a total of 142 Inam yadastas exclusive of the Feudatory States. Of the 142 yadastas 43 have been sanctioned during the year and there now remain 99 yadastas to be sanctioned—nine of which cannot be prepared as Survey Akarbands have not been received for those villages. Of the remaining 90 yadastas thirty-one are due from the Chief of Torgal, five from the Karbhari of Kapsi, 6 from the Karbhari to the Himat Bahadar and one from the Karbhari to Shri Jagat Guru and the remainder are due from the undermentioned Pettas:—

Karvir.....	9
Alta.....	1
Bhudhargad	31
Panhala	3
Gad-Hinglaj	3
	47

166. Besides the 43 Inam yadastas sanctioned in Kolhapur State Proper, 14 yadastas have been sanctioned in the Ichalkaranji State. These were pending from the year 1869-70 in which the Survey was introduced into that State. In sanctioning the Inam yadastas of the Ichalkaranji State, it has come to the notice of the Chief Revenue Officer that "Rustom Patti" or a cess leviable on the lands held by Inamdars after every fourth year had not been recovered from the year 1852 notwithstanding the clear and repeated orders of the Political

Agent on the subject. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Council separately. In Ichalkaranji only 12 yadastas remain to be sanctioned for villages in Ajra Taluka.

Waste Lands.

167. The following statement shows the extent of unoccupied assessed waste lands in the Kolhapur State Proper and its Feudatories for the past two years:—

Name of State.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Kolhapur State (Proper)	1,90,045	31	1,79,923	29
Vishalgad	24,406	12	23,944	21
Kagal....	1,922	5	1,909	17
Ichalkaranji	20,541	1	19,186	34½
Kapsi....	....		105	9
Total...	2,36,915	9	2,25,074	32½

From the above it will be seen that there is a decrease of 11,840-16½ acres in the area of waste lands in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the following causes:—

1*stly*.—To the area assigned to the new village of Balinga having been treated as unassessed waste.

2*ndly*.—To Kuran lands which were hitherto shown under the head "occupied lands" having been shown under the head "Nakirda or unassessed waste".

3*rdly*.—To new lands having been taken up for cultivation, and

4*thly*.—To survey operations having been carried out in the four Dumala villages of the Karvir Petta.

168. The largest decrease is in the Kolhapur State the waste land in which is distributed as follows:—

Names of Pettas.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Karvir....	10,984	14	10,672	33
Panhala	67,313	34	67,148	37
Alta	9,118	36	8,701	27
Shirol....	16,613	37	14,566	4
Gad-Hinglaj	15,219	17	11,828	36
Bhudargad....	70,795	8	67,005	12
Total....	1,90,045	31	1,79,923	29

From the above it will be seen that in all the Pettas there is a decrease in the area of waste land, the causes of which are already given above.

169. The following statement shows how much waste land has been taken up for cultivation and the percentage of waste to the culturable land during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Extent of cultivable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at end of year		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
15,01,960-14¾	14,93,095-18¼	12,65,045-5¾	12,68,020-25¾	2,36,915-9	2,25,074-32½	15.77	15.07

GOVERNMENT ESTATE OR SHERI LANDS.

170. The subjoined statement shows the area, assessment and income of the Sheri lands or the personal holdings of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Area	A. g. 6,137 1	A. g. 6,137 1
Assesment	Rs. a. p. 21,267 4 6	Rs. a. p. 21,267 4 6
Revenue realized	51,593 8 6	52,121 11 8

From the above it will be seen that the area and the amount of assessment during the year under report are the same as those in the last year. The revenue realized on account of Sheri lands during the year under report exceeds that in the preceding year by Rs. 528-3-2. The excess is due to larger amount having been realized in the auction sales.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

171. There has been no change in the system of keeping either the Village or the Petta accounts, during the year. The same system of keeping accounts as was mentioned in the last year's report has been followed during the year.

172. The following statement will show the extent of travelling and the work of inspection done by the Revenue Officers during the year of report as compared with the preceding year :—

134850

Names of Officers.	No. of Pettas, Feudatory States, Mahals and villages in each division.				Of which visited.				No. of Miles and days travelled.		Accounts and Records Examined in				No. of villages in which boundary marks examined.		No. of villages in which Ryots' receipt books examined.	
	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Miles.	No. of days.	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Villages.	No. of Fields.	No. of Villages.	No. of Books.
1889-90.																		
Chief Revenue Officer.	6	3	2	1010	6	3	1	38	655	133	6	3	1	81	10	190	41	707
District officer N.D.	3	2	....	498	3	2	....	153	957	155	3	2	....	426	31	293	107	3163
District officer S.D.	3	1	2	512	3	1	2	124	1356	194	3	1	2	393	72	510	182	3172
1890-91.																		
Chief Revenue Officer.	6	3	2	1010	6	3	2	39	703	129	6	3	2	145	19	240	32	804
District officer N.D.	3	2	...	498	3	2	....	175	993	203	3	2	...	376	45	499	163	3904
District officer S.D.	3	1	2	512	3	1	2	139	1559	187	3	1	2	454	63	606	126	2655

173. The Chief Revenue Officer visited all the Pettas, Mahals and the Feudatory States in the Kolhapur Territory and he also visited 39 villages in the year under report. He travelled a distance of 703 Miles and spent 129 days out of Kolhapur against 133 days in the previous year. He could have spent many more days in the District but he was prevented from doing so as his presence was required at Kolhapur on account of the Thread and marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Maharaja and also on account of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit to Kolhapur and the opening ceremonies of the Kolhapur State Railway and the Industrial Exhibition held at Kolhapur. After these ceremonies were over he was about to go out but in the meantime the Abkari Farmer having made a default in the payment of the minimum guaranteed revenue his license was suspended and subsequently cancelled and consequently the Chief Revenue Officer was obliged to remain at Head Quarter and make arrangements to manage the Farm departmentally pending selection of a new Farmer. For all these reasons the Chief Revenue Officer passed two months and 13 days (from 11th March to 24th May) during the travelling season at Kolhapur.

174. Besides the inspection work usually done by the Chief Revenue Officer he supervised arrangements for the preliminary census, before the appointment of a Special Census Officer, and collected and supplied such information as was from time to time called for by the Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations, Bombay, in connection with the General Census.

175. He also in the course of the travelling season settled cash allowances in the undermentioned Pettas :—

1 Alta.
2 Shirol.
3 Gad-Hinglaj.

1. Cash allowances of Rs. 5 and under purchased and struck off the Accounts.
2. Sadilwar Nemnuks or contingent allowances struck off the Accounts, continued or amalgamated with other allowances as was necessary according to the circumstances of each case.
3. Notices have been issued to the holders of cash allowances above Rs. 5 enquiring whether they are willing to commute them.

176. The presence of the District Officers was also necessary at Kolhapur for the Raja's Thread and marriage ceremonies and also for the opening ceremonies of the Kolhapur State Railway and the Industrial Exhibition. They did not however spend a day more than was actually necessary at Kolhapur and the amount of travelling and inspection work done by them is fair.

177. The District Officer N. D. has brought to notice and the Chief Revenue Officer also has personally observed that the boundary marks inspection has been greatly neglected this year by all Officers concerned, 1stly on

account of the census and 2ndly on account of the Mamledars and some of the Karkuns and also the village Officers having been brought to Kolhapur for duty in connection with the Royal ceremonies. No frauds or defalcations came to notice and all the mistakes discovered in the inspections were of technical character.

The framing of Watan Registers of Patils and Kulkarnis.

178. The following statement shows the work done by the two District Officers and the Watan Registering Officer during the year under report:—

Names of Pettas and States.	No. of Watan Registers to be settled.		Work done during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.						Work pending at the end of 1890-91.	
			1889-90.		1890-91.		Total work done up to the end of 1890-91			
	Patils.	Kulkarnis.	Patils.	Kulkarnis.	Patils.	Kulkarnis.	Patils.	Kulkarnis.	Patils.	Kulkarnis.
Peta Karvir	135	135	1	3	8	10	9	13	126	122
Peta Panhala	202	202	...	4	10	19	10	23	192	179
Peta Alta	49	49	2	5	3	5	5	10	44	39
Peta Shirol	33	33	4	3	5	18	9	21	24	12
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	136	136	1	6	4	13	5	19	131	117
Peta Bhudhargad	192	192	7	2	18	27	25	29	167	163
Mahal Raibag	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Mahal Katkol	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
State Vishalgad	66	66	1	...	1	...	2	...	64	66
State Kagal Senior	40	40	10	9	8	13	18	22	22	18
State Kagal Junior	6	6	1	...	...	3	1	3	5	3
State Ichalkaranji	11	11	1	2	1	...	2	2	9	9
Taluka Ajra	67	67	2	1	4	7	6	8	61	59
Total...	975	975	30	35	62	115	92	150	883	825

179. As mentioned in para (27) above Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar was appointed to frame the Watan Registers. He took charge of his Office on the 1st of October 1890. Before his appointment the work was done by the two District Officers in their respective divisions. The number of registers framed by Mr. Marathe from October 1st to end of March is 110.

180. The number of appeals made from the decisions of the District Officers to the Chief Revenue Officer during the year of report was 13 of which 6 were against the decisions of the District Officer, N. D.; and 7 against those of the District Officer, S. D. and there was one appeal against the decision of the District Officer S. D. pending at the close of the last year. The total number of appeals to be disposed of during the year amounted therefore to 14. Of these, 13 appeals have been disposed of during the year leaving one against the decision of the District Officer S. D. undisposed of at the close of the year. In 12 out of 13 appeals disposed of the decisions of the District Officers have

been confirmed and in one which belongs to the District Officer S. D's charge the decision was reversed.

181. *Appointments of Patils and Kulkarnis.*—No appeals against the appointments of Watandars were made during the year. In 6 appeals out of the 10 sent back for further inquiry last year, decision has been reserved pending preparation of the Watan Registers, which have been ordered to be prepared at once. In two the original decisions have been confirmed and 2 appeals still remain undisposed of.

Wards' Estate.

182. The Wards under the care and protection of the Darbar during year under review (1890-91) numbered six. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of their Estates as required by Government Resolution No. 5,700, dated 26th August 1889.

No.	Names	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year 1890-91.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year 1890-91.		Value of moveable property in hand.	Area of land under management.
								In cash.	In Govt. Securities.		A. g.
1	Udajirao Chavan Himat Bahadur.	16	Karvir.	Rajaram High School.	36,896 9 7	66,601 7 2	68,881 13 9	18,116 3 0	16,500 0 0	25,000	31615 0
2	Hanmantrao Nimbalkar, Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	25	Brahmgaon, Taluka Khed, Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Deccan College, Poona	36,685 15 11	55,079 10 10	50,173 0 2	12,086 2 11	29,506 7 8	25,500	14021 2
3	Nathajirao Japtanmuluk ...	11	Madyal Taluka Gad-Hinglaj.	Ver. School, No. 2, Kolhapur.	4,052 3 11	6,644 11 0	5,819 14 5	4,877 0 6	...	...	500 0
4	Shri Raghunath Pandit alias Pandit Maharaj and his two brothers viz.	19	Kolhapur City.	Rajaram High School.							
	1 Shrinivas Pandit alias Raoji Maharaja.	9	Do.	Ver. School, No. 2, Kolhapur.	3,480 6 7	15,652 9 3	17,034 9 6	2,098 6 4	...	27,000	3589 6
	2 Shri Sidheshwar Pandit alias Tatya Maharaj.	7	Do.	Ver. School, No. 2, Kolhapur.							

183. The excess of Expenditure over the receipts in the case of No. 1 is due to payment of certain debts connected with the litigation that took place between his adoptive mother and their opponent Pritirao Chavan in the matter of his adoption as heir to the Estate.

184. In the case No. 4 and his brothers, the increase in disbursements over the income was caused by the expenses of Munj ceremony of No. 6 and their pilgrimage to Benares performed during the year. The expenditure of the remaining Estates being within the income, no remarks are called for.

Education.

185. No. I.—Attends Rajaram High School. His progress, conduct and health are reported to have been good during the year.

No. II.—Attends the Deccan College, Poona.

No. III.—Attends the Verncular School, No. 2, Kolhapur and learns under Standard IV.

No. IV.—Has left the school.

No. V.—Attends the Vernacular School, No. 2 and learns under Standard IV.

No. VI.—Attends the Vernacular School, No. 2 and learns under Standard III, having completed Standard II.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

186. A legislative Committe composed of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, as President, and two Members, namely the Diwan and the Chief Judge, Kolhapur, has been established since 6th March 1888, under the sanction contained in Government Resolution No. 7230, dated 5th November 1887 for the purpose of framing any new Rules on any subjects which may be considered by the Council of Administration desirable to be made for the better administration of the State. The rules drafted by this Committee are submitted for the approval and sanction of Government.

187. The British Acts and Regulations which have been adopted, with necessary modifications, by the State and are now in force are mentioned in the Notification issued by the Council of Administration, dated the 25th February 1888 and published in the *State Gazette*, dated Saturday the 3rd March following, a copy of which is hereto appended for the sake of easy reference (Marked A.).

188. No new rules were framed by the Committee during the year under report, which, as stated in paragraph 226 of the last Report, is changed from the Official to the Calendar year, and corresponds with that ending on 31st December 1890.

189. It may be observed here, however, that a uniform system of Regulations and practice in this as well as in other Native States under the Political control of this Agency, having been considered desirable by Colonel Charles Wodehouse, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, a Sub-Committee consisting of the Karbharis of the S. M. Country viz. Sangli, Miraj Senior and Miraj Junior presided over by Rav Bahadur Balvant Narayan Joshi, B.A., LL.B, Chief Judge of Kolhapur has been entrusted with the work. This Committee has prepared 6 following drafts and submitted them to the Political Agent for consideration :—

1. Civil Procedure Code.
2. Limitation.
3. Court Fees.
4. Arms.
5. Public conveyances.
6. Sale of poison.

Also a list of other Acts proposed to be enforced was submitted to him who has asked the Committee to finish the work in connection with the list by the end of September next, and it is hoped that a complete code will be drawn up and ready for submission to the Government of Bombay for their approval and sanction in due course of time.

MILITARY.

190. The military establishments of the State consist of two divisions, viz. (1) the Kolhapur Infantry and (2) the Red Risala or His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.

191. The sanctioned strength of the Kolhapur Infantry, including officers, rank and file and followers amounts to 551 (Vide statement in the form of appendix V to Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889 attached hereto).

The actual strength during the year under report (1890-91) was 549 as follows :—

2	European Officers.
6	Subhedars.
6	Jamadars.
32	Havildars.
32	Naiks.
10	Buglers, including one Bugle Major.
442	Privates.
3	Bhistis and,
16	Boys.
549	

There were two vacancies to be filled up viz., one of bugler and the other of a musician to complete the sanctioned strength 551.

192. The average daily number of sick was 5·4 as compared with 5·3 in the next preceding year, showing that the health of the corps was much the same, the slight increase in admissions into the Hospital refers mostly to cases of minor importance.

193. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,614-0-7 against Rs. 80,271-8-9 in the preceding year 1889. This large increase is mainly on account of the cost of new arms (Snider rifles) scabbards &c. issued to the battalion during the year.

194. Lieutenant J. G. Westropp, 2nd-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry reports on the drill, discipline and general efficiency and conduct of the corps &c. as follows:—

Musketry.—"The Musketry for the past year has shown a marked improvement the average for the whole Regiment is 50·55; but it is impossible to compare this with,

the average of preceding years, owing to the change of arms, this being the 1st year the corps has been exercised with Snider rifles.

The total number of men exercised is 459 and No. 4 Company under the command of Subhedar Raghu Dongre is now for the 6th year in succession at the top of the list, with an average of 58·89; which is 8·24 points more than the next best Company. This alone speaks for itself, as to the care and attention which must have been bestowed by Subhedar Raghu Dongre on the training of his Company, in order to secure such a highly satisfactory result. What is now required is, that the Native Officers and non-commissioned officers should by their own personal example encourage and show their men how to shoot. The out posts have again pulled down the average by one point; but this I am glad to say is not so much as last year, owing no doubt to the Commanders of out-posts having been specially cautioned to exercise the men under them in position and aiming drills.

The best shot of the Regiment is Havildar Dhondi Bawker, No. 3 Company, and second best shot private Bapu Rane, No. 3 Company, who tied with Scores of 84 each; the former proving the winner on shooting off the ties.

Field firing.—Field firing was carried out this year behind the village of Shiya, the average of hits being 20 per cent.

Arms.—517 Snider rifles and sword bayonets and rifle-slings were issued to the corps in the month of May 1890. The old muzzle loading rifles being returned to the Bombay Arsenal.

Drill and Efficiency.—The efficiency of the corps has, I think, been fully kept up to the standard of the preceding year so favourably reported on by General Cox. Much new work has had to be learnt on account of the change of arms; and the battalion is now thoroughly efficient in all the new bayonet and physical exercises. Also their knowledge of the attack and skirmishing formations has been much improved. The Native Officers have been instructed in the sword exercise.

Recruits.—One musician and 30 privates have been enlisted, of whom 27 on having passed in their drill have been entered into the rank. The recruits, on the whole, have been of medium height; average about 5·7 but in chest measurement and physique, they are above the average. The number of vacancies in the Regiment is at present one Bugler and one musician.

Signalling.—Regarding the signalling, constant practice has been kept up with the hill station of Panhala, where a detachment of signallers is sent every year for the purpose, and a marked improvement is noticeable. There are altogether 12 signallers under the Subhedar Adjutant Raghu Dongre who has very ably done his part in this as well as all his other duties.

Gymnastics.—The effect of this exercise on the newly enlisted recruits is remarkable, and measurements taken on first enlistment and after having gone through a course of gymnastics, show how much good is done thereby. The instructor Naik Shaik Mahomed deserves notice for the trouble he has taken in his work.

Band.—The total strength of the band is 23 forming both brass and string bands, both of which play exceedingly well and up to their usual style. According to the new agreement made with the Band Master Mr. Mendiz he received an increase of pay of Rs. 5. At present there is only one vacancy in the Band which will soon be filled up.

Desertions.—There has not been a single case of desertion during the year.

Discharges.—One bugler and 3 privates were discharged at their own request and 2 privates on account of unfitness for further duty.

Pensions.—One Subhedar, Raghu Chavan was tried by a Civil Court of a very serious charge, but being acquitted, it was considered advisable to pension him. One private, invalided on account of leprosy, and granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Deaths.—3 Deaths occurred in the Regimental Hospital and 1 while on sick leave. Total number of deaths 4, being one more than last year. All these men were under 17 years service and therefore no gratuity was allowed to their heirs.

Conduct.—Very good; no case of trial by Court Martial. Total number of entries in Regimental Defaulter Book is 15 less than in the preceding year.

Clothing.—Second Khaki suit has been completed regimentally. Old corduroy dress will last during the coming rainy season. Great coats are much worn and will require to be replaced.

Hutting.—Two of the new Blocks were completed during the year. Two are under construction; and two will be commenced shortly. There are now 11 Blocks in occupation which, with the 4 Blocks built in 1878-79 give good accommadation for 348 men.

School.—This will as usual be reported on by the Deputy Educational Inspector. I consider, however, the present system is deficient, and propose modelling the recruits school on the same line as the schools in Native Infantry Regiments; and making it compulsory for a private to hold a certificate of having attained a certain standard of education before being promoted to non-commissioned rank.

A special report regarding this will be submitted as soon as all the requisite information has been collected.

Health.—With the exception of a slight attack of cholera which broke out in the month of August last, owing to the excessively heavy rain fall, and which resulted in the death of one private and two children, the general health of the regiment has been good.

Average number of patients admitted into the Regimental Hospital during the year is 5·3 as compared with 5·6 during preceding year, which shows a slight increase but mostly cases of minor importance.

Garden.—Produce of Regimental garden has been as good as can be expected from the nature of the soil, and the excessive rain fall.

Athletic Sports.—Took place in the month of October last, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the whole Regiment.

Official Changes.—Lieutenant J. G. Westropp handed over charge to Captain J. W. Wray on the 6th May 1890 and the latter officer handed over charge to Lieutenant J. G. Westropp on the 12th May 1890, of Office of 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant P. Z. Cox joined as Acting Adjutant on the 23rd December, and took over charge of Adjutant's Office from Lieutenant Westropp."

Red-coated Risala.

195. The sanctioned full strength is 156. The particulars about casualties, recruiting and filling up of vacancies are given in the enclosed statement

which will show that the actual strength amounted to 149 and 6 vacancies were filled up. There were 5 casualties and 4 sowars were pensioned.

196. The drill, decipline and general conduct of the Sowars and Officers were good as usual.

197. During the year under report 6 remounts were purchased, besides a new stallion. Three of the horses died 12 were otherwise disposed of.

198. The trumpet Major a pensioned official of the 1st Bombay Lancers, who was employed to teach music to the new class of drummers and trumpeters opened last year, having left service, the Band Master of the Kolhapur Infantry has been directed to do this duty in addition to his own, for which an extra allowance of Rs. 15 a month is paid to him.

199. The total cost of the Risala including the pay and allowances of the sowars and officials &c. amounted to Rs. 72,129-8-9, against Rs. 66,576-5-0 in the previous year.

200. The new khaki summer dress and the full dress purchased last year were issued to the sowars and Officers during the year, also the new light saddlery brought from Cawnpore.

201. Two prizes in the Gymkhana races run during the year were won by the Risala sowars.

202. During the year, the Rissala was visited by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency was much pleased with the general appearance thereof and the Risaldar was commended for the success attained in the lance exercises and general drill and descipline of the Cavalry.

203. *Buildings*—The description given last year holds good this year also, as no additions or alterations were made thereto.

204. *Arms and dress*—The sowars and Officers wear a uniform and are armed with swords and lances.

205. The duties assigned to them are to furnish report where necessary and to carry the departmental Tapal within the State limits on emergent occasions.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	152	6	...	5	5	...	4	149	...	...	...	...	27	122	72,129 8 9	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	*65	...	...	...	22	...	* Of these 9 are mounted only. In addition to these there are 3 surmounted guns in the Feudatory States for firing salutes.
Infantry	510	†32	...	4	4	...	8	530	...	517	2	12	97	419	68,263 2 3	† Includes the Adjutant.
Lashkar Fad or Peons' Establishment	‡510	50	...	16	16	...	27	517 or 514§	...	¶148	...	...	47	467	39,076 13 3	¶ 94 Matchlocks ; 53 Smooth bore percussion muskets and 1 rifle.
Total...	1,194	88	...	25	25	...	39	1,218 or 1,215	...	730	2	12	171	1,030	1,79,469 8 3	‡ Include 1 Head Karkun and 2 Karkuns.
																§ Exclu ling 3 Karkuns.

Note.—Of the sanctioned strength of 585 of the Lashkar Fad, reported last year, 3 places were reduced during the year, 3 are Karkuns and 22 gunners. None of the men are disciplined or trained in military tactics and they cannot therefore be said to be fighting men, although some of them are marksmen or Shikaris.

POLICE.

206. Khansaheb Rastamji Pallanji, Chief Police Officer, continued to manage this Department, during the year under review *i. e.*, that ending on 31st December 1890, subject to the general control of Rav Bahadur Rajaram Khanderav Waidya, Chief Revenue Officer.

207. Statements marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (hereto appended) prepared in the forms of appendices Nos. VI, VII and VIII respectively attached Government Resolution No. 5700, dated 26th August 1889, will show in detail the organization, discipline and education of the Police force employed in this State, including the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, the work done by them and the value of property stolen and recovered respectively. The following is an abstract of the same.

Strength and Cost.

208. The total strength and cost of the force in Kolhapur proper during 1890 amounted to 504 inclusive of Office establishment (hands 4) and Rs. 57,331-3-2 against 504 police and Rs. 57,872-9-8 in 1889; the small decrease in expenditure Rs. 541-6-6 calls for no detailed explanation.

209. As regards the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, there was no change in the numerical strength of the force as compared with the same in 1889 the previous year; but the expenditure varied a little, there being a small increase of Rs. 6-12-2 Rs. 169-0-4, Rs. 58-7-9, and Rs. 346-7-9 in the Vishalgad, Ichalkaranji, Kagal Junior and Kapshi States respectively to and a considerable decrease in the States of Bavda, Kagal (Senior) amounting Rs. 311-2-6 and Rs. 800-1-6, respectively owing mainly to no new uniform being issued during the year under review.

210. It will be noticed that the Police force of Shri Swami Jagadguru of Sankheshvar stationed at the Hitni station of his Jahagir has been added to the list and included in the general statistics of this year for the first time. The number of constables including Officers aggregates 6 and their cost Rs. 204.

211. *Conduct.*—Referring to the Columns relating to punishments in statement No. 1 it appears that in all there were 19 more cases this year in the force of Kolhapur Proper, whereas in the subordinate States, the punishments were fewer as compared with that of the year next previous.

212. *Reward for Government Service.*—In case in Kolhapur proper a reward by promotion was given to a 3rd class sepoy for good service rendered namely Appaya Linggonda Patil apprehended a run away accused in a murder case at Bhadgoan in the Gadhinglaj Peta.

213. *Education.*—The numbers of Police able to read and write as well as of those under instruction has risen from 138 and 21 to 183 and 32 respectively, Kolhapur proper showing the largest number. Besides the above the Swami's force at Hitni counts 2 educated men among its rank and file.

213*a*. A list shewing the distribution of the Police able to read, and write, is subjoined for the information of Government with reference to the remarks in paragraph 3 of their Resolution on the last Administration Report of this State. No. 9118, dated 31st December 1890 and the Council would respectfully beg to state that steps are being taken to render the Police of the feudatory States self reliant and competent as therein directed.

Statement showing the number of Police able to read and write and their distribution throughout the Kolhapur State:—

No.	Name of Peta.	Chief constable	Head constable.	Constables.	Total.
1	Head Quarter	...	4	5	9
2	City Kolhapur	1	4	6	11
3	Peta Karvir	1	4	7	12
4	Do. Panhala	1	4	6	11
5	Do. Alta	1	4	6	11
6	Do. Shirol	1	3	6	10
7	Do. Gad-Hinglaj	1	4	7	12
8	Do. Bhudhargad	1	3	6	10
9	Mahal Raibag	....	3	5	8
10	Do. Katkol	....	3	6	9
		7	36	60	103
11	Chief Police Officer	...	....	....	1
12	Special Police Officer	...	....	....	1
13	Office Establishment	...	....	....	3
	Grand Total Kolhapur Proper	....	...	...	108
14	Ichalkaranji	....	2	1	3
15	Ajra	1	1	1	3
	Total	1	3	2	6
16	Vishalgad	1	1	4	6
17	Kagal Senior	1	3	1	5
18	Kagal Junior	....	2	1	3
19	Kapshi	....	3	5	8
	Grand Total	10	48	73	136

Working of the Police

214. Statement No. 2 (appendix VII) will show that during the year under review (1890), 593 offences were committed in all in this principality, including its feudatories and Jahagirs, against 499 in the preceding year and the total number of persons arrested by the Police was 473, of whom 471 were sent for trial against 429 arrested and sent for trial in the last year (1889). Of the 471 sent for trial, 374 or 79 per cent were convicted against 429 sent and 336 or 78·32 per cent convicted in 1889.

The proportion of convictions to arrests in 1890, taken as a whole, also compares favourably with those in 1889.

Looking at the statement No. 2 (No. VII appendix), it appears that the percentages of convictions both to arrests and persons sent for trial in Kolhapur Proper and in the Feudatory States under thr control of the Chief Police Officer are higher. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the Kolhapur State proper and in the Feudatory States are shewn separately in columns 11 and 12 of appendix No. VII. In columns 12 and 14 of the said appendix the figures in ordinary type represent the percentages arrived at by including the number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year; those in bold type exhibit the percentages by excluding the persons so awaiting trial which gives a more favourable result still.

Statement No III (appendix VIII) shews that the aggregate amount of the property stolen in the whole territory, inclusive of subordinate Jahagirs, was Rs. 61,530-2-2½, of which property worth Rs. 41,992-2-11½ or 68 per cent was recovered against Rs. 29,299-5-10½ lost and Rs. 23,250-1-1½ or 79 per cent recovered in 1889.

215. The ratio of recovered to stolen property has gone down considerably in Kolhapur Proper in particular, as compared with the same in 1889. This fact shows that the detective branch of the department did not work so energetically as in preceding years. And it is feared that the opening of the Railway will give more facilities for the removal of the stolen property out of the territory in future, unless the Police show more promptitude and energy in counteracting the same.

216. The total number of offences of all descriptions during the year under review (1890) was (Vide statement marked as Appendix IX) 2,734. Out of these, 1142 were offences against person; 630 were against property, 18 constituted perjury, 4 were against coins and Government stamps, 11 relating to documents, 2 against marriage bonds and 877 were miscellaneous minor offences. The offences against person mostly (1,101) consist of simple hurt and criminal force, there being only 41 serious offences against 52 in 1889 namely :—

	1890.	1889.
Murders	4	6
Culpable homicide	2	3
Attempt to murder	1	2
Causing abortion	2	0
Grievous hurt	28	35
Kidnapping	3	5
Rape	1	1
	41	52

This shows that heinous offences fell off by 11.

The state of crime against property is compared below :—

	1890.	1889.
Thefts and Misappropriation of property	337	249
Aggravated theft &c.	11	9
Dacoity	1	2
Receiving stolen property	61	36
House-breaking	270	253
	680	549

The above figures show that the thievish propensity of the people increased during 1890, although there is no particular cause assignable for the change such as famine or bad harvest &c.

An increase is noticeable in offences against documents, whilst a large decrease appears in minor miscellaneous offences and perjury which numbered respectively 11, 877 and 18 against 4, .788 and 24 in 1889.

The total number of criminal cases for disposal in 1890 was 2,272 against 2,136 in 1889, of these 2,272, 2,221 were decided against 2,114 in the previous year, and 51 remained undisposed of against 22 in last year.

In 1890, 5,012 persons were arrested and tried ; 1,400 were convicted and the rest were acquitted or discharged, 3 having died during or before trial.

Of the 1400 persons convicted, 213 were sentenced to imprisonment, 223 to imprisonment with fine, 960 to fine only, 2 to whipping and 2 to capital punishment.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year ending for 31st December 1890. (Calendar.)

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, suspended or departmentally punished.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Kolhapur Proper.											
Chief Police Officer	1	275	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Special Police Officer ...	1	60	...	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Foujdar 1st class	1	50	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	
Do. 2nd „	2	40	....	....	...	....	....	...	2	....	
Do. 3rd „	1	35	....	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	
Do. 4th „	3	30	....	....	1	....	....	...	3	...	
Jamadar 1st class....	7	20	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	...	
Do. 2nd „	6	15	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	
Havaldar	20	12	....	....	6	....	....	...	13	1	
Naik 1st class	16	10	...	...	6	....	...	...	7	....	
Do. 2nd „	31	9	....	1	3	....	...	...	18	....	
Sepoys 1st class	102	8	...	....	8	....	....	....	21	3	
Do. 2nd „	127	7	....	2	10	2	1	....	35	4	
Do. 3rd „	182	6	....	4	18	3	....	....	29	15	
Clerk	1	25	....	....	...	....	...	....	1	....	
Do.	2	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	
Labekari....	1	5	....	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	
Total...	504	....	57,331 3 2	7	57	5	1	....	142	24	
FEUDATORY STATES.											
Vishalgad.											
Fourjdar 4th class	1	30	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	
Jamadar 2nd „	1	15	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	...	
Havaldar	1	12	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	
Naik 1st class	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do. 2nd „	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Sepoys 1st class	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	
Do. 2nd „	16	7	....	....	1	....	...	...	....	...	
Do. 3rd „	15	6	....	....	...	...	....	...	2	3	
Vishalgad Total...	42	....	3,998 6 1	....	1	....	....	...	6	3	
Bavada.											
Foujdar	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	
Jamadar	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	
Naik	1	5	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Sepoy	1	4-2-6	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	

Sepoys	19	4	....	...	....	...	....	....	1	....
Total....	23	...	1,441 10 0	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Kagal.										
(Senior).										
Foujdar 4th class	1	30	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Jamadar	1	15	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....
Havaldar	1	12	....	....	....	...	...	...	1	....
Naik 1st class	2	10	...	....	....	....	....	...	2	....
Do. 2nd „	2	9	....	....	1	...	....	...	1	...
Sepoys 1st class	2	8	....	....	....	....	...	...	1	....
Do. 2nd „	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Do. 3rd „	15	6	....	3	....	3	...	....	2	2
Total	32	....	3,098 7 7	3	2	3	....	....	11	2
Ichalkaranji.										
Foujdar 4th class	2	30	...	...	1	....	....	....	1	1
Jamadar 2nd class...	2	15	....	....	1	....	...	....	2	....
Havaldar	3	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Naik 1st class	1	10	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	...
Do 2nd „	2	9	....	....	....	....	...	....	2	....
Sepoys 1st class	7	8	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	....
Do. 2nd „	10	7	...	...	2	...	....	....	3	....
Do. 3rd „	28	6	....	...	....	....	...	....	4	....
Total...	55	...	8,435 2 9	...	5	...	...	...	13	1
Kapshi.										
Jamadar 1st class	1	20	....	....	...	....	....	...	1	....
Havaldar	1	12	....	....	....	....	...	...	1	....
Naik 1st class	1	10	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1
Do. 2nd „	1	9	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....
Sepoys 1st class	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Do. 2nd „	3	7	....	....	....	...	...	....	3	....
Do. 3rd „	6	6	...	....	...	....	...	....	....	1
Total ...	15	....	1,290 6 6	....	....	...	...	....	8	2
Kagal. (Junior)										
Jamadar 2nd class... ...	1	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Naik 2nd class	1	9	....	....	1	....	....	...	1	....
Sepoys 1st class	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Do. 2nd „	1	7	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....
Do, 3rd „	2	6	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total...	6	....	730 14 7	....	2	....	....	....	3	....
Hitni of Jagadguru.										
Foujdar	1	10	....	...	...	....	....	....	1	....

Jamadar	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Sepoys (Sanadi)	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total....	6	....	204 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Grand Total....	683	....	76,530 2 8	10	67	8	1	....	188	32

APPENDIX VII.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Under the superrision of the Chief Police Officer.															
Kolhapur Proper.....	405	446	312	354	312	353	243	289	49	52	77·88	81·63 **84·5**	77·88	81·63 **84 5**	
Feudatory States.															
Vishalgad.....	13	13	9	10	9	10	8	8	1	2	88·88	* 80	88·88	80	
Kagal Senior	17	27	27	14	27	13	24	12	2	1	88·88	*85·71	88·88	85·71	
Ichalkaranji.....	33	54	43	49	43	49	35	43	8	4	81·39	87·75 **91·48**	81·39	87·75 **91·48**	
Kapsi	9	22	8	16	8	16	7	9	1	6	87·5	55·25 **60·0**	87.5	56·25 **60·0**	
Kagal Junior	7	9	3	10	3	10	3	7	0	...	100	70 **100**	100	70 **100**	
Total...	484	571	402	453	402	451	320	368	61	65	79·60	81·23	79·60	81·59 **84·98**	
Not under the Supervision of Chief Police Officer.															
Bavda	15	12	27	6	27	6	16	3	11	3	59·25	50	59·25	50	
Hitni	...	10	...	14	...	14	...	3	...	11	...	21.42	...	21·42	
Nagojirao Patankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Grand Total...	499	593	429	473	429	471	336	374	72	79	78·32	79·06	78·32 **82·35**	79·40 **82·56**	

NOTE.—The figures in ordinary type in column 11, 12, 13 and 14 represent the percentages arrived at by including the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year; those in bold type by excluding the persons so awaiting trial.

* There were no prisoners awaiting trial in these States on 31st December 1890.

APPENDIX VIII.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Kolhapur Proper	29,262 13 2½	49,655 0 2½	21,724 0 8	34,277 9 9½	80·56	69·03
Vishalgad	137 4 6	89 8 0	94 10 10½	60 10 6	69	67.77
Kagal Senior	738 12 0	5,553 10 11	135 0 0	5,287 12 5	18·3	95.21
Ichalkaranji	606 6 2	4,483 8 1	476 4 2	2,126 1 3	78·54	47·42
Kagal Junior	718 10 0	83 4 0	698 1 0	83 4 0	97.21	100
Kapshi	108 5 0	1,056 3 9	108 5 0	56 4 9	100	5·30
	29,272 2 10½	60,921 2 11½	23,236 5 8½	41,891 10 8½	79·37	68·76
Bavda	27 3 0	92 2 6	13 2 0	26 1 6	48·14	28·26
Hitni	...	483 4 3	...	65 4 3	...	13·45
Nagojirao Patankar	...	33 8 6	...	9 2 6	...	27·27
	29,299 5 10½	61,530 2 2½	23,249 7 8½	41,992 2 11½	79·35	68·24

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes in the Kolhapur State during the year ending 31st Decem.

Description of crimes or offence	Number of crimes. Balance on the 1st January	Number of crimes. Committed during the year 1890	Total	Number of cases disposed of during 1890	Number of cases undisposed of during 1890	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons. Imprisonment. Simple	Number of persons. Imprisonment. Rigorous	Number of persons. Imprisonment and fine. Simple	Number of persons. Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous	Number of persons. Fine only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
False evidence	1	17	18	18	...	21	11	2	1	...	9	...
Offences against Coin and stamp	...	4	4	4	...	5	4	...	3	...	1	...
Murder	1	3	4	3	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	2	2	2	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	1	27	28	26	...	19	46	...	9	1	29	7
Hurt & Criminal force	9	1,092	1,101	959	14	2,326	299	...	10	18	13	258
Kidnapping	1	2	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Theft & misappropriation	2	20	22	17	1	27	15	...	7	...	...	8
Simple theft	6	309	315	300	5	485	322	6	120	8	75	113
Dacoity	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
High way robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated theft & extortion	...	11	11	10	1	28	2	...	...	...	...	2
Receiving stolen property	4	57	61	46	...	67	40	1	13	...	15	11
House breaking	4	266	270	194	5	505	159	...	10	8	16	124
Forgery	...	11	11	6	2	29	9	...	6	...	3	...
Adultery	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other offences	8	869	877	627	22	1,406	481	1	15	4	23	437
Total	38	2,696	2,734	2,221	51	5,012	1,400	9	204	39	184	960

committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial
ber 1890.

sentenced					Term of imprisonment &c.										
Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	11	10	...	...	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	33	...	...	1	7	...	...	10	14	1	...	...	...	...
...	249	887	...	2	35	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	15	11	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	322	153	...	1	121	35	4	23	18	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	27	...	...	16	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	159	341	...	...	21	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	481	865	...	...	13	4	9	8	4	...	4	1	...	...	...
2	1,400	3,479	...	3	211	67	20	53	32	22	17	3	11	...	2

Village Police.

217. There are 786 village Police Patils in the Kolhapur State Proper and 297 in the Feudatory States and Jahagirs. Only 4 of these (736) appear to have been invested with powers according to Section 16 of the Village Police Act (Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867). Only one case is reported to have been decided by the Police Patil of Rukdi during the year under review.

Criminal Justice.

218. There are 36 criminal Courts of Magistrates of different classes in this State, namely :—

Kolhapur State Proper.

Court of the District Magistrate.....		1
Courts of the 1st Class	Do.	2
Courts of the 2nd Class	Do.	10
Courts of the 3rd Class	Do.	7

Feudatory States (Vishalgad, Ichalkaranji and Kagal) under direct management.

Courts of the 1st Class Magistrate.....	1
Courts of the 2nd Class Magistrate.....	3
Courts of the 3rd Class Magistrate.....	3

Other Feudatory State Bavda which has been under the management of its own Chief.

Court of the 1st Class Magistrate	1
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate	1

Jahagirs.

Courts of the 2nd Class Magistrate.....	6
Courts of the 3rd Class Magistrate.....	1
	36

During the year under review 1890 the Avalkarkuns of Khasgi Karbhari the Karbharis of the Feudatory States of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji were invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and the powers of 2nd Class Magistrate exercised by the Avalkarkun of Panala Peta and those of 3rd Class Magistrate by the Mahalkari of Raibag and the Karbhari of Kagal State (Junior)

were withdrawn during the year so that the total number of Courts has remained unaffected, viz. 36.

219. Statements Nos. 1 and 2 (according to appendices IX and X to G. R. No. 5700 of 1889) will show the work done by the Courts mentioned above. Of 5,003 persons brought to trial during the year 1890, 471 were apprehended by the Police, 1,298 upon warrants, 2,973 appeared on summonses, 59 appeared voluntarily, 158 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 23 were apprehended by Forest Inspectors, 6 by village Patils, 3 by Abkari Inspectors and 7 were brought under the provisions of the Extradition Act from foreign districts.

Statement No. 3.

(Appendix XI to G. R. No. 5700 of 1839) will show the number of appeals decided by the different appellate Courts except the Council of Administration.

The Court of Sessions.

220. These are three viz :—

1. Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.
2. Do. Chief Judge of Kolhapur and,
3. Do. Chief of Bavda.

There were 25 cases decided during the year under review 1890, there remaining 2 cases undisposed of at the close of the year in the court of the Chief Judge. Out of the 25 cases decided, 2 were by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country; 22 by the Chief Judge, Kolhapur, and 1 by the Council of Administration after transferring the case to its own file from that of the Chief Judge. This last resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

221. There were 6 appeals preferred to the President in Council against the decisions of the Chief Judge. Five of these were from convictions, and one from an acquittal. Out of the aforesaid 5, convictions and sentences were upheld in 3; in one the sentence was modified and in one the nature of the sentence was changed from fine to imprisonment. In an appeal from an acquittal, the order of acquittal was set aside and the accused was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment.

Besides these there were 2 appeals from acquittal against the decisions of the District Magistrate in which the acquittals were set aside and the convictions and sentences passed by the original courts were upheld by the Council of Administration.

222. The number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Sessions collectively during the two years under reference is contrasted below: —

	1889.	1890.
Under trial on 1st January....	3	9
Committed during the year	32	59
Total...	35	68
Acquitted	11	25
Convicted	7	21
Referred to the President in Council	3	11
Referred to the Bombay Government	5	2
Otherwise disposed of	0	0
	26	59
Balance on 31st December	9	9

223. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Courts during 1890 may be classified thus:—

Description of punishment	No. of convicts
Capital punishment....	2
Transportation for life	0
Imprisonment from 5 to 10 years	11
Do. 3 to 5 do.	3
Do. 1 to 3 do.	16
Under 1 year	2
Fine without imprisonment	0
Total...	34
Fine with imprisonment	5

Extradition.

224. The particulars under this head are given in the subjoined statements. No cases were found in which demands were not complied with.

Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the Kolhapur State by the British Government or other Native States during 1890.

No.	Name of the accused person delivered.	Offence.	To whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Chandu wd. Bapu Mulani	392	2nd Class Magistrate Walva.
2	Krishni Kom Ravaji Senda	380	D. Do. Tasgaum.
3	Govind Narayan Gokhale.	381	District Magistrate Kulaba.
4	Vishnu Bhat bin Govind Bhat Joshi ...	380	2nd Class Magistrate Madha Zilla Sholapur.
5	Datu bin Sivapa	379	1st Class Magistrate, Sangli.
6	Pandu bin Ravaji Ramoshi.....	380-457	Jamkhindi State.
7	Tatia bin Subhana Ramoshi		
8	Anna bin Ravaji Ramoshi		
9	Sai Kom Raghu Kokari	379	2nd Class Magistrate Rajapur.
10	Nana bin Krishapa Surve.....	330-420	2nd Class Magistrate Chikodi.

Statement No. 7

Statement showing the particulars of demands made upon the British Government and other Native States by the State of Kolhapur during 1890.

No.	Name of the accused demanded.	Offence.	By whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Anna bin Atmaram Sonar	326	Chief constable of Miraj.
2	Sida bin Lagmana Berad	379	Magistrate of Chikodi.
3	Bhima bin Parsha Gathechora		
4	Govinda bin Raghu Sonar	380	2nd Class Magistrate of Karad.
5	Sidya wd. Satyana Bhusari.....	324 & 511	3rd Class Magistrate, Hukeri.
6	Lakhya wd. Ramnak Mahar	457,380	Chief constable, Athani.
7	Usman wd. Amad Momin	379	1st Class Magistrate, Kurundvad.

General Remarks on Criminal Justice.

225. In appendix X, it will be seen that the number of offences reported to the District Magistrate during the year is 27; while it was 181 in the next preceding year 1889. This difference is due to the fact that for the greater part of the year previous, the District Magistrate was the only Magistrate for the city of Kolhapur; while during the year under review (1890), there was a separate 2nd Class Magistrate for the city. With respect to the number of appeals and their results, it should be noted that the year 1890 includes 3 months of the last official year which was a year of rather heavy percentage of reversals in appeals.

226. With regard to the number of heinous offences, namely, murder and culpable homicide, it is satisfactory to notice that it is less than in the previous year. 4 murder cases were reported to have been committed during the year; out of these, 3 were disposed of during the year under review and one remained pending trial at its close. Out of the 3, in one the accused was discharged without trial, and in 2, the accused were convicted and sentenced to death. Out of the 2 latter cases, in one, the motive for the crime was dispute about share of family property and in the other, the motive was pecuniary gain.

227. The increase in the total number of offences is too small to require explanation. It, however, seems that easy access to Criminal Courts and the comparative looseness with which processes are issued, without sufficient previous inquiry, naturally lead the people to lodge off-hand complaints, and the compounding policy of law with regard to classes of cases of general occurrence which has invested them with full liberty to withdraw their grievances from adjudication at any time before final judgment, at their pleasure, and without any risk, concludes many a trial with acquittal, which otherwise would have ended quite differently. This particular feature explains a large number of acquittals that are recorded, while it swells the number of offences reported. However, it does in no way affect the real administration of criminal justice by the subordinate magistracy which has, on the whole, been found to be satisfactory.

	1889.	1890.
Under trial on 1st January....	3	9
Committed during the year	32	59
Total...	35	68
Acquitted	11	25
Convicted	7	21
Referred to the President in Council	3	11
Referred to the Bombay Government	5	2
Otherwise disposed of	0	0
	26	59
Balance on 31st December	9	9

223. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Courts during 1890 may be classified thus:—

Description of punishment	No. of convicts
Capital punishment....	2
Transportation for life	0
Imprisonment from 5 to 10 years	11
Do. 3 to 5 do.	3
Do. 1 to 3 do.	16
Under 1 year	2
Fine without imprisonment	0
Total...	34
Fine with imprisonment	5

Extradition.

224. The particulars under this head are given in the subjoined statements. No cases were found in which demands were not complied with.

Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the Kolhapur State by the British Government or other Native States during 1890.

No.	Name of the accused person delivered.	Offence.	To whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Chandu wd. Bapu Mulani	392	2nd Class Magistrate Walva.
2	Krishni Kom Ravaji Senda	380	D. Do. Tasgaum.
3	Govind Narayan Gokhale.	381	District Magistrate Kulaba.
4	Vishnu Bhat bin Govind Bhat Joshi ...	380	2nd Class Magistrate Madha Zilla Sholapur.
5	Datu bin Sivapa	379	1st Class Magistrate, Sangli.
6	Pandu bin Ravaji Ramoshi.....	380-457	Jamkhindi State.
7	Tatia bin Subhana Ramoshi		
8	Anna bin Ravaji Ramoshi		
9	Sai Kom Raghu Kokari	379	2nd Class Magistrate Rajapur.
10	Nana bin Krishapa Surve.....	380-420	2nd Class Magistrate Chikodi.

Statement No. 7

Statement showing the particulars of demands made upon the British Government and other Native States by the State of Kolhapur during 1890.

No.	Name of the accused demanded.	Offence.	By whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Anna bin Atmaram Sonar	326	Chief constable of Miraj.
2	Sida bin Lagmana Berad	379	Magistrate of Chikodi.
3	Bhima bin Parsha Gathechora	379	Magistrate of Chikodi.
4	Govinda bin Raghu Sonar	380	2nd Class Magistrate of Karad.
5	Sidya wd. Satyana Bhusari	324 & 511	3rd Class Magistrate, Hukeri.
6	Lakhya wd. Ramnak Mahar	457,380	Chief constable, Athani.
7	Usman wd. Amad Momin	379	1st Class Magistrate, Kurundvad.

General Remarks on Criminal Justice.

225. In appendix X, it will be seen that the number of offences reported to the District Magistrate during the year is 27; while it was 181 in the next preceding year 1889. This difference is due to the fact that for the greater part of the year previous, the District Magistrate was the only Magistrate for the city of Kolhapur; while during the year under review (1890), there was a separate 2nd Class Magistrate for the city. With respect to the number of appeals and their results, it should be noted that the year 1890 includes 3 months of the last official year which was a year of rather heavy percentage of reversals in appeals.

226. With regard to the number of heinous offences, namely, murder and culpable homicide, it is satisfactory to notice that it is less than in the previous year. 4 murder cases were reported to have been committed during the year; out of these, 3 were disposed of during the year under review and one remained pending trial at its close. Out of the 3, in one the accused was discharged without trial, and in 2, the accused were convicted and sentenced to death. Out of the 2 latter cases, in one, the motive for the crime was dispute about share of family property and in the other, the motive was pecuniary gain.

227. The increase in the total number of offences is too small to require explanation. It, however, seems that easy access to Criminal Courts and the comparative looseness with which processes are issued, without sufficient previous inquiry, naturally lead the people to lodge off-hand complaints, and the compounding policy of law with regard to classes of cases of general occurrence which has invested them with full liberty to withdraw their grievances from adjudication at any time before final judgment, at their pleasure, and without any risk, concludes many a trial with acquittal, which otherwise would have ended quite differently. This particular feature explains a large number of acquittals that are recorded, while it swells the number of offences reported. However, it does in no way affect the real administration of criminal justice by the subordinate magistracy which has, on the whole, been found to be satisfactory.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Kolhapur State during the year ending 31st December 1890.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1890.							Discharged without trial.	Convicted.	Committed or deported.	Committed or deported.	Dead, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrants.	Upon summonses.	Voluntarily.	Present in the presence of the Magistrate.	Total.								
	1889	1890							1889	1890							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kolhapur.																	
District Magistrate	184	27	9	6	41	22	...	9	251	78	38	9	16	12	...	1	

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Magistrates of 1st, 2nd, 3rd class.	1849	2123	27	352	1109	2370	54	102	3502	3987	1784	974	1082	47	2	98
Feudatories.																
Magistrates of 1st 2nd 3rd class.	415.	388	10	95	122	397	5	28	831	647	204	227	196	1	...	19.
Jahagirdars.																
Exercising powers of Magistrates by themselves or by appointed stipendiary Magistrates.	122	151	...	55	33	184	...	19	298	291	165	52	70	...	1	3
	2,614	2,689	46	508	1,305	2,973	59	158	4,882	5,009	2,191	1,262	1,366	60	3	121

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kolhapur State, during the year ending 31st December 1890.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.															
			Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry ordered &c.		Pending.	
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Kolhapur	Chief Judge.....	23	1	1	32	15	2	2	9	5	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	District Magistrate.	109	10	7	115	48	55	11	83	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4
	Chief of Bowda.....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	133	11	8	147	63	57	13	93	44	...	..	...	...	1	1	4	4

Prisons.

228. The Jail is situated immediately inside the eastern gate of the Native town. It is bounded in that direction by the rampart and on the other side by high native dwelling houses which directly overlook the building except on the North where they are separated by the breadth of the public road.

Besides the main building, there are two other smaller ones attached to, but outside, the Jail for the accommodation of female and under-trial prisoners.

The main building is enclosed by four walls, 22 feet high, forming a square. The wards are built within the quadrangle formed by the four outer walls of the main building, which average 21 feet in height. The roof is a graduated slope from these walls to a height of 12 feet within, the face of the cells being protected by a corrugated iron shed, running all round the interior of the quadrangle. The front of the cells and partitions between the several wards consist of iron and wooden bars carried up to the roof. There are roof ventilators also above each cell. The cells are capable of accommodating 158 men. The cubage and floor space allowed to each prisoner has been 648 cubic feet and 40 square feet respectively.

The hospital is located in a commodious upper storied building, detached from the rest but within the boundary of the Jail compound, and consists of two well-ventilated wards, a small office; and a dispensary, a cook room and laterine for the use of the sick.

Besides this there are 13 subordinate jails or lockups, one at each Taluka or Mahal station or at the capital of a feudatory State which consists of one

or two cells built of Pucka masonry and is attached to the Kacheri of the Station where under-trial and short-termed prisoners are kept.

229. The general health of the prisoners has been very good throughout the year. There were only 41 admissions into Hospital against 55 for the previous year. Three deaths occurred in weakly prisoners, one from Rheumatism, one from Pneumonia and the third from heart disease (Perieardítis). The conduct of the prisoners in the central jail as well as subordinate Jails was, on the whole, satisfactory. In only two instances was it found necessary to inflict light corporal punishment on prisoners for breaches of Jail discipline.

Appendix XII.

Stations.	No. of Prisons.	Number of prisoners. Remaining from the last year.	Number of prisoners. Admitted during the year.	Number of prisoners. Total. 1889-1890.	Number of prisoners. Total. 1890-1891.	Daily average in jail. 1889-1890.	Daily average in jail. 1890-1891.	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners. Rs.	a.	p.	Average period of accused remained under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jail
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
In the city - The Central jail	1	123	288	411	411	129	137	166	14991	.	10	...	Three deaths occurred.
Karvir & Mamledar's Katcheri	1	...	95	60	95	3.5	2.2	...	96	14	5	8.6	
Panhala	1	1	42	49	43	1.02	1.05	...	42	13	.	8.25	
Shirol	1	...	79	86	79	1.8	1.5	...	61	2	6	9	
Atta	1	...	63	110	63	3.8	1.5	2	65	6	11	10.5	

Gad-Hinglaj	1	1	223	63	224	...	7.	1	449	2	1	12.5	
Bhudhargad	1	12	69	63	81	.83	82	...	136	11	9	10.5	
Raibag	1	...	68	57	68	.73	1	...	42	3	6	5.	
Kalkol	1	...	11	19	11	.39	.5	...	22	15	6	30	
Vishalgad	1	2	27	21	29	.39	.6	...	44	13	8	5.7	
Bavda	1	1	12	8	13	1.75	2.3	2	91	7	2	7.4	
Kagal	1	1	15	30	16	.6	.29	...	213	2	5	21	
Ichalkaranji	1	1	64	23	65	1.7	1.6	1	95	14	7	8.	
Ajra	1	1	29	30	30	.66	.61	...	23	5	9	7.1	
	14	143	1,085	1031	1218	...	...	172	16,377	2	1	...	

Civil Justice.

230. The following is the list of Civil Courts in the Kolhapur State and the powers exercised by each :—

No.	Designation of Courts.	Powers exercised by each.
1	Court of the Council of Administration.	Powers generally exercised by the High Courts in British India in all Civil matters except as regards original suits.
1	Court of the Chief Judge	Powers of a District Judge in the British Districts as regards appeals and original suits and superintendence of the proceedings of the subordinate Courts.
1	Assistant Judge's Court	Powers of an Assistant Judge as prescribed by the Bombay Civil Courts' Act No. XIV of 1869.
1	Court of the Chief of Bavda	Powers of a District Judge in appeals and original suits.
1	Do. Sadar Amin of Kolhapur.	Ordinary powers to try suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in amount or value, with a special jurisdiction over the whole Kolhapur District to try suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in amount or value.
12	Courts of Munsiffs presided over by stipendiary Munsiffs (including that of the Karbhari of Bavda.)	Powers to try suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in amount or value.
1	Courts of Munsiffs presided over by Honorary Munsiffs.	
1	Court of the Mahalkari of Katkol.	Powers to try suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of small causes not exceeding Rs. 50 in amount or value.

231. A tabular view of the work done by the Courts of original jurisdiction is given in Appendices A. and B. corresponding in form with Appendices XIII and XIV attached to Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889.

232. Appendix A gives information as to the nature, value and average duration of suits filed and disposed of during 1890 as compared with the previous year. From that appendix it will be seen that during the year under report, 4,269 suits were instituted or received by transfer, showing a decrease of 518 compared with those of the preceding year (4,787). The suits for disposal were 6,204 of which 4,551 were disposed of. This number is less by 515 than that of the year previous (5,036). The closing balance is, however, less by 282 than that of the last.

The average duration of each suit is 5 months and 9 days against 5 months and 17 days in last year.

Column 12 of appendix A shows that the aggregate value of suits disposed of during the year under report was Rs. 4,19,239-0-6½. That of the suits disposed of during the year preceding (1889) was Rs. 5,39,321-14-3¾.

233. Appendix B gives information as to the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year under report. It shows that the number of applications filed during the year under report falls short of the next preceding year by 384; as also the number of applications disposed of, which is smaller than that dealt with in 1889 by 576 (4,062—3,486); while the closing balance has increased by 192. (1,342—1,150).

234. The number and value of suits disposed of in the two years are compared in the following table :—

Name of Court.	Suits for immovable property.				Money suits including suits for Haks &c.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1. Chief Judge's Court	13	27,423 13 1	2	550 8 0	15	19,035 8 2	118	14,984 15 10
2. Bavda Chief's „	...	..	...	...	...		...	...
3. Sadar Amin's „	345	74,526 14 8	61	26,285 12 4	1279	1,44,143 12 6¾	487	72,612 8 9
4. Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	166	16,877 13 8	160	23,112 9 4	877	70,914 7 2	802	52,835 2 0
5. Karvir „	17	1,608 13 9	104	9,888 12 0	291	15,033 8 4	733	49,131 0 5
6. Shirol „	99	19,856 1 2	112	23,991 12 4	644	57,146 10 9	608	56,305 9 9
7. Katkol Mahalkari's „	...	...	...	...	61	1,980 14 8	29	789 3 1
8. Ichalkaranji Munsiff's „	69	6,594 12 4	49	5,429 1 0	373	26,215 1 7½	556	28,284 5 1
9. Kagal (Senior) „	76	13,122 15 11	68	6,410 3 9½	91	8,721 3 7	110	10,673 13 3
10. „ (Junior) „	2	585 0 0	6	580 12 0	11	1,278 4 6	5	212 12 2
11. Vishalgad „	27	1,603 12 0	18	1,604 11 10	288	9,616 2 3	236	9,372 1 3
12. Kapsi „	4	566 6 9	8	677 12 4	105	6,490 3 3	121	9,261 2 2
13. Hitni „	2	315 0 0	2	146 6 0	19	1,413 5 1	40	4,708 5 1
14. Jagadguru's Vakil's „	3	105 3 2	1	500 0 0	5	167 14 6	7	492 15 6
15. Ramchandrarav Joshirav's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Nagojirav Patankar's „	...	...	4	520 8 0	38	3,105 9 10	30	1,480 14 1
17. Bavda Munsiff's „	25	4,192 15 ½	4	314 12 0	121	6,679 10 6	70	3,080 11 2
Total...	884	1,67,379 9 6½	599	1,05,013 8 11½	4,218	3,71,942 4 9¼	3,952	3,14,225 7 7

Appellate Courts.

235. There were only two Appellate Courts in the State, namely, (1) that of the Chief Judge (including that of the Assistant Judge) at Kolhapur and (2) that of the Chief of Bavda.

The following statement shews the appellate work done by these Courts during the year under review (1890) as contrasted with that in the preceding year (1889):—

Number.	Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed or received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.						New disposed of.								Average duration.						Remarks.
																		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions remanded.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed.								
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8						9		10		11		12		13								
		1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889			1890			1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890					
1	Chief Judge's Court.	170	78	285	295	455	373	377	283	78	90	59,196	7	1	57,385	4	2	196	143	85	53	30	20	47	31	16	16	...	4	27	.	4	21
2	Bawda Chief's Do...	.	4	7	7	7	11	3	11	4	...	1514	8	8	1916	14	.	1	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	24	.	5	6
	Total.....	170	82	292	302	462	384	380	294	82	90	60,710	15	9	59,242	2	2	197	141	90	65	80	20	47	31	16	17	.	4	27	.	4	23

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The number of appeals filed and received by transfer, or, on remand was 302 during the year under review (1890) as against 292 during the previous year (1889). Out of the appeals (283) decided in the Chief Judge's Court, 92 were decided by the Chief Judge himself and 191 by the Assistant Judge. The average duration of appeals decided during the year was 4 months and 23 days against 4 months and 27 days last year (1889).

In addition to the appeals disposed of, the Chief Judge, with the aid of the Assistant Judge, disposed of 15 appeals from orders of subordinate Courts, 5 petitions for registration of documents refused to be accepted by the Sub-Registrars &c. and 62 applications requiring judicial inquiry such as applications for certificates of heirship, administration of Estates &c.

236. The Council of Administration is the final appellate authority in Civil matters.

The number of regular and special appeals received and disposed of during the 2 years of 1889 and 1890, is given below :—

	1889.	1890.
Pending on 1st January	38	31
Admitted during the year	33	158
Total....	71	189
Disposed of during the year	40	158
Balance on 31st December	31	31

Of the 158 appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 113 cases; in 22, the decisions of the said lower courts were reversed; in 8 cases, the decrees were amended; 7 cases were remanded and 8 were otherwise dealt with.

The number of appeals for disposal and that of appeals disposed of during the year (1890) was greater by 118 than in the previous year.

In the statement of work done by the Council of Administration that accompanied the last Annual Report, the first two figures under "disposed of" took wrong places. They ought to have been "26" and "9" instead of "9" and "26".

General Remarks on Civil Administration.

237. The necessity of establishing a new Munsiff's Court at Kolhapur and other particulars in connection with its establishment have been fully stated in the last Annual Report. After the establishment of this new court, on the 15th of October 1889, the Sadar Amin ceased to exercise his ordinary jurisdiction over the two Petas of Karvir and Panala and transferred such cases on his file as fell within the jurisdiction of the new court to that court. The number of these cases was 563. Though these cases were not actually disposed of by the

Sadar Amin, yet they appeared under the head of " disposed of" against his name and the same number appeared under the head of "suits instituted' against the name of the Karvir Munsiff. If this number be deducted from the last year's account, it will show that the number of cases under the two heads has not fallen down this year. This is, it is hoped, sufficient to explain the large decrease of 518 in the number of suits instituted in all the courts of this State taken together in 1890, viz. 4,269 as compared with 4,787 in 1839 and the decrease of 515 in that of suits disposed of viz 4,551 in 1890 against 5,066 in the preceding year. Along with these cases, the Sadar Amin also transferred in 1889 about 367 applications for execution of decrees. The absence of a similar fact this year mainly explains the cause of decrease in the number of applications filed and disposed of this year.

238. There is no doubt that this distribution of work in the Sadar Amin's court has removed the very heavy burden off his hands. On looking to the statement of original work, Appendix XIII, it appears on a comparison of the the work performed by the first 4 courts of original jurisdiction namely (1) Sadar Amin, (2) Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's court, (3) Karvir Munsiff's court and 4 Shirol Munsiff's court, that the number of cases disposed of by the Sadar Amin is less. However, on entering into the details of his work, it will appear that the work done by him is what could have been done by a court. Because most of the suits coming from parties residing in the city are of great importance and relating to immoveable property, involving various issues for decisions and hence they consume more time than is required for disposal of an ordinary case. By the removal of the burden, the Sadar Amin was able to devote sufficient time and attention to some of the contested cases which were pending in his court for many years past and he has now very few old cases left with him.

239. It appears from the number of suits filed this year in the Sadar Amin's court that his jurisdiction only over the city of Kolhapur does dot give sufficient work to keep him fully employed. It is therefore necessary to reconsider the existing arrangement. A modified arrangement is under the consideration of the Council of Administration at present. When a final decision on this point will be come to, proposals for the same will be submitted by a separate communication for the approval of Government.

With regard to the subordinate courts in general, the Council has pleasure in endorsing the opinion of the Chief Judge that the work performed by them during the year, under review (1890) was satisfactory.

Civil work — Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year	Closing balance		Value.			Suits filed in 1890.							Suits disposed of in 1890.								Remarks.
		1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890			Suits regarding lands hereditary	Suits for money & accounts	Suits for other kinds	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte.	Admission or compromise.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.			Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Month.	Average duration. Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29	30
1	Chief Judge's Court	18	116	126	8	144	124	28	120	116	4	1677	12	7	2	6		4	3	1	...	...	10	...	2	108	15,535	7	10		9	5	
2	Bawda chief's Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Sadar Munis Do.	755	327	1196	484	1951	811	1624	548	327	263	90514	7	4	65	407	12	366	93	15	7	3	178	127	12	231	98396	5	1	...	7	20	
4	Gadinglaza Munsiffs Do.	468	252	827	881	1295	1133	1043	962	252	171	74,654	13	11	100	781	...	728	135	11	7	...	508	112	31	311	75947	11	4	...	4	18	
5	Karvir Do. Do.		514	822	780	822	1294	308	837	514	457	64,448	3	9½	142	684	4	670	93	10	7	...	264	306	25	248	59,019	12	5	...	3	5	
6	Shirol Do. Do.	527	353	569	682	1096	1035	743	720	353	315	64,048	6	3	113	562	7	565	97	14	6	...	243	210	29	278	85277	6	1	...	8	24	
7	Kathol Mahakkari Do.	6	3	58	41	64	44	61	29	3	15	12,46	4	9	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	11	15	2	1	789	3	1	...	2	4	
8	Ichalkaranji Do. Do.	193	196	445	659	638	855	442	605	196	250	38,806	12	3	66	591	2	605	48	3	3	...	179	135	27	244	33,718	6	1	...	8	7	
9	Kagal Senior Do.	59	35	143	181	202	216	167	178	35	38	27,646	10	4½	67	114	...	123	51	4	3	...	97	30	21	30	17,039	1	½	...	3	14	
10	Kagal Junior Do.	6	6	13	14	19	20	13	11	6	9	1447	11	10	3	11	...	12	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	2	792	8	2	...	5	16	
11	Vishalgad Do. Do.	71	58	302	216	373	274	316	254	58	20	8,586	2	6	13	203	...	200	16	...	...	...	131	58	11	54	10,978	13	1	...	6	26	
12	Kapsi Do. Do.	41	38	106	138	147	176	109	129	38	47	10,154	4	10	10	128	...	113	24	1	...	...	92	17		18	9,138	14	6	...	5	7	
13	Kolni Do. Do.	5	3	19	44	24	47	21	42	3	5	41,24	5	10	4	39	1	40	3	...	1	...	10	5	8	19	4824	11	1	...	1	22	
14	Jagadguru Vakils Do.	4	4	8	5	12	9	8	8	4	1	306	15	6	...	5	...	4	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	1	992	15	6	...	6	10	
15	Ramchandrao Joshirao Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Nagojirao Patankars Do.	6	11	43	31	49	42	38	34	11	8	2175	15	11	2	29	...	26	4	1	...	...	17	7	6	4	2,001	6	1	...	4	26	
17	Bawada Munsiffs Do.	55	19	118	105	165	124	141	74	19	50	5,059	1	1	11	92	2	94	10	1	...	...	31	19	13	11	3396	7	2	...	3	16	
	Total....	2214	1935	4,787	4249	7001	6204	5068	4551	1935	1653	394,409	8	8½	598	3643	28	3591	580	61	34	3	1739	1046	182	1574	4,11,239		8½	...	5	9	

Civil Work — Results of applications for execution of decrees for 1890.

Numbers.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for 1890.			Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1890			Remarks.
		1889.	1890.				1889.	1890.	Value for 1890.	1889.	1890.	Value total for 1890.	1889.	1890.	Value for 1890.	1889.	1890.	Value for 1890.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Chief Judge's Court	43	36	80759	11	6	35	155	62775	2 7	78	191	142834	14 1	42	46	99621	7 3	36	145	43213	6 10	110	10	25	
2	Bawda Chief Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Sadar Amin Do.	376	195	38397	11	4	1188	457	34194	10 6	1564	652	72592	5 10	1369	462	35514	6 9	195	190	36977	15 1	104	7	79	
4	Gadhinglaj Munsiff Do.	291	188	43618	14	7	597	622	66944	2 6	888	810	110593	1 1	700	591	68134	. 6	188	219	42439	. 7	145	36	38	
5	Karvir Do. Do.	.	332	37276	15	2½	536	790	64151	5 4¾	536	1122	106427	4 7¼	204	760	67235	11 11	332	362	39191	8 9¼	257	43	62	
6	Shirol Do. Do.	175	97	23766	7	2	426	438	74326	15 1	601	535	98092	7 ...	504	432	74209	15 7	97	103	23803	7 5	9	76	18	
7	Kathol Mahalkari Do.	...	3	100	...	...	22	6	248	1 4	22	9	348	1 9	19	9	348	1 9	3	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
8	Ichalkaranji Do.	76	115	11715	11	5	444	446	44937	3 8	522	560	63652	15 1	407	441	51366	1 4	115	119	12286	13 9	34	75	10	
9	Kagal Senior Do.	38	28	7311	1	—	95	77	11024	4 4	133	105	18335	5 9	105	92	9388	9 5	28	13	8946	12 4	9	3	1	
10	Kagal Junior Do.	1	1	22	8	...	5	8	422	13 7	6	9	445	5 7	5	6	357	13 7	1	3	87	8 —	8	—	—	
11	Vishalgad Do. Do.	103	84	3695	7	6	438	477	17398	2 —	541	561	21093	9 6	457	437	16320	7 11	84	124	4773	1 7	113	8	8	
12	Kapsi Do. Do.	17	8	553	8	4	85	81	6769	2 9	102	89	7522	11 1	94	68	5956	2 1	8	21	1566	9 —	20	1	—	
13	Hatni Do. Do.	...	1	113	...	...	22	10	589	14 4	22	11	702	14 4	21	9	472	14 4	1	2	230	. .	2	—	—	
14	Jagadguru's Vakils Do.	...	2	83	8	5	6	4	798	15 4	6	6	882	8 2	4	4	220	15 2	2	2	661	9 .	2	—	—	
15	Ramchandrarao Jadhav's Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
16	Nagoprao Patankar's do.	4	2	356	3	1	21	27	1347	2 7	25	29	1705	5 9	23	23	1402	12 3	2	6	302	9 6	6	—	—	
17	Bavada Munsiff's do.	59	58	3538	15	4¾	187	81	7536	1 6¾	166	139	12075	. 11	108	106	8768	13 3¾	58	33	4306	3 7¼	18	9	6	
	Total	1185	1150	257620	11	¼	4027	3678	400644	3 6	5212	4828	658264	14 6¼	4012	3486	437013	0 ¾	1150	1343	518869	5½	832	260	242	

Chalu Vahivat Cases or Working of the Mamledars' Court Act.

240. The following statement shows the number of cases decided by the Mamledars and Karbharis of Feudatories under direct management under the Chalu Vahivat Rules during the year under report and the extent of supervision exercised by the Chief Revenue Officer of Kolhapur :—

Name of Taluka or State.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases examined on applications of parties.			No. of cases examined by Chief Revenue Officer of his own motion.		No. of applications remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
		No. of applications for revision of Mamledars' orders.	No. of applications rejected.	No. of cases referred to the Council for reversal of orders.	No. of cases examined.	No. of cases in which interference on the part of the Council was not thought to be necessary.	
Kolhapur City.....	64	6	5	1	1	1	...
Peta Karvir and other Petas.	480	28	25	3	14	14	....
	544	34	30	4	15	15	....
State Vishalgad	7	...	....	....	7	7	...
„ Kagal Senior and Junior.	32	2	2	....	1	1	....
„ Ichalkaranji including Taluka Ajra.	52	1	1	...	7	7	....
State Kapsi.....	5	...	....	...	3	3	...
	96	3	3	....	18	18	...
Grand Total....	640	37	33	4	33	33	...

From the above it will be seen that there were in all 640 cases decided by the Mamledars of Kolhapur proper and Karbharis of Feudatary States directly managed. The number of applications presented for revision of the decisions of the officers referred during the year under report was 37; and there were 11 applications pending at the close of the year, making a total of 48. Of these, 40 applications were rejected; 7 were referred to the Council of Administration for the reversal of orders passed by the Mamledars &c. and one (1) is still pending which, the Chief Revenue Officer reports, will be disposed of as soon as the explanation called of the Mamledar who decided it is received by him.

Assistance to recover rent from inferior holders.

241. The following statement shows the number of cases filed and decided by the Mamledars and Karbharis during the year under report :—

No.	Name of Taluka &c.	Cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year.	No. of cases filed during the year 1890-91.	No. of cases decided during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1	Kolhapur City	1	19	20	...
2	Peta Karvir	6	175	173	8
3	„ Panala	...	85	81	4
4	„ Alta	...	65	58	7
5	„ Shirol	...	45	44	1
6	„ Gad-Hinglaj	112	133	231	14
7	„ Bhudhargad	2	75	77	...
8	Mahal Raibag	...	113	113	...
9	„ Katkol	...	6	6	...
10	State Vishalgad	...	17	17	...
11	„ Kagal, Senior	...	26	26	...
12	„ „ Junior	...	2	2	...
13	„ Ichalkaranji	...	3	1	2
14	Taluka Ajra	...	34	33	1
15	State Kapshi	1	2	3	...
	Total...	122	800	885	37

From the above it will be seen that out of 922 cases, 885 were decided during the year, and 37 cases were pending at the close of the year in the Courts of Mamledars, Karbharis &c. There was a large number of cases pending at the beginning of the year in the Gad-Hinglaj Mamledar's Court, for which he was severely reprimanded. The number of cases pending at the end of the year is not large.

242. The following statement will show the result of the appeals heard by the District Officers from the decisions of Mamledars &c. in the assistance cases :—

Name of Talukas.	Appeals heard by District Officer N. D.				Appeals heard by District Officer S. D.			
	No. of Appeals.	No. of cases in which original decisions confirmed.	No. of cases in which original decisions reversed.	No. of cases sent back for further inquiry.	No. of Appeals.	No. of cases in which original decisions confirmed.	No. of cases in which original decisions reversed.	No. of cases sent back for further inquiry.
Kolhapur City	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Peta Karvir	15	2	3	6	...	...	...	...
„ Panala	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
„ Shirol	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
„ Gadhinglaj	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	...
„ Bhudhargad ...	...	...	...	...	77	8	1	63
Mahal Raibag	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
State Vishalgad	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kagal Junior.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Taluka Ajra	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Total...	23	4	3	11	90	13	4	68

From the above it will be seen that out of 23 appeals filed in the Court of the District Officer, N. D. against the decisions of Mamledars &c, 5 remained undisposed of at the end of the year, four of which have since been disposed of; and that out of 90 appeals filed in the Court of the District Officer, S. D. the number of appeals remaining undisposed of in his Court at the close of the year was also 5. It must be noted here that 68 cases remanded by the District Officer, S. D. were of the same nature and sent back for further inquiry on one and the same principle.

243. The number of appeals against the decisions of the District Officers pending in the office of Chief Revenue Officer at the beginning of the year was 4. Of which 3 were against the decisions of District Officer, N. D. and one against that of the District Officer, S. D. During the year under report, 7 appeals were made to the Chief Revenue Officer, 3 against the decisions of the District Officer, N. D. and four against those of the District Officer, S. D. The total number of appeals to be disposed of during the year was thus 11. Of these, seven appeals have been disposed of during the year. In three appeals the decisions of the District Officers have been confirmed, in 3 they have been reversed and on one the decision of the District Officers has been modified, leaving four undisposed of at the close of the year, all of which appertain to the District Officer S. D's. charge. Two out of the four appeals pending at the end of the year have since been disposed of.

244. *Registration.*—This Department is under the management of the Daftardar who is Ex. Officio District Registrar subject to the general control of the Chief Revenue Officer.

The following statement shows the Registration work done by the Registrar's and the the Sub-Registry offices in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories during the year, under report, as compared with the preceding one :—

Number.	Names of Offices.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending disposal of the year.		Remarks.
				Deeds of mortgage		Deeds of Sale		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous				1889-90			1890-91							
		1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91							1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12		13
1.	Kolhapur Proper.	4459	4602	2,34	2,323	1066	1,145	20	16	20	15	1229	1103	4445	4592	12,70,076	11	11	1,38,4,878	8	11	14	10*	...	...	
	Feudatories.																									
2	Vishalgad	66	82	56	60	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	65	82	12,854	...	...	18,880	6	3	1	...	...	1	
3	Bavda	36	33	24	18	5	3	...	...	...	...	7	12	36	33	12,255	10	9	6,174	1	9	...	...	...	...	
4	Kagal	299	377	122	147	56	70	...	1	...	...	121	159	297	377	80,656	10	8	1,07507	2	3	2	...	...	...	
5	Ichalkaranji including Ajra	581	1,000	315	403	123	154	1	2	1	1	141	44	581	1,000	1,82,798	14	3	2,09065	4	1	...	...	...	...	
	Total Feudatories	982	1,492	517	628	194	229	1	3	1	1	269	621	979	1492	2,88,565	3	8	3,41,626	14	4	3	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total	5,441	6,094	2,651	2951	1,250	1,384	21	19	21	16	1,498	1,724	5,424	6,084	15,58,641	15	7	17,24,505	7	3	17	10	...	1	

* One of these documents was presented last year and required for the year under report.

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The above statement will show that the number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 6,094 against 5,441 in the preceding year, and the number of documents registered during the year was 6,084 against 5424. The value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 17,26,505-7-3 against Rs. 15,58,641-15-7 in the last year. The number of cases in which registration was refused was 10 (including one presented last year) against 17 in the preceding year. Out of these 10 documents 5 were refused because the parties concerned denied execution and the remaining 5 on account of the expiry of the period allowed for presentation.

245. The following statement will show the receipts and expenditure on account of the Registration Department as also the net profit derived on that account in the Kolhapur State Proper during the year under report as compared with the preceding one:—

Description.	1889-90			1890-91		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1. Deeds of Mortgage	2,134	8,18,836 13 2	11,625 0 0	2,323	8,65,653 6 4	12,428 0 0
2. Deeds of sale.	1,056	3,12,433 7 9	4,638 4 0	1,145	3,82,395 7 6	5,537 12 0
3. Wills.....	20	150 0 0	125 0 0	16	1,030 0 0	118 12 0
4. Money bonds.	20	14,042 2 0	167 12 0	15	5,939 13 6	74 12 0
5. Miscellaneous deeds.....	1,229	1,24,514 5 0	3,888 4 0	1,103	1,31,278 1 7	3,949 0 0
Total...	4,459	12,70,076 11 11	20,494 4 0	4,602	13,86,296 12 11	22,108 4 0
6. Miscellaneous receipts and fines	...	...	709 8 1	...	...	780 2 0
Grand Total..	...	...	21,203 12 1	...	...	22,888 6 0
Deduct expenditnre	...	..	4,692 12 1	...	...	5,977 15 4
Net profit	...	...	16,511 0 0	...	...	16,910 6 8

246. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure as also the net profit on account of Registration in the Feudatory States for 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90.

Description.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1. Deeds of Mortgage	517	2,13,076 6 0	2,982 0 0	628	2,22,979 9 0	3,217 4 0
2. Deeds of sale	194	51,146 10 0	762 8 0	239	71,315 0 0	1,030 4 0
3. Wills	1	...	5 0 0	3	377 0 0	19 8 0
4. Money bonds.	1	500 0 0	6 4 0	1	100 0 0	1 4 0
5. Miscellaneous deeds.	269	23,842 3 8	872 0 0	621	...	1,719 8 0
Total...	982	2,88,565 3 8	4,627 12 0	1,492	3,41,626 14 4	5,987 12 0
6. Miscellaneous receipts and fines &c. ...	...	..	70 10 3	...	...	105 2 0
Grand Total..	...	...	4,698 6 3	...	...	6,092 14 0
Deduct expenditure	...	...	1,001 14 11	...	...	1,234 15 5
Net profit	...	..	3,696 7 4	...	...	4,857 14 7

From the above two statements it will be seen that the entire receipts on account of registration for the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories amounted to Rs. 28,981-4-0 during the year under report against Rs. 25,902-2-4 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 3,079-1-8 which is attributable to the increase in the number of documents presented for registration. The expenditure incurred in the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,212-14-9 against Rs. 5,694-11-0 showing an increase of Rs. 1,518-3-9 which is chiefly due to charges on account of supply of printed registers and books obtained in former years from the State Printing Press having been adjusted during the year under report. The net profit derived from this Department during the year of report amounted to Rs. 21,768-5-3 against Rs. 20,207-7-4 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,560-13-11.

247. Two appeals were made to the Chief Judge against the orders of refusal by the Sub-Registrars of Karvir and Alta; in one of which the document refused was ordered to regisered and the other appeal was pending at the close of the year.

248. Two insufficiently stamped documents were impounded during the year under report against 5 in the preceding year.

249. At the end of the year under report there were 325 documents to be returned to the parties concerned. Of this number 226 belonged to the Kolhapur State and 99 to the Feudatory States.

MUNICIPALITIES.

250. The number of Municipalities during the year under review was the same as in the preceding year. viz 8. They are:—

1 Kolhapur.
2 Narsoba's Wadi.
3 Malkapur.
4 Wadgaon.
5 Shirol.
6 Gad-Hinglaj.
7 Katkol.
8 Hatkalangda.

Besides the above there are two other towns viz Kagal and Ichalkaranji whose population is in excess of 5000 souls but where owing to the minority of the Chiefs thereof, no formal Municipalities have been established. However attention is paid to sanitation, conservancy and lighting in these towns for which purposes provisions are made from the State Funds. During the year under report Kagal spent Rs. 505-14-11 and Ichalkaranji Rs. 1,767-5-5 against Rs. 670-10-1 and 1,669-4-4 respectively.

Kolhapur Municipality.

251. Raosaheb Govind Bapuji Deval, Daftardar of Kolhapur, continues to be the President of the committee which conducts the work of this Municipality. The Committee consists of 27 members of whom 11 are Ex-officio, and members. During the absence of Raosaheb Deval on tour the Council have appointed Mr. Kashinath Gangadhar Natu, the City Mamledar of Kolhapur, to act as President.

During the year of report 40 general meetings were held, at 18 of which no business was transacted for want of quorum.

252. The subjoined statement will show the receipts including the balances for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

1889-90.	1890-91.
87,675 0 10	92,943 7 11

The receipts of the year under report exclusive of the balances were Rs. 52,841-6-11 and the opening balance amounted to Rs. 40,102-1-0.

253. The following statement will show the various sources from which the Municipal income was derived during the year under report as compared with its predecessor.

Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
1. Toll	10,775	0	0	10,025	0	0
2. Town duties	6,971	0	0	7,677	0	0
3. House Tax &c.	17,146	14	0	17,316	6	0
4. Market fees	6,331	2	10	6,744	4	1
5. Debts and Deposits	4,020	10	4	1,900	14	7
6. State subsidy on account of conservancy in the Cantonment of Kolhapur	431	4	0	1,837	6	2
7. Miscellaneous.....	6,208	3	2	7,340	8	1
Total....	51,884	2	4	52,841	6	11

From the above statement it will be seen that the income of the year under report exceeds that of its predecessor by Rs. 957-4-7 and that almost all the items except "Toll" and "Debts and Deposits" have contributed to these results. The decrease under the head "Toll" is due to less amount having been realized in the sale of Toll farm. Hitherto the item of "Debts and Deposits" was included into that of "Miscellaneous". This being an important item, has been shown separately this year, under the heads of "Receipts" and "Expenditure". The details of this item are as under:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
Refunds of Advances....	653	10	1	306	7	6
Deposits	3,357	0	3	1,594	7	1
Total...	4,020	10	4	1,900	14	7

254. The sub-items of the town duties and the recoveries made on their account during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table:—

No.	Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
1	License fee for Sale of Ganja...	990	0	0	1,576	0	0
2	,, Snuff ..	869	0	0	810	0	0
3	Fee on sale of sheep and goat ..	616	0	0	645	0	0
4	,, cattle	2,623	0	0	2,700	0	0
5	License fee for sale of poisons ...	125	0	0	105	0	0
6	Fee on sale of Pan and Tobacco...	1,748	0	0	1,841	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	6,971	0	0	7,677	0	0

255. The following statement shows the Municipal Expenditure under several heads during the year under report as compared with its preceding year:—

No.	Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Establishment	5,251 2 6	5,111 5 6
2	Lighting	2,092 11 3	2,251 9 7
3	Water supply	59 10 10	59 8 2
4	Conservancy	21,175 0 7	22,381 0 9
5	Fire Engine	558 4 6	397 7 10
6	Repairs	6,693 6 4	9,534 5 9
7	Public Works (Original)	7,951 11 2	7,079 9 9
8	Vaccination	372 9 3	319 3 4
9	Conservancy and lighting of Kolhapur Cantonment.	1,013 9 1	...
10	Cash allowances to Hakdars	87 0 0	...
11	Kolhapur City Survey	105 9 0	10 0 0
12	Miscellaneous.....	647 14 6	2,687 9 6
13	Debts and Deposits	1,564 6 10	22,585 15 6
	Total Rs...	47,572 15 10	72,417 11 8

The total amount of expenditure of the year under review exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 24,844-11-10. But a part of this excess is nominal because Rs. 19,100 were paid into the State Treasury for safe custody and that item is shown as expenditure under the head "Debts and Deposits". The causes of increase and decrease under the other heads are given below :—

I. The decrease under items Nos. 1, 3 and 8 is trifling and requires no explanation.

II. The non-appearance of any expenditure against Items No. 9 and 10 is due to the fact that as the Kolhapur cantonment has been excluded from the limit of the Kolhapur Municipality and the expenses incurred in connection with the establishment entertained on that account are defrayed by the Kolhapur Darbar on a bill being preferred to it by the Municipality, the amount spent is debited to the head of "Debts and Deposits" until it is adjusted. In the same manner the amount spent on account of "cash allowances" is debited to "Debts and Deposits," as the propriety of payment of the money from the Municipal funds is disputed by the Municipality.

III. Item No. 5. The decrease under this head is due to the absence, during the year of report, of a charge on account of houses &c. for the Engines, which were purchased last year.

IV. Item No. 7. The decrease under this head is owing to less amount having been spent on certain works mentioned in para (257) below, which were almost completed last year.

V. Item No. 11. The small amount spent under this head is for colouring the boundary marks of the City Survey with chunam.

VI. Item No. 2. The increase under this head is due to 27 additional lamps having been lighted during the year.

VII. Item No. 4. The increase under this head is due to old nightsoil carts having been replaced by new ones and to other minor causes.

VIII. Item No. 6. The increase under this head is due to extensive repairs having been made to roads, buildings and Dharamshalas.

IX. Item No. 12. The increase under this head is attributable to the following causes :—

1*stly*.—Because the Municipality had to pay fees to Vakils for Civil suits filed against it.

2*ndly*.—On account of extra Census work.

3*rdly*.—On account of extra expenditure incurred in filling in the ditch near Mr. McGill's Bungalow.

X. Item No. 13. Debts and Deposits. This item comprizes the following amounts:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Advances....	588 9 5	20,188 0 6
Deposits	975 13 5	2,397 15 0
Total Rs...	1,564 6 10	22,585 15 6

The large increase under the sub-head of " Advances " is due to the facts (1) that the Committee is not allowed to keep with it a larger sum than R. 200; the sum of Rs. 19,100 was therefore paid into the State Treasury; and (2) that the amounts on account of cash allowances were debited to this head as mentioned above. The increase under the head of " Deposits " is due to amounts deposited in the previous years having been repaid to parties concerned.

256. The following statement shows the Public Works constructed by the Municipality during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Cost. 1889-90.	Amount of Cost. 1890-91	Remarks.
1	Erecting new dust bins on the side of the road between Ganga gate and Shanwar gate.	16 7 8	67 13 0	Completed.
2	Widening the road from Ganga wesh to Joshirao's Ganpati.	1,260 0 0	2,172 8 0	Only compensation was paid to owners of several houses which were taken for widening the road.
3	Making additions to the vegetable market.	861 1 4	26 12 1	Completed.
4	Preserving trees	443 3 6	412 2 6	
5	Making pavement in the Grain market.	1,687 14 10	1,082 1 6	The pavement was made in another portion of the market and the work is completed.
6	Conveying water pipe to the night soil Depôt.	46 10 9	.....	
7	Constructing new drains	2,415 8 10	1,817 7 10	
8	Making a shed for night soil carts	8 0 0	.....	
9	Building a new temple of Maruti in the Shanwar wesh.	98 9 8	.....	
10	Putting up weather boards in the Vegetable market.	103 3 11	16 3 10	Completed.
11	Building a new Naka on the Rankala Tank.	695 0 0	.....	
12	Widening the road from Varun Tirth to Mangalwar Wesh.	.....	1,160 0 0	Remark against No. 1 is applicable to this.
13	Unforeseen works	315 14 8	424 9 0	
	Total...	7,951 11 2	7,079 9 9	

257. The Committee could not put in hand the work of constructing drains late until the 10th of October 1890, owing to its inability to find a competent overseer to superintend the work and therefore the whole sum viz Rs. 8,000 budgetted for the work was not spent. The Committee has now succeeded in obtaining the services of a competent overseer, and the work is now carried on vigorously.

258. The Municipal balance at the close of the year, exclusive of the amount deposited in the State Treasury amounted to Rs. 20,525-12-3 of which Rs. 20,100 (the same amount shown in the last year) have been invested in Government Paper.

The District Officer, N. D. and the Mamledar of Peta Karvir have been appointed to audit the accounts of this Municipality for 1889-90, but they have not yet finished the work.

259. The principal wants of the Kolhapur Municipality as mentioned in the last year's Administration Report are :—

1 The construction of drains.
2 The construction of public latrines.
3 Do. of public urinaries.
4 Widening the public streets.
6 The construction of a Municipal Office.

Of these the first and the fourth have been taken in hand by the Municipality, but as regards the remaining three they will be commenced as soon as funds become available for the same.

260. The Kolhapur Municipality has prepared a set of Bye-laws under the Municipal Rules but as objections made to some of them by the Rate-payers were not considered before submitting them, they have been returned for that purpose and it is hoped that before long they will be placed before the Council of Administration for their sanction.

261. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of other Municipalities in the Kolhapur State :—

No.	Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on 1st April 1890.	Receipts during the year.		Total receipts including the opening balance in 1890-91.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1891.
			1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90	1890-91.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Malkapur...	2,387 12 5	2,403 5 8	2,091 15 5	4,479 11 10	1,699 15 2	1,742 11 4	2,737 0 6
2	Narsoba's Wadi	5,529 4 5	2,166 0 0	1,633 4 0	7,162 8 5	1,591 0 4	1,126 10 7	6,035 13 10
3	Wadgaon	6,862 12 1	3,796 13 0	3,698 9 2	10,561 5 3	1,794 7 1	1,013 7 11	7,547 13 4
4	Shirol	2,024 11 7	2,123 8 0	2,734 10 6	4,759 6 1	2,213 8 1	2,308 7 9	2,450 14 4
5	Gadhinglaj	1,566 12 10½	928 12 0	2,171 7 1½	3,738 4 0	1,133 2 6½	2,617 8 1	1,120 11 11
6	Katkol	2,461 1 7	1,886 15 7	1,871 14 3	4,332 15 10	1,595 9 6	2,478 6 11	1,854 8 11
7	Hatkalangda	.....	... ..	410 0 0	410 0 0	.....	394 15 0	15 1 0

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of all the Municipalities excepting Shirol and Gad-Hinglaj have decreased during the year under report, as contrasted with those in the preceding year. The causes of the decrease in the amounts of receipts in these Municipalities are given below :—

(1) The decrease appearing in the Malkapur Municipality is due to no amount of arrears on account of former years having been recovered during the year as was done in the preceding year.

(2) The decrease in the case of No. 2 Municipality is owing to the absence during the year, of the adjustment made last year of the sum of Rs. 600 being the amount of contribution for 3 years which the State paid to the Municipality before the abolition of trade duties.

(3) The decrease in the case of Wadgaon Municipality is chiefly owing to larger out-standings on account of House-tax and to smaller Fees being realized on sale of cattle.

(4) The decrease in the amount of receipts of the Katkol Municipality is trifling and requires no explanation.

The increase in the amount of receipts of the Shirol Municipality is due to the following causes:—

(1) To arrears on account of Fasli years 1297, 1298 and 1299 having been recovered during the year.

(2) To receipts on account of the snuff farm and fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act having been for the first time made over to the Municipality. Hitherto these items were credited to the State.

The increase in the case of No. 5 Municipality is due to out-standings on account of the last year having been recovered during the year of report.

262. The Municipality at Hatkalangda was established towards the close of 1889-90, but orders have not as yet been passed for the imposition of any taxes in it. The Municipality proposes to levy a house-tax only. A statement showing the rates of the house-tax was submitted by the Mamledar of Alta sometime ago, but as it did not give full information it was returned by the District Officer, N. D. with the direction to re-submit the same in the form prescribed by him after personally inspecting all the houses. The Mamledar could not take the work in hand until the end of May last, owing to his having been engaged in more important works such as the taking of census, the marriage ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja and the Industrial Exhibition. He has now prepared the requisite statement and it has been submitted to the Council for sanction. Of a house-tax a sum of Rs. 400 was advanced to the Municipality from the State Treasury to defray the current charges and a sum of Rs. 10 was realized by the sale of the town sweepings. From the combined receipts of Rs. 410, the Municipality spent Rs. 195 on account of the conservancy of the town and Rs. 195-13 were spent on works of public utility and Rs. 4-2-0 for miscellaneous purposes, leaving a sum of Rs. 15-1-0 at the close of the year.

263. The sources of income of all the other Municipalities are chiefly (1) House-tax and (2) Town duties, the latter consisting of (1) snuff farm, (2) fee on sale of cattle, (3) farm for the sale of poisons and (4) farm for the sale of Pàn.

264. The expenditure of all the Municipalities excepting Narsoba's Wadi and Wadgaon is in excess of that in the preceding year. The excess in the Municipality is owing to the purchase of a new nightsoil cart during the year. The excess in the cases of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Municipalities is attributable to several new works of public utility having been carried out during the year. The cause of the decrease in expenditure in the case of No. 2 Municipality is the

same as shown above for decrease in its receipts. The decrease in the case of No. 3 Municipality is due to the following causes.

1*stly*.—To a reduction having been made in the Municipal Establishment.

2*ndly*.—To less amount having been spent on repairs to roads, buildings and water-works.

265. The principal wants of these Municipalities as mentioned in the last year's Administration Report are :—

I. *Malkapur*.

1 Construction of a Market.
2 Construction of roads.
3 Water-works.

Of these the last mentioned item has drawn the attention of the Committee who has resolved to take the work in hand next year.

II. *Wadgaon*.

The Municipality is maturing a scheme for constructing a tank for supplying the town with good drinking water at some distance from the town and will in due course submit its proposals for the sanction of the Council.

III. *Shirol*.

Water supply in the town. No steps have as yet been taken by the Municipality in this respect as the funds are not available.

IV. *Gad-Hinglaj*.

Construction of roadside gutters. This work has been taken in hand by the Municipality, but it is carried on slowly as funds are not sufficient.

V. *Kutkol*.

Construction of drains. No steps have yet been taken by the Municipality in this respect owing to inadequacy of funds.

APPENDIX A.

"NOTIFICATION.

The Council of Administration of Kolhapur, with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, on behalf of His Highness Shriman Maharaj Shahu Chhatrapati, Raja of Kolhapur, who is a minor, is pleased to notify, for the in-

formation of the public, that the Enactments and Rules having the force of law, mentioned in the subjoined list, are in force, to the extent specified in column 4 of the said list, in the Kolhapur Territory, including the lapsed State of Walwa and the other Feudatory States and Jahagirs, mentioned in Article VIII of the revised agreement of His Highness the late Shivaji III. *alias* Baba Saheb Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur, with the British Government, dated 20th October 1862.

List of Enactments and Rules having the force of law which are in force in the Kolhapur State.

Year.	No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.
		Regulations.	
1827	2	For defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, &c.	Section 21 referring to interference of Civil Courts in caste question.
1827	5	Defining limitation within which Civil actions may be prosecuted.	The whole Act.
1827	8	Providing for the formal recognition of heirs, &c.	Do.
1827	12	Regulation for Police	Section 19, Clause 1.
1827	17	Regulations for realization of land revenue ...	Section 16 only.
1827	18	Stamp.	Section 8 and 9 only.
		Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.	
1839	32	Relating to award of interest in certain cases ...	The whole Act.
1841	19	Protecton of moveable property against wrongful possession in cases of disputed succession. ...	Do.
1846	1	Regarding Pleaders	Do.
1850	18	Protection of Judicial Officers.	Do.
1854	7	Apprehension and delivery of heinous offenders for justice.	Do.
1855	28	Relating to Usuary Laws....	Do.
1858	35	Rules to make provisions for the estates of lunatics.	Do.
1859	8	Civil Procedure Code....	Do., with the exception of that part which provides for execution against immoveable and execution by imprisonment.
1860	27	Rules for facilitating recovery of debts on succession.	The whole Act.
1860	45	Penal Code*.	The whole Act with its amending Acts
1861	9	Acts regarding the custody and guardianship of Minors.	The whole Act.
1861	23	Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859	Do.

* N. B.—In cases of adultery both parties to the offence are liable to punishment under Section 497 I. P. C. under a special ruling of His Highness the Raja.

Year.	No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.
1864	6	Whipping	The whole Act.
1864	20	Regarding the care of person and property of Minors.	Do.
1869	14	Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts.	Do.
1869	15	Prisoner's Testimony	Do.
1870	10	Land Acquisition Act	Do., with the exception of Part VII.
1871	1	Cattle Trespass	The whole Act.
1872	1	Indian Evidence Act	Do.
1872	9	Indian Contract Act	Do.
1873	10	The Oaths Act	Do.
1874	9	European Vagrancy Act	Do.
1878	1	Opium Act	Do.
1878	7	The Indian Forest Act	Only the spirit is followed.
1879	21	Extradition Act	The whole Act.
1882	10	Criminal Procedure Code	Do.
		Acts of the Governor of Bombay.	
1858	36	Lunatic Asylum	Do.
1860	31	Arms Act	Do.
1866	3	Gambling Act	Do.
1866	7	Rules for limiting the liability of a son, grandson or heir of a deceased Hindu for the debts of his ancestors.	Do.
1866	8	Sale of poisons	Do.
1867	7	District Police	Do.
1867	8	Village Police....	Do.
1869	8	Local Fund Cess Act	Only the spirit of the Act is followed.
1870	11	Weights and Measures	The whole.
1874	2	Jail	Do.
1874	3	Bombay Hereditary Offices Act	Only the spirit is followed.
1875	3	Regulating the levy of tolls on public roads, &c.	Do.
1878	5	Abkari Act	The whole.
1879	5	Land Revenue Code	Only the spirit is folowed
		Rules framed by the Kolhapur State.	
1874	...	Registration Rules....	Wholly applicable.
1880	...	Forest Rules based on Act VII. of 1878....	Do.
1882	...	Summary Settlement Rules.	Do.
1882	...	Stamp Rules General and Court fees	Do.
1883	....	Rules framed under Act I. of 1878 (Opium Act).	Do.
1886	...	Rules based on Act III. of 1876 (Mamledar's Court's Act).	Do.

N. B.—The British enactments, mentioned in the above statement, shall be considered to be in force, subject to necessary changes being made in regard to their local extent and constituted authorities of the Kolhapur State, *e.g.*—British India being held to mean Kolhapur Territory and Government of India or the Local Government being held to mean Kolhapur Government.

The law declared to be in force as above shall remain in force until it is abrogated by competent authority.

(Signed) M. KUVARJI,
Divan, Kolhapur."

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

AGRICULTURE.

266. The following statement shows the areas of culturable and cultivated lands in the Kolhapur State and its feudatories during the year under report as contrasted with its predecessor :—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
Culturable land	15,01,960	14¾	14,93,095	18¼
Actually cultivated land ...	12,65,045	5¾	12,68,020	25¾

The area of culturable lands has decreased by 8,864-36½ acres in the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year. The principal cause of this decrease is that the Kuran lands hitherto shown under the head of cultivable lands have been transferred to the head "unassessed waste" the assessment imposed on such lands having been expunged from the Akarbands.

The increase in the area of actually cultivated land in the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year is due entirely to more land having been taken up for cultivation.

267. The following statement shows the area under principal crops during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year :—

Name of crop.	1889-90.	1890-91.	More.	Less.
Cotton	27,951 24	25,776 16	...	2,175 8
Tobacco	10,403 21	14,140 15	3,736 34	...
Sugarcane	18,308 19¾	16,364 21¼	...	1,943 38½
Bajri	56,460 22	63,581 25	7,121 3	...
Rice	1,63,194 7	1,58,003 5¾	...	5,191 1¼
Jwari	2,64,421 4	2,76,742 12	12,321 8	...
Gram	29,371 39	28,874 35	...	497 4
Wheat	14,985 13	15,141 19	156 6	...
Hemp	10,187 4	5,747 10	...	4,439 34
Ragi	1,14,379 14	1,19,693 29	5,314 15	...
Rale	30,186 1	36,775 27	6,589 26	...
Chillies	16,430 19	15,871 6	...	559 13
Groundnut	48,462 18	50,549-37 ¾	2,087 19¾	...
Horse gram	7,028 30	6,778 25	...	250 5
Korta	13,873 36	17,405 34	3,531 38	...
Sawa	43,567 6	42,057 34	...	1,509 12
Pigeon pea (Tur)	32,441 31¼	33,500 28¼	1,058 37	...
Field pea (Vatana)	9,108 18	20,705 11	1,1596 33	...
Lentil (Masur)	7,902 32	8,554 31	651 39	...
Maize	5,876 20	5,958 31	82 11	...
Coriander	3,467 36	3,793 20	330 24	...
Safflower seed	7,356 15	6,138 3	...	1,218 12
Vegetable	2,742 31	1,776 37	...	965 34
Black gram (udid)	6,395 26	6,008 19	...	387 7
Green gram (mug)	3,212 9	2,529 14	...	682 35
Barag	1,120 0	1,983 9	863 9	...
Caster oil seed	2,309 19	2,588 16	278 37	...
Barley	3,373 17	3,875 18	502 1	...
Kidney bean (muttki)	1,322 32	1,519 19	196 27	...
Large fruited dolichos (pavta)	3,178 35	3,167 28	...	11 7
Varai	38,675 1	33,842 24	...	4,832 17
Ghoti	4,783 26	4,872 26	89	...
Kodra	22,037 28	22,035 28	...	...
Turmeric	2,446 2½	2,393 37½	...	52 5
Small fruited dolichos (chavli)	465 18	...	...	465 18
Plantains	632 13	561 22	...	70 31
Miscellaneous crops	2,925 20	13,012 38	10,087 18	...
Total	10,30,986 27½	10,72,334 11½	66,601 25¾	25,254 1¾
Add fallow	2,89,324 1¼	2,57,989 35¼	...	31,334 6
Total	13,20,310 28¾	13,30,324 6¾	66,601 25¾	56,588 7¾
Deduct area of double cropped land	55,265 23	62,303 21	7,037 38	...
Grand total	12,65,045 5¾	12,68,020 25¾	59,563 27¾	56,588 7¾

Weather and Crops.

233. The subjoined statement shows the total rainfall in each of the Talukas and Mahals of the Kolhapur State, including its Feudatories during the year under report and the average rainfall for the last 5 years. The fall of the year

has been above the average in all the sub-divisions, excepting Alta, Shirol, Raibag, Katkol and Ichalkaranji in which it was below the average :—

Name of place.	Rain fall in 18890-91.		Average Rainfall for the last five years.	
Karvir	51	33	43	21
Panhala	78	56	67	55
Alta	32	30	35	1
Shirol	19	5	25	54
Raibag	21	75	28	....
Gad-Hinglaj	45	7	40	6
Katkol	16	6	25	36
Bhudhargad	75	22	66	52½
Vishalgad	87	40	78	49
Bavda	282	49	241	6
Kagal	39	16	39	33
Ichalkaranji	29	86	31	42
Ajra	103	68	80	42

The average rainfall and temperature as recorded by the Darbar Surgeon during the years 1889 and 1890 were as follow :—

Average Rain-fall.				Average Temperature.					
1889.		1890.		1889.			1890.		
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
47	26	53	40	85·4	68·1	17·3	88·4	61·6	26·8

269. The Kolhapur Territory must be divided for describing the season and crops into two parts viz. the western and the eastern parts. The western part adjoining the Sahyadri Ghats comprises the Talukas of Panhala, Bhudhargad and Ajra and the Feudatory States of Vishalgad and Bavda and the eastern part comprehends the Talukas of Karvir, Alta, Shirol (including Raibag) and Gadhinglaj (including Katkol) and the Feudatory States of Kagal and Ichalkaranji.

(*a*) In the Eastern division the rain began to fall in April, except in Shirol, but until the fall of Mrig Nakshtra in June, it was not of much use except for facilitating the ploughing operations. The regular monsoon began in the beginning of June and in that month and also in the following six weeks the fall of rain was plentiful, except in Shirol, Raibag and Katkol where it rather was deficient. The sowing of Rice, Bajri, Jowari, Nagli and other crops except sugarcane, cotton and Rala was commenced and completed between June and August. Sugarcane was sown much earlier and cotton and Rala were sown later on. All the Kharip crops flourished every where except in the low lying lands in the Karvir, Alta and Gadhinglaj Talukas in which the heavy fall of the Ashlesha Nakshatra (1st fortnight of August) damaged the crops of Rice, Jowari, Nach-

na and Sawa to a small extent, inasmuch it suspended their growth in consequence of high moisture in the soil. In Alta the Jowari crop was removed to higher lands where there was less moisture. In the Kagal State the same rain and the rain of the previous Nakshtra, viz. Pushya, did some damage to Kulith and Vari also. The heavy falls of Pushya and Ashlesha were followed by occasional breaks in Magha which were urgently wanted in some places and they greatly improved the crops whose growth had been temporarily stopped. These breaks, however, proved rather injurious to inferior crops in the light soil of Raibag and Kagal. It also did some injury to cotton and Urid in the Kagal State and rice in Shirol Peta. In the early part of September the rain was scanty except in Alta where the fall was more than sufficient and the Jowari was consequently attacked with a disease which however died out after the fall of Hasta Nakshtra which was general and beneficial to most crops. Except in Raibag, Shirol, and Katkol the rain was generally well distributed. In the excepted subdivisions the rain fell in some villages, while in others, it did not fall at all and therefore some villages produced good crops while some produced no crops at all. In the case of these latter villages, the Rabi crop especially in the lands submerged by rivers was excellent. The rain that fell in November and December did considerable damage to the crops which had been reaped and the Jowari grain was darkened. On the whole the outline of Kharip crops was in some cases equal to the average and in some below it, but in some above it. The sugarcane crop was very good everywhere.

The sowing of Rabi crops which take a long time to ripen, viz. Tur, Bhuimug, tobacco, turmeric, Tag, caster oil seed &c. was carried on along with the Kharip crops between June and August, while the other crops were sown in September, October and November according as there was cessation of rain and moisture in the soil, except in the Katkol Mahal where owing to uncertain rainfall, the sowing was finished in August in which there was sufficient moisture in the soil.

In Karvir and Alta the growth of the Tobacco crop was arrested by the heavy down pour of the Ashlesha rain and the groundnut was rotted in places in Alta and Gad-Hinglaj by the same rain which also affected to some extent the Tur crop in the latter Petta. The moderate falls in the following two Nakshtras viz. Magha and Purva alternated by breaks revived the crops which again suffered more or less by the somewhat heavy fall in September and untimely falls in November and December. Wheat, gram, Shalu, Til and other pulse grains and groundnuts yielded good out-turn in this division, notwithstanding that the rain of Vishakha had caused some damage to these crops in Alta, Gad-Hinglaj and Kagal.

(*b*). In the western Division the rain began to fall in the month of April in all the Pettas except Bawda where itcommenced in the latter part of May. As in the Eastern division, the rain fall prior to June only helped the Agriculturists to prepare lands for cultivation as it was not sufficient to enable sowing operations being commenced. The sowing of Kharip crops was commenced in the

2nd fortnight of May and completed in the 1st fortnight of August, till which time the fall of rain was timely and abundant throughout the Division and the crops were consequently very healthy except in Vishalgad and Bawda in both of which rice crop was rotted here and there from excessive falls of the Pushya and Ashlesha Nakshatras and the crops on the river banks washed away in Bavda. The Udid crop in Bhudhargad and Ajra and Sawa crop in the latter were also injured by the falls of the Ashlesha Nakshatra.

In the Magha, Purva and Uttara Nakshatras from 2nd (fortnight of August to close of September) there were long breaks between light showers which dried up the shallow soil of the hilly parts of Panhala, Bhudhargad, Vishalgad and Ajra and consequently the Rice, Nagli, Vari, Til, Jowari and Tur crop withered and in some places were affected by disease. But the fall of Hasta Nakshatra (close of September) saved most of the crops from perishing. The other crops did well. The rain that fell in November and December was useful in this Division though it slightly darkened the grain of the Jowari crop in Vishalgad and Ajra.

The Rabi crops were sown in this Division as usual between September and October excepting Tobacco, Tur, groundnuts and Tumeric which were sown earlier. All the rains were beneficial to most of the crops which consequently thrived. Tur and Bhuimug were injured at first by the excssive fall of the Pushya Nakshatra in Panhala; but the moderate showers of the subsequent Nakshatras improved the crops. The November and December rains were not at all useful for Rabi crops in the western Division. They spoiled the crops of wheat, gram, Shalu, Tobacco &c. to a more or less extent in all the subdivisions.

On the whole the season cannot be said to be an unfavourable one, either for Kharip or Rabi crops. The average outturn of the various crops in annas is given in the subjoined Statement :—

Names of Petas &c.	Kharip.					Rabi						
	Rice.	Nagli.	Bajri.	Jowari	Rala.	Tur.	Wheat	Tobacco.	Shalu.	Gram.	Bhuimug.	Peas.
Peta Karvir	12	8	10	12	12	10	12	8	10	12	12	10
„ Panhala	10	8	8	8	8	8	6	4	8	6	8	4
„ Alta....	10	4	12	10	4	4	8	10	8	12	12	12
„ Shirol including Raibag.	6	7	11	9	8	16	12	16	16	14	16	12
„ Gad-Hinglaj ...	10	10	8	12	8	12	12	8	10	12	10	12
Mahal Katkol	....	....	10	10	....	12	5	....	2½	12	...	....
Peta Bhudhargad ...	12	12	...	14	8	12	6	6	10	8	....	8
State Vishalgad	10	12	....	12	8	10	6	5	10	8	....	5
„ Bavda	10	12	....	....	....	4	....	...	....	...	....	12
„ Kagal	10	12	14	14	8	8	12	8	4	14	10	6
„ Ichalkaranji	10	10	10	10	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Taluka Ajra	12	12	....	12	....	10	10	6	....	12	....	14

270. The subjoined statement will show the agricultural stock in the State during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

Year.	District.	Horses and Cattle.									Plough.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying lands.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1889-90 ..	Kolhapur State including its Feudatories.	163035	130565	75,791	86,042	2,708	2551	975	1,808	174485	39,244	12,456	613	15,418
1890-91 ...		175245	140766	79,443	90,579	2,978	2652	1,126	1,695	183442	40,024	12,316	599	15,667

From the above statement it will be seen that the agricultural stock has increased under all the heads excepting asses, "ploughs with 4 bullocks" and "riding carts," in which there has been a slight decrease.

Gardens.

271. The two public gardens in Kolhapur are the Town Hall garden and the Nursery garden. They are under the immediate supervision of the Political Agent and their expenses are defrayed out of the funds of His Highness the Raja's Khasgi Department. The cost of keeping up these gardens amounted to Rs. 2,939-3-3 during the year under report, while the sum expended for the same purpose during the previous year was Rs. 2,876-9-7. The increase of Rs. 62-9-8 during the year is slight and calls for no explanation.

272. The income derived from these gardens during the year under report was Rs. 118-8-3 against Rs. 79-2-7 in the preceding year, the sources of income being the sale proceeds of seedlings, fruits and dead and fallen wood.

273. 2,025 seedlings were raised during the year under report at an expense of Rs. 229-3-3 in the Nursery garden.

274. The establishment charges on account of the two gardens including the charges for the employment of convict labour amounted to Rs. 2,127 during the year under report against Rs. 2,172-0-3 in the preceding year.

275. The Coffee plantations at Panhala and Bhudhargad occupying an area of about 15 acres produced 388$\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. of Coffee against 679 lbs. in the preceding year. The income derived from it was Rs. 192-4 against Rs. 338-1-4. The decrease in the produce as also in the income is due to the fact that the Coffee plant yields a good crop after every second year.

276. *Cardamom.*—The produce of this plant amounted to 125 lbs. during the year of report against 86 lbs. and 21 tolas in the preceding year, and the income from it was Rs. 250 against Rs. 138-7.

277. *Potatoes.*—During the year under report 360 lbs. of potatoes were planted at Panhala which yielded 995 lbs. against 146 lbs. which was the yield of 480 lbs. sown last year. The income derived from it was R. 27-10-1 against Rs. 3-2-10 in the preceding year.

Sheep Breeding.

278. Of the 2 English rams which remained in the stock at the close of the last year (1889-90), one died during the year; also the 2 lambs of pure blood. (*i.e.* born of English dams and sires) which had survived their kin. There now remains only one ram.

Of the 34 Country Ewes kept for breeding as reported last year, one has died; the produce obtained by crossing some of these with the English rams numbered in all 46 heads; of these 13 have died. The stock now stands thus:—

English ram	1
Brood Country ewes	33
Cross-breed.	
Males	17
Females	16
Total Heads	67

The Country people, especially the shepherds have now learnt to appreciate the superior quality of the English sheep, both in point of Muscular strength and abundant growth and fineness of the wool, and they are encouraged to improve the Native breed by availing themselves of the service of the only surviving ram. It seems that the hot climate of this Country does not agree with the English sheep as almost all the sheep imported from England and their pure offspring has perished in so short a time.

Cattle-Breeding.

279. This department continues to be under the care of the Khasgi Department. The details for the year under report (1890-91) are as follows:—

At the end of the year 1889-90, there were 580 heads of Cattle in the 4 farms together namely—

1 at Kolhapur.
2 „ Porla.
3 „ Yavluj and
4 „ Kasarvadi.

280. During the year under report, there were 139 births and 61 casualties against 154 and 72 in 1889-90, 40 heads were sold; 20 were transferred to the Gadikarkhana and 4 given away in charity.

There was a decrease of 15 in births and of 11 in deaths as compared with the numbers in (1889-90) in the preceding year.

Deducting the casualties, sales and transfers (in all 125) from the total number at credit (719) at the commencement of the year, the closing balance amounted to 594, as classified below :—

357	Cows and bulls.
162	Kolhapur.
77	Sangli.
17	Mangalvedha.
142	Mysore.
9	Aden.
10	Madras.
357	
70	Buffaloes.
64	Kolhapur.
6	Kathiawar.
70	
167	Sheep and goats.
163	Kolhapur.
2	Aden.
2	Kabul.
167	
Grand total...594	

Of the 61 deaths recorded above 30 were due to cold, 18 to sore throat, 4 to foot disease, 1 to snakebite, 7 to diarrhœa and 1 was killed by a tiger.

These casualties, classified according to breed, were as follows :—

37	Cows and bullocks.
24	Kolhapur.
1	Sangli.
11	Mysore.
1	Aden.
37	
9	Buffaloes.
7	Kolhapur.
2	Kathiawad.
9	
15	Sheep and Goats.
15	Kolhapur.
15	
Total...61	

PADDOCK.

281. The main Building and the superintendents quarters were completed during the year under report. Mr. Sadashiv Narayan Savardekar referred to in Para 278 of the last year's report was put in charge of the Institution on 4th

June 1890, on which the animals were removed to the Paddock from their former stabling in the Radhakrishna's temple in the Town. Owing to the unexpected attack of ticks, which infested the new building, however, the animals had to be brought back to the old Paga where they were lodged during the night and were sent to the Paddock to graze during the day. This course continued until 15th September 1890, by which time the stables in the Paddock had been thoroughly disinfected and got rid of the ticks by means of Phenyle and by burning letter in the loose boxes and sheds and the animals have since continued to live there without any molestation.

282. The Paddock being situated on a rising ground and consequently on a higher level than that of the Kalamba Tank, the water of the Tank cannot be supplied by means of conduits for the use of the animals. This want is, however, removed by a well sunk at the bottom of the high ground and worked by a Mote.

283. The number of animals at the commencement of the year under report (1890-91) were:—

	Mares.	Ponies.	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.
	33	0	17	7	57
Added to the Stock during the year Born	0	0	6	3	9
Admitted from Risala &c.	2	2	1	0	5
Total	35	2	24	10	71
DEDUCT					
Died of snakebite	0	0	1	0	1
" Sent back to the Paga for riding	2	0	0	0	2
Total ...	2	0	1	0	3
Remaining in the Paddock at the end of the year... ...	33	2	23	10	68

There were 2 cases of snake bites, of which one recovered and the other proved fatal, which was of a Colt 3 Months old only. With this exception the general health of the animals was good throughout the year. Of the 33 mares mentioned above, 3 are riding and the rest brood ones.

284. During the year under report (1890-91) 25 mares were served by the undermentioned stallions, of which, 14 appear to have held including 3 doubtful cases as shewn below:—

Name of Stallion.	No. of Mares covered.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Old Tom (arab.)	9	5	4
Wild Dayrell (arab)...	9	2	7
Young Caradac.	7	4	3
Punch (Norfolk Trotter)	3	1	2
Shiva Prasad....	4	2	2
Total....	32	14	18

Of the 32 mares, 7 were served by more than one stallions so that actual number of mares was 25 only. Of these 7, one again was put three times under wild Dayrell before she held.

Referring to the results of the previous (1889-90) year's breeding operations, it appears that Old Tom has given 6 foals, wild Dayrell 1 and Punch 2.

285. Subjoined is a list of the diseases from which the animals in the Paddock suffered during the year under review (1890-91).

Eye.—1. Simple Ophthalmia. (1. Conjunctivitis. 2. Corneitis.)

Limbs.—1. Sprain of Back sinews. 2. Shoulder Sprain. 3. Sprain of Fetlock. 4. Capped elbow. 5. Ringbone. 6. Sesamoiditis.

Respiratory system.—1. Bronchitis. 2. Catarrh. 3. Sorethroat.

Digestive system.—1. Inflammation of Buccal glands. 2. Diarrhœa. 3. Dysentery. 4. Worms. 5. Colic. 6. Indigestion. 7. Choking. 8. Swelling of jaws. 9. Dentition fever. 10. Glossitis.

Wounds.—1. Punctures from thorns. 2. Overreach. 3. Cutting. 4. Saddle galls. 5. Girth galls. 6. Bites of insects. 7. Lacerated wounds. 8. Punctured wounds. 9. Broken knees. 10. Snake bites.

Foot.—1. Weak foot. 2. Grease. 3. Thrush. 4. Corn. 5. Bruised sole. 6. Prick in the foot.

General.—1. Abscess. 2. Mammitis. 3. Fever. 4. Debility. 5. Warts. 6. Hæruaturia. 7. Mange.

Wages and Labour.

286. The number of unskilled labourers in the Kolhapur State has increased from 31,744 to 37,867 during the year under report, of whom 20,157 are males, 12,154 females and 5,196 children. The rates of wages during the year under report are the same as in the preceding year. The labourers find sufficient work in their own district with the exception of some in the Bavda State who go to Bombay in search of employment.

There is no change in the wages of skilled labourers in the year under report. These labourers get sufficient employment in their respective Talukas. The number of such labourers is about 6,000.

The Prices current.

287. The average prices of the principal food grains at the close of the year under report and the next preceding year were :—

	March 1890.			March 1891.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice per maund.....	3	10	10	4	0	0
Wheat Do.	2	10	4	2	11	0
Tur Dall Do.	3	3	3	3	0	0
Gram Do.	2	8	0	2	4	0
Jowari Do.	2	10	8	2	2	0
Bajri Do.	2	5	9	2	0	0

Forest Department.

288. Mr. J. M. Fernandez, the lent servant of the British Government, holds charge of this Department.

289. The total Forest area, demarcated and undemarcated, remained the same as reported last year viz. 442 square miles.

290. The quantity of Hirda fruits, the chief item of revenue in the Forest Department, collected during the year under report was 9,883 Khandis of 560 lbs. each against 7,903 Khandis collected in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,980 Khandis. The sale proceeds of Hirda excluding the amount of cost incurred in its collection amounted to Rs. 1,31,487-6-0 during the year under report against Rs. 71,998-4-1, in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 59,489-1-11, over the revenue of the last year. The cost incurred in the collection of Hirda including establishment charges amounted to Rs.28 ,183-13-4, during the year against Rs. 23,101-9-4 in the preceding year.

291. The following statement shows the net profit on account of the Hirda produce during the year under report as contrasted with that in the preceding year :—

Years.	Quantity collected in Khandies.	Price obtained.	Cost incurred.	Net Profit.
1889-90..	7,895	71,998 4 1	23,101 9 4	48,896 10 9
1890-91.....	9,883	1,31,487 6 0	28,183 13 4	1,03,303 8 8

From the above it will be seen that there is a large increase of Rs. 54,406-13-11, in the amount of the net profit obtained from the Hirda fruits. The increase is attributable to the following causes :—

Firstly to the larger collection of the Hirda fruits made during the year

and secondly to the unusually high rate obtained at the auction of the Hirda contract viz. Rs. 13-5-0 against Rs. 9-2 per Khandi last year.

292. The other sources of income of the Forest Department are timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, grass, grazing, karvi, stone, shiri, Dhavad, Shikekai &c. which yielded a revenue of Rs. 18,807-7-7, against Rs. 21,639-5-2 in the preceding year.

293. The total income from all sources including the sale proceeds of Hirda amounted to Rs. 1,50,294-13-7 against Rs. 93,637-9-3, in the preceding year, and the total cost of the Forest Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,181-12-6, against Rs. 54,929-2-7 in the preceding year. The details of the cost during the year, under report as compared with those of of its predcessor are given in the following table:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
Conservancy	27,157	13	2	34,540	9	4
Establishment	27,771	5	5	25,641	3	2
Total....	54,929	2	7	60,181	12	6

Deducting the total amount of expenditure viz. Rs. 60,181-12-6 from the amount of total receipts (Rs. 1,50,294-13-7) there remains a net income of Rs. 90,113-1-1 for the year, under report against Rs. 38,708-6-8 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 51,404-10-5. This increase is, as stated above, due to the favourable crop of Hirda and higher rate obtained for it this year.

294. There were 13 Nurseries at the close of the last year, and 3 more were added during the year under report making a total of 16 nurseries. The three new Nurseries are established at (1) Karvir, (2) Naranda, Peta Alta and (3) Mekhli, Peta Shirol. The Karvir Nursery is experimetal only and for the most part consists of exotic kinds of seedlings of seeds obtained from the Kanara Forests through the conservator of Forests, Southern circle.

295. In the above Nurseries there were at the beginning of the year under report 44,166 seedlings and 21,979 were newly raised during the year making a total of 66,145 seedlings of different species maintained and raised at a cost of Rs. 892-1-5 against the number of 69,553 seedling and the cost of Rs. 1,451 10-10 in the last year.

Of the above seedlings 43,886 and those of the spontaneous growth to the number of 20,200 making a total of 64,086 were transplanted out in the Forest areas at a cost of Rs. 778-3-9 against 29,932 seedlings which cost Rs. 521-6-7 in the last year. Of the above number only 58,115 seedlings, survived at the close of the year.

296. In spite of the failure reported last year, 50 seedlings of coffee at Wagjai and 50 at Tumjai were transplanted in pits last planting season; of which 44 at Wagjai and 39 at Tumjai were surviving at the close of the year.

297. During the year an area of 3,533 acres of land was sown with dibbling, brood-casting and in furrows against 3,748 acres in the preceding year.

298. The up-keep of the Nurseries, the expenses in connection with transplantations and sowings of all descriptions amounted to Rs. 1,901-5-4 against Rs. 2,188-2-4 in the preceding year.

299. Besides the prunning operations effected on teak trees of natural growth, a number of young saplings were operated upon in the Lakshmi Khind plantation of the Kagal State and they are doing very well.

300. In the above figures of expenditure in connection with the Nursery plantation &c., are included the charges for the propogation and planting of the Indian Aloe (Ghaimari) which is planted to the following extent:—

In the Alta Petta	2,880	R. Feet.
„ Shirol „	1,320	„ „
„ Bhudhargad	2,925	„ „
Vishalgad State	2,600	„ „

301. In the way of improvement a prunning operation was conducted under the immediate direction of the Forest Officer in the Kerla reserved jungles of the Karvir Petta and 4,050 teak saplings were operated upon at a cost of Rs. 38-4-0 and the sale proceeds of the cuttings of the same, sold as firewood realized a sum of Rs. 35-8-0.

Forest Settlement.

302. As the demarcation of forests in Kolhapur Proper had been completed, the Office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer was abolished and the Settlement Work transferred to the District Officers of the respective divisions as mentioned in para 22 ante.

303. The following statement shows the amount of Demarcation and Settlement work that remained to be done at the close of the last year and the amount done during the year under report by the two District Officers:—

Names of Petas.	Work remained to be done at the close of the year 1889-90.		Work done during the year 1890-91.		Work remaining to be done at the end of the year 1890-91.	
	Number of villages which remained to be demarcated.	No. of villages which remained to be settled.	No. of villages demarcated.	No. of villages settled.	No. of villages which remain to be demarcated.	No. of villages which remain to be settled.
Karvir...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Panhala...	...	28	...	4	...	24
Alta	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gad-Hinglaj	...	28	...	...	...	28
Bhudhargad	...	135	...	11	...	124
Ichalkaranji	...	26	...	1	...	25
Kagal.....	23	...	1	...	22	1
Total...	23	219	1	16	22	204

During the year of report, the Demarcation work has been completed in one village only, while the Settlement has been effected in 16 villages and there remain now 22 villages to be demarcated and 204 villages to be settled at the close of the year. The very small amount of work done in this direction is attributable to the fact that during the best part of the travelling season the District Officers were obliged to remain at Head quarters in connection with the Moonja and marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Maharaja.

304. The subjoined table will show the result of the Demarcation made in the village referred to above :—

Description.	Original area.	Newly added.	Transferred from reserved to protected & *vice versa*	Total.	Excluded from Forest.	Transferred from Protected to reserved & *vice versa*	Total area finally retained in Forest.
Reserved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protected ...	309-33	44-1	...	353-34	160-33	...	193-1
Total...	309-33	44-1	...	353-34	160-33	...	193-1

305. The amount of work done since the creation of the Demarcation and Forest Settlement Department up to the close of the year under review and the amount of work remaining to be done is shown in the subjoined table :—

Names of Petas.	Total Number of villages to be demarcated and settled.	Number of Villages in which demarcation has been completed.	Number of villages in which settlement has been effected.	Number of villages in which settlement is to be effected.	No. of villages which remain to be demarcated and settled.
Pata Karvir	75	75	74	1	...
Peta Panhala	120	120	96	24	...
Peta Alta	21	21	20	1	...
Peta Shirol	12	12	12	...	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	34	34	6	28	...
Mahal Raibag	15	15	15	..	...
Peta Bhudhargad	135	135	11	124	...
State Ichalkaranji including Ajra...	50	50	25	25	...
State Kagal Senior and Junior ...	23	1	...	1	22
Total ...	485	463	259	204	22

306. The subjoined statement shows the total demarcated Forest area at the end of the year 1890-91 :—

No.	Names of Pettas and Feudatory States.	Area demarcated and retained in Forests till the end of 1889-90.		Area added in 1890-91.		Area disforested in 1890-91.		Total Forest area at the end of 1890-91.	
		Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.
1	Peta Karvir	5,945 27	3,632 38	...	...	...	...	5,945 27	3,632 38
2	Peta Panhala	48,205 11	18,568 11	...	...	...	..	48,205 11	18,568 10
3	Peta Alta	1,250 34	2,995 4	...	...	...	...	1,250 34	2,995 4
4	Peta Shirol	1,484 24	354 9	...	...	...	..	1,484 24	354 9
5	Peta Gad-Hinglaj ...	9,898 17	10,490 18	...	...	...	...	9,898 17	10,490 18
6	Mahal Raibag	420 24	1,540 20	...	...	..	...	420 34	1,540 20
7	Peta Bhudhargad	78,165 23	69,934 22	...	..	...	160 33	78,165 23	69,773 29
8	Ichalkaranji and Ajra.	16,345 39	7,476 11	...	..	...	..	16,345 39	7,476 11
9	Kagal Senior and Junior	...	...	...	193 1	...	...	..	193 1
	Total...	1,61,716 39	1,14,992 12	..	193 1	...	160 33	1,61,716 39	1,15,024 20

Thus it will be seen that the total forest area in the formally demarcated tracts at the end of the year 1890-91 was 2,76,741-19 acres. Of this 1,61,716-39 acres represent the area of reserved forest and acres 1,15,024-20 protected forests.

Trade and Manufacture.

Trade.

307. The following are the chief trade centres and market towns in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories :—

In Karvir Peta.
1 Kolhapur.
2 Sangrul.
In Panhala peta.
1 Panhala.
2 Kodoli.
3 Male.
4 Sarud.
In Alta Peta.
1 Wadgaon.
In Gad-Hinglaj Peta.
1 Gad-Hinglaj.
In Vishalgad State.
1 Malkapure.
2 Kapsi.
In Kagal State.
1 Murgud.
In Ichalkaranji.
1 Ichalkaranji.
2 Utur in Ajra Taluka.

308. The principal commodities of imports and exports in this State are cotton, tobacco, jagree, rice, jwari, gram, wheat, hemp, nagli, chillies, tur, peas, turmeric, ground-nuts and coriander. Correct information as to imports in this State is not available. The exports are made chiefly to Nipani and Daddi in the Belgaum Collectorate and Chiplun and Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Collectorate; and also to other S. M. Country States, such as Sangli, Miraj and Jamkhandi.

309. The subjoined statement shows the probable quantity in maunds (of 82 sheers each) of each of the principal commodities produced and exported from the several Talukas of this State during the year under report :—

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE PROBABLE QUANTITY EXPORTED,

Names of Pettas, &c.	Cotton.		Tobacco.		Jagree.	
	Quantity produced	Quantity exported	Quantity produced	Quantity exported	Quantity produced	Quantity exported.
Petta Kasvir..	1,211	400	2,288	1,000	109623	91,608
" Panhala	425	305	2,729	1,415	88,587	77,107
" Alta	7,262	5,000	14,082	7,918	94132	83,000
" Shirol	23,000	17,000	6,900	3,600	25,000	12,000
" Gadhinglaj..	20,649	12,599	14,167	9,687	30,590	13,000
" Bhudhargad	...	...	...	...	42,056	24,224
Taluka Ajra...	25	...	21	...	674	...
State Ichalkaranji	6,690	5282	1,886	...	7,637	...
" Bavda	...	...	...	...	226	203
" Kagal	652	194	5,965	3,433	23,481	15,146
" Vishalgad.	...	....	212	17	9,020	6,726
" Kapsi	1,171	780	256	...	244	...
Total ...	61,085	41,560	48,756	27,130	433,270	323,014

Hemp.		Nagli.		Chillies.		Sur.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
958	...	30,464	...	6,053	1,000	14210	...
570	...	57899	...	7362	...	5,513	...
3,491	...	2792	...	25836	10,000	6,895	...
86	...	350	...	4,400	...	6,000	...
7,785	3,005	43121	121	10457	4057	14471	2,000
170	...	47,605	...	1347	...	964	...
623	...	31,999	...	456	...	1,057	...
604	...	15562	...	1,425	...	3606	...
11	10	604	...	...	...	2	...
1,045	286	8496	462	3,909	487	5052	500
165	55	34973	5000	82	...	1,065	361
23	...	119	...	68	...	92	...
15,531	3,351	260997	1,583	61,395	15,544	54927	2861

Peas.		Turmeric		Ground nut.		Coriander	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
16,203	...	1,121	...	69,737	39,000	...	...
4,510	...	...	...	37,475	28,337	...	...
412	...	14,161	13,000	57,084	...	...	...
...	...	1,350	850	3,000	1,000	...	...
6,427	3,000	32	...	59,408	46,000	12371	7,000
5,141	...	...	...	50,871	19,000	...	...
1,187	546	...	...	34,555	23,527	245	127
...	...	2,921	...	8,564	...	...	...
5	...	170	159	2	...	...	...
4,126	349	322	261	29,402	16,508	...	...
425	135	...	...	9,395	4,133	...	...
...	...	...	...	262	...	...	...
38436	4,030	19,177	14,270	3,53,768	177582	12,616	7,127

Bajri.		Rice.		Jwari.		Wheat.		Gram.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
2,704	...	2,03,297	27,000	71527	...	4,970	...	3750	...
1,839	...	1,44,427	...	54629	...	4,908	40	7,700	...
14,874	...	4,728	...	175,962	...	668	...	8,814	...
19,000	...	350	...	21,100	...	2500	...	13,500	...
25,051	...	58,003	25000	1,93,796	40,000	10,144	3,000	8,836	1000
28	...	1,98,719	40,000	11,112	...	159	...	1,454	...
1,152	...	67,628	92,545	6890	...	95	...	1,292	...
6,495	...	1,790	...	34052	...	262	...	3,581	...
...	...	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
1,206	...	38,634	2961	32,038	989	296	...	1,554	63
80	...	33,996	...	4,350	515	...	...	840	240
26	...	135	...	595	...	4	...	31	...
72,455		7,53,172	127516	6,01,051	41,504	24,006	3040	51366	1,303

The above statement shows that cotton, jagree, rice, jwari and ground-nuts are largely exported from this Territory.

Manufactures.

310. The principal manufactures in the Kolhapur State are weaving, oil pressing, preparing blankets on hand looms, pottery and the manufacture of sugar and gul or dry molasses.

311. The following statement shows the value of the articles manufactured, their sale in the State and export out of the Kolhapur Territory :—

Names of Articles.	Value of Articles prepared.	Value of Articles locally used.	Value of Articles Exported.
Cloth prepared by Weavers ...	1,71,450	1,19.500	51,950
Blankets	58,513	33,363	25,150
Earthen pots &c....	60,540	58,964	1,576
Sugar (Yelgudi)	40,000	16,000	24,000
Gul or dry molasses	6,32,500	1,62,700	4,69,800
Oil	2,04,980	1,37,315	67,665

From the above statement it will be seen that gul and oil are largely manufactured in this State and a large quantity of them is exported, the places of export being the same as those mentioned in the last year's Administration Report.

FAIRS.

312. There is nothing worth mentioning this year under this head as the number and attendance at the fairs as well as the average sales in them are almost the same as those in the last year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

313. This Department continued under the energetic and immediate control and superintendence of Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., the State Executive Engineer throughout the year under report. The all important work of the "Kolhapur State Railway" was completed by the end of the year and opened for traffic on 20th April 1891 by His Excellency Lord Harris with due forms and ceremonies at the request of His Highness the Raja and the Council of Administration. A detailed account of which has already been submitted in Chapter I of this report. The total outlay on the Railway during the year under review (1890-91) amounts to Rs. 5,63,693-0-0 as given in the subjoined Statement, which briefly notices the several descriptions of work, original or repairs, which were either completed or were in progress during the year under report, which as regards the working of the department is the year ending on 31st March 1891 but as regards account matters corresponds with the Fasli year 1300 ending on 5th June 1891.

Name of State.		Buildings, State and Public, other than Educational.	Bridges, Roads, Culverts.	State Railway.	Road-side trees.	Water works.	Boats.	Educational buildings	Native Infantry, Kolhapur.	Miscellaneous, including furniture.	Tools and plants.	Establishment.	Total.	Remarks showing what works out of those referred to in column 2 were carried by Revenue Officers.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kolhapur...	Original	1,09,410	46,891	5,63,693	1,559	21,024	6,349	20,929	29,683	...	2,921	...	8,02,459	Original Buildings include 21 Chavadis, 6 Inns, 26 Temples 5 Wells, 1 Tank, and 2 Cattle pounds constructed thorugh the Revenue authorities.
	Repairs	43,255	59,778	...	5,371	4,359	1,066	6,383	2,582	5,689	...	22,307	1,50,790	
	Total...	1,52,665	1,06,669	5,63,693	6,930	25,383	7,415	27,312	32,265	5,689	2,921	22,307	9,53,249	
Vishalgad...	Original	3,072	191	...	..	1,695	...	...	...	21	...	...	4,979	5 Chavadis, 4 Temples and 3 wells.
	Repairs	1,850	559	...	599	34	49	170	...	15	...	...	3,276	
	Total,...	4,922	750	...	599	1,729	49	170	..	36	...	...	8,255	
Kagal	Original	6,133	...	...	570	189	...	1,037	...	152	...	...	8,081	
	Repairs	2,978	299	...	450	...	219	566	...	1,091	...	2,415	8,018	
	Total...	9,111	299	...	1,020	189	219	1,603	...	1,243	...	2,415	16,099	
Ichalkaranji	Original	48,330	9,162	...	242	507	...	1,422	...	923	...	...	60,586	
	Repairs	2,941	7,776	...	333	3,949	192	568	...	739	..	1,200	17,698	
	Total...	51,271	16,938	...	575	4,456	192	1,990	...	1,662	...	1,200	78,284	
	Grand Total...	2,17,969	1,24,656	5,63,693	9,124	31,757	7,875	31,075	32,265	8,630	2,921	25,922	10,55,887	

314. The total expenditure mentioned in the foregoing statement is shown below in the form required to be inserted in the report by Government Resolution, No. 5,700 of 26th August 1889:—

Expenditure on Works in 1890-91.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Kolhapur State Proper	8,53,601	99,648	9,53,249
Vishalgad	4,100	4,155	8,255
Kagal..	10,204	5,895	16,099
Ichalkaranji	69,977	8,307	78,284
Total...	84,281	18,357	1,02,638
ADD			
Bavda (managed by its own Chief).	3,941	3,696	7,637

Hitherto no separate accounts of the expenditure of receipts from Local Funds viz. one anna local cess and contributions made by the people for works of public utility have been kept and therefore the details of expenditure on each work from these funds cannot be given. The Council, however, hopes that they will appear in the next year's report. It may be remarked, however, that the total expenditure on Public Works by the Kolhapur Government and subordinate fiefs exceeds by far the total amount of the local funds in question.

315. The total outlay in each of the Feudatory States and the Kolhapur State Proper in the year under report is contrasted with that in the previous year below:—

	1889.-90.	1890-91.
Kolhapur Proper	15,83,464	9,53,249
Vishalgad	21,911	8,255
Kagal	29,612	16,099
Ichalkaranji	79,173	78,284
Total....	17,14,160	10,55,887

It will be seen that the expenditure during the year under review as compared with that in the preceding year was greatly reduced in all the States under direct management except Ichalkaranji; in the case of Kolhapur, the reduction was the result of completion of the Kolhapur State Railway, and in that of Kagal and Vishalgad owing to their being fewer works of importance carried on. There is a slight decrease in respect of Ichalkaranji too, which calls for no remark. The Chief's Wada at Ichalkaranji is nearly completed and next year's report will show a considerable reduction under this head.

The money spent on Public Works in the State of Bavda which is managed by its own Chief, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 7,637 against Rs. 6,105 in the preceding year.

316. A survey of the road from Kolhapur to Bavda (excluding the 8 miles already constructed) referred to in paragraph 322 of the last report was in progress during the year but owing to the pressure of the Kolhapur State Railway work which engaged the whole strength of the Public Works Department, Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, could not spare time to give his personal attention to it. Now that the State Railway has been finished the Council of Administration hopes that the survey will be completed by the end of the current year (1891).

317. The most important works that were completed during the year were (1) the State Railway, (2) the Victoria Jubilee Bridge at Ajra and (3) the Paddock at Kolhapur. The Chief of Ichalkaranji's Wada at Ichalkaranji is fast approaching completion. The Public Works Department has maintained its reputation for general efficiency and the Council of Administration is gratified to repeat the high opinion it has expressed already about the ability and energy of its head Mr. Shannon and his staff.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance of the Kolhapur State Proper.

318. Conformably to the standing orders of Government for inclusion of latest statistics in the Annual Reports, the review of the fiscal management of the State, hereinafter submitted, relates to the Fasli year 1300 which ended on the 5th of June 1891, as contrasted with that for the next previous year Fasli 1299 which ended on 5th June 1890. As no orders for modifying the forms of figured statements prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5700 of 1889 have been received, as promised in the concluding portion of the paragraph 6 of their Resolufion No. 9118, dated 31st December 1890 on the last report of the administration of this State the forms and arrangement followed last year are strictly adhered to.

Revenue and Finance.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	Net balance.
1887-88.	29,79,901 1 2	32,04,074 1 6	29,99,076 11 ½	31,84,898 7 7½	29,43,252 4 10½
1888-89.	31,84,898 7 7½	33,15,882 12 11	38,33,631 13 11½	26,67,149 6 7	23,62,215 10 2
1889-90.	26,67,149 6 7	38,30,862 3 7½	43,69,761 15 1	21,28,249 11 1½	18,61,106 4 8½
1890-91.	21,28,249 11 1½	33,78,428 13 7½	36,65,143 4 5½	18,41,535 4 3½	14,60,097 2 11*

Figures in columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits; those in columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustment, such as loans and advances, and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these Items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements numbered II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Kolhapur Government are shewn in the last column.

Note.—*Includes Government securities worth Rs. 12,00,800 in the custody of the Accountant General, Bombay, on 5th June 1891.

Statement No II.

Abstract statement of Income and Expenditure.

Receipts.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General Department...	2,62,779 11 9	3,01,473 4 2	3,13,380 4 4	2,63,409 4 9
2.	Judicial Do. ...	76,996 5 2	35,414 4 3½	76,886 10 8	79,061 3 2½
3	Revenue Do. ...	14,79,712 10 4	14,97,580 7 6	14,59,070 2 9½	15,44,105 6 3
4.	Military Do. ...	2,698 14 1	5,143 5 6	3,529 5 4	3,871 2 11
	Total...	17,82,187 9 4	18,39,611 5 5½	18,52,866 7 1½	18,90,447 1 1½
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	4,43,614 1 8	4,99,153 6 4½	10,00,501 5 5	5,36,496 0 2
	Total...	22,25,801 11 0	23,38,764 11 10	28,53,367 12 6½	24,26,943 1 3½
6.	Alienations	9,78,272 6 6	9,77,118 1 1	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4
	Grand Total...	32,04,074 1 6	33,15,882 12 11	38,30,862 3 7½	33,78,428 13 7½

The net aggregate receipts for the year under review 1890-91 as contrasted with those for its predcessor exhibit an increase of Rs. 37,580-10-0.

The causes of variation under each head are explained thus :—

Item No. 1—The decrease of Rs. 49,970-15-7 is due to less amounts being received on account of interest on invested funds, refunds from Public Works, general funds &c. also to inclusion of Devasthan deposits under the head "Debts and Deposits".

„ 2—The increase of Rs. 2,174-8-6½ is made up chiefly of larger proceeds from Jail factory and garden and the arrears of pay of Police recovered from Torgal Chief.

„ 3—The excess (Rs. 85,035-3-5½) represents the extra income on account of Dust patti, Hirda produce and Judi.

„ 4—The excess (Rs. 341-13-6) is trifling.

„ 5—The decrease (Rs. 4,88,270-11-7) is explained by the fact that in 1889-90, arrears of advances were recovered.

„ 6—The decrease is on account of settlement of Vatans of Patils and Kulkarnis and imposition of Judi thereon.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1.	General Department...	8,68,070 4 0	12,49,129 3 4	21,54,195 15 2½	16,48,729 7 6
2.	Judicial Do. ...	1,26,310 3 0	1,33,943 13 10	1,69,535 10 1	1,44,543 5 0
3.	Revenue Do. ...	3,59,834 4 10	3,35,708 6 10	3,81,614 14 11	3,46,874 12 2
4.	Military Do. ...	1,88,486 13 11	1,59,591 11 7	1,92,661 3 8	2,29,814 6 11
	Total...	15,42,701 9 9	18,83,173 3 7	28,98,007 11 10½	23,69,961 15 7
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	4,78,102 10 9½	9,73,340 9 3½	4,94,259 12 1½	3,43,695 8 6½
	Total...	20,20,804 4 6½	28,56,513 12 10½	33,92,267 8 0	27,13,657 8 1½
6.	Alienations	9,78,272 6 6	9,77,118 1 1	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4
	Grand Total...	29,99,076 11 ½	38,33,631 13 11½	43,69,761 15 1	36,65,143 4 5½

The net expenditure during the year under review contrasts favourably with that during the previous year, shewing a large decrease of Rs. 5,28,045-12-3½ on the whole. The causes of increase or decrease under each head are explained seriatim below :—

Item No. 1—The decrease (Rs. 5,05,466-7-8½) is chiefly on account of a smaller amount being spent on the Kolhapur State Railway which has been completed.

„ 2—The falling of Rs. 24,992-5-1 represents, for the most part, the absence of the extra disbursement made in 1889-90 in payment of arrears due to the British Government on account of the maintenance of life-term transportation convicts belonging to the State at the Andamans.

Item No. 3—The large decrease (Rs. 34,740-2-9) is due to the absence of the extra items disbursed in 1889-90 on account of:—

(1) Stamped water-marks paper brought from England.

(2) Remissions granted to Rayats and (3) Refunds from revenues realized on account of alienated lands &c. under attachment.

„ 4—The excess is ascribable to supply of military stores and ammunition and uniform to Kolhapur Infantry, as well as dress to the sowars and officers of the Red Risala.

„ 5—The decrease (Rs. 1,54,828-3-5) occurred because less amount was advanced and fewer debts were paid off.

„ 6—The Vatans of village officials were brought under the settlement Rules, and "Jṛdi" was imposed to regulate payment of remuneration of officials according to a fixed scale which reduced the profit formerly enjoyed by the Vatandars. Hence the decrease of Rs. 26,008-10-9 under this heading.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR

1890-91.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Kolhapur State,

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	10,93,088 4 10½	53,088 2 2	11,46,176 7 ½	11,08,432 8 6	60,134 5 1
2	Forest	75,878 13 4	370 10 6	76,249 7 10	1,33,729 13 10	151 1 0
3	Tributes and Contributions	49,425 8 0	.....	49,425 8 0	47,780 0 10	.....
4	Abkari	1,29,670 10 8	.....	1,29,670 10 8	1,08,994 7 6	.....
5	Stamps	28,295 14 7	.....	28,295 14 7	29,086 13 4	.....
6	Sayar	3,310 7 2	.....	3,310 7 2	2,629 15 5	.....
7	Law and Justice	65,090 8 1	.....	65,090 8 1	63,939 2 6½	.....
8	Jail	4,094 4 11	.....	4,094 4 11	5,299 13 4	.....
9	Registration	20,985 13 7	.....	20,985 13 7	23,868 3 2	.....
10	Police	.....	4,305 10 2	4,305 10 2	2,132 10 0	4,378 14 1
11	Education	26,561 12 7	874 5 0	27,436 1 7	28,716 5 7	852 15 1
12	Medical	.....	1,146 1 9	1,146 1 9	.....	1,967 4 0
13	Printing Press	.....	4,252 4 4	4,252 4 4	.....	6,357 4 3
14	Public Works	25,555 2 6	48,010 11 1	73,565 13 7	47,872 8 1	18,367 13 3
15	Military	2,145 13 4	1,383 8 0	3,529 5 4	2,508 7 2	1,362 11 9
16	Interest	509 13 0	65,008 13 10	65,518 10 10	1,812 2 1	50,976 6 1
17	Miscellaneous	219 1 10	242 4 6	461 6 4	88 12 0	23,059 3 2
18	Kuran	4,162 3 11	.....	4,162 3 11	6,100 2 5	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	1,25,388 3 8	9,618 10 8	1,35,506 14 4	1,04,244 11 0	5,052 10 7
	Total...	16,54,882 8 ½	1,88,301 2 0	18,43,183 10 ½	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4
20	Devasthan	.....	.....	9,692 13 1	.....	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	10,00,501 5 5	.....	.....
	Total...	16,54,882 8 ½	1,88,301 2 0	28,53,367 12 6½	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,77,494 7 1	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	16,54,882 8 ½	1,88,301 2 0	38,30,862 3 7½	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11,68,616 13 7	15,344 3 7½	7,096 2 11	22,440 6 6½	.....	.....	.....
1,33,880 14 10	57,851 0 6	.....	57,851 0 6	.....	219 9 6	219 9 6
47,780 0 10	.....	.....	.....	1,645 7 2	.....	1,645 7 2
1,08,994 7 6	.....	.....	.....	20,676 3 2	.....	20,676 3 2
29,086 13 4	790 14 9	.....	790 14 9	.....	.....	.....
2,629 15 5	.....	.....	.....	680 7 9	.....	680 7 9
63,939 2 6½	.....	.....	.....	1,151 5 6½	.....	1,151 5 6½
5,299 13 4	1,205 8 5	.....	1,205 8 5	.....	.....	.....
23,868 3 2	2,882 5 7	.....	2,882 5 7	.....	.....	.....
6,511 8 1	2,132 10 0	73 3 11	2,205 13 11	.....	.....	.....
29,569 4 8	2,154 9 0	.....	2,154 9 0	.....	21 5 11	21 5 11
1,967 4 0	.....	821 2 3	821 2 3	.....	.....	.....
6,857 4 3	.....	2,604 15 11	2,604 15 11	.....	.....	.....
66,240 5 4	22,317 5 7	.....	22,317 5 7	.....	29,642 13 10	29,642 13 10
3,871 2 11	362 9 10	.....	362 9 10	.....	20 12 3	20 12 3
52,788 8 2	1,302 5 1	.....	1,302 5 1	.....	14,032 7 9	14,032 7 9
23,147 15 2	.....	22,816 14 8	22,816 14 8	130 5 10	.....	130 5 10
6,100 2 5	1,937 14 6	.....	1,937 14 6	.....	.....	.....
1,09,297 5 7	.....	.....	.....	21,643 8 8	4,566 0 1	26,209 8 9
18,90,447 1 1½	1,08,281 6 10½	33,412 7 8	1,41,693 14 6½	45,927 6 1½	48,503 1 4	94,430 7 5½
24,265 6 6	.....	.....	14,582 9 5	.....	.....	.....
5,12,230 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,88,270 11 9
24,26,943 1 3½	1,08,281 6 10½	33,412 7 8	1,56,276 7 11½	45,927 6 1½	48,503 1 4	5,82,701 3 2½
9,51,485 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,008 10 9
33,78,428 13 7½	1,08,281 6 10½	33,412 7 8	1,56,276 7 11½	45,927 6 1½	48,503 1 4	6,08,709 13 11½

No	Head of Expenditure.	1889-90.			1890-91.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Land Revenue	88,560 3 11	25,468 10 8	1,14,028 14 7	93,250 13 4	6,825 12 8
2	Forest	29,998 14 6	7,454 11 5	37,453 9 11	53,124 13 6	2,001 3 0
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	13,213 2 10	94 13 8	13,313 0 6	20,279 0 4	31 4 9
5	Stamps	12,397 10 4	119 13 10	12,517 8 2	2,242 14 3	134 8 4
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	51,194 11 7	3,062 9 4	54,257 4 11	55,441 13 5	4,279 0 3
8	Jail	57,586 8 6	204 4 5	57,790 12 11	20,419 7 7	273 5 10
9	Registration	4,499 7 8	60 2 3	4,559 9 11	5,693 5 9	152 9 2
10	Police	51,606 2 6	1,775 0 4	53,381 2 10	51,492 3 7	9,697 13 11
11	Education	1,01,658 9 5	1,697 10 2	1,03,356 3 7	1,04,175 10 10	1,717 3 9
12	Medical	44,282 15 0	1,576 2 11	45,859 1 11	39,025 15 4	823 2 11
13	Printing Press	3,140 13 3	2,447 11 2	5,588 8 5	2,965 6 3	607 2 4
14	Public Works	1,51,395 1 8½	14,24,536 2 4	15,75,941 4 ½	1,50,789 14 8	8,02,459 0 10
15	Military	1,85,236 6 5	7,394 15 3	1,92,631 5 8	2,14,969 0 0	11,845 6 11
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	2,187 3 5	35,814 3 4	38,001 6 9	2,300 0 0	31,174 5 6
18	Kuran	30,113 12 11	.....	30,113 12 11	20,931 10 2	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess	7,304 6 11	7,388 6 4	14,692 13 3	2,131 2 10	4,074 1 8
20	Khasgi Department	2,16,395 1 8	87,382 10 9	3,03,777 12 5	1,94,607 12 6	1,94,193 1 8
21	Regency	30,821 11 2	586 11 3	31,408 6 5	31,698 4 0	323 7 8
22	Political Department	37,419 2 1	.....	37,419 2 1	25,729 4 9	....
23	Ecclesiastical Department	285 0 0	.....	285 0 0	228 0 0	.....
24	Allowances	1,07,070 1 11	18,037 7 11	1,25,107 9 10	1,29,251 1 6	322 0 0
25	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances	37,622 7 0	224 0 0	37,846 7 0	37,331 12 0	192 0 0
26	Geological Survey	.....	6,208 3 8	6,208 3 8	.....	9,898 7 4
27	Refunds	.....	2,458 10 2	2,458 10 2	.....	28,811 1 6
	Total	12,53,934 10 8½	16,34,073 1 2	28,98,007 11 10½	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0
28	Devasthan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances	.....	.....	4,94,259 12 1½	.....	.....
	Total	12,63,934 10 8½	16,34,073 1 2	33,92,267 8 0	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,77,494 7 1	.....	.....
	Grand Total	12,68,934 10 8½	16,34,073 1 2	43,69,761 15 1	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0

for 1890-91 *as compared with those of the preceding year* 1889-90.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,00,076 10 0	4,690 9 5	.....	4,690 9 5	.....	18,642 14 0	18,642 14 0
54,126 5 6	22,125 15 0	.....	22,125 15 0	.....	5,463 3 5	5,463 3 5
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,310 5 1	7,060 13 6	....	7,060 13 6	.....	63 8 11	63 8 11
2,427 6 7	.....	64 10 6	64 10 6	10,154 12 1	.....	10,154 12 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,711 13 8	4,247 1 10	1,207 6 11	5,454 8 9	.....	.....	.....
20,692 13 5	.....	69 1 5	69 1 5	37,167 0 11	.....	37,167 0 11
5,845 14 11	1,193 14 1	92 6 11	1,286 5 0	.....	.....	.....
61,190 1 6	.....	7,922 13 7	7,922 13 7	113 14 11	.....	113 14 11
1,05,892 14 7	2,517 1 5	19 9 7	2,536 11 0	.....	.....	.....
39,349 2 3	....	.....	.....	5,256 15 8	1,253 0 0	6,509 15 8
3,572 8 7	....	.....	.....	175 7 0	1,840 8 10	2,015 15 10
9,53,248 15 6	.....	.....	.....	545 3 ½	6,22,147 1 6	6,22,692 4 6½
2,29,814 6 11	29,732 9 7	7,450 7 8	37,183 1 3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,474 5 6	112 12 7	.....	112 12 7	.....	4,639 13 10	4,639 13 10
20,931 10 2	....	.....	.....	9,182 2 9	.....	9,182 2 9
6,205 4 6	....	.....	.....	5,173 4 1	3,314 4 8	8,487 8 9
3,88,809 14 2	.....	1,06,810 6 11	1,06,810 6 11	21,787 5 2	.....	21,787 5 2
32,026 11 8	876 8 10	.....	876 8 10	.....	258 8 7	258 8 7
26,729 4 9	.....	.....	.....	10,689 13 4	....	10,689 13 4
228 0 0	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	....	57 0 0
1,29,573 1 6	22,180 15 7	.....	22,180 15 7	.....	17,715 7 11	17,715 7 11
37,523 12 0	.....	.....	.....	290 11 0	32 0 0	322 11 0
9,398 7 4	.....	3,190 8 8	3,190 8 8	.....	.....	.....
28,811 1 6	.....	26,352 7 4	26,352 7 4	.....	.....	.....
23,69,261 15 7	94,738 5 10	1,53,179 10 6	2,47,918 0 4	1,00,593 9 11½	6,75,370 2 8	7,75,963 12 7½
4,263 15 10	.....	.....	4,263 15 10	.....	.....	.....
3,30,431 8 8½	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,528 3 5
27,13,557 8 1½	94,738 5 10	1,53,179 10 6	2,52,182 0 2	1,00,593 9 11½	6,75,370 2 8	9,80,792 0 ½
9,51,485 12 4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	26,008 10 9
35,65,143 4 5½	94,738 5 10	1,53,179 10 6	2,52,182 0 2	1,00,593 9 11½	6,75,370 2 8	9,56,800 10 9½

Memo explaining the causes of increase, or decrease in the receipts and disbursements of the Kolhapur State Proper in 1890-91 (Fasli 1300) in comparison with those in 1889-90 (Fasli 1299).

RECEIPTS.

Item No. 1—*Ordinary*—Increase in consequence of the imposition of the "Judi" cess on the vatans of village officials under the Settlement Rules to provide adequate remuneration to officiating incumbent according to a fixed scale.

Extraordinary—An extra cess on account of Dust patti or Dress of honor to His Highness the Raja on the occasion of his marriage was received from Jahagirdars and Inamdars.

„ 2—*Ordinary*—Increase represents increased proceeds of the sale of Hirda berry.

Extraordinary—Decrease is too small to call for any remark.

„ 3—*Ordinary*—Decrease less was recovered.

„ 4—*Ordinary*— ditto ditto.

„ 5—*Ordinary*—More stamps were sold.

„ 6—*Ordinary*—Decrease owing to abolition of certain taxes.

„ 7—*Ordinary*—The fees and fines levied by the Civil and Criminal Courts were less.

„ 8—*Ordinary*—Excess owing to increased produce of Jail garden and factory.

„ 9—*Ordinary*—More documents were registered.

„ 10—*Ordinary*—Increase represents the salary of the Police force employed in the Torgal Jahagir recovered from the chief for former years.

„ 11—*Ordinary*—The Income from fees was greater.

Extraordinary—Decrease trifling.

„ 12—*Extraordinary*—Increase consists of arrears of contributions paid by certain S. M. C. States towards the maintenance of the midwifery class attached to the A. E. Hospital.

„ 13—*Extraordinary*—More was received on account of printing of Job work.

„ 14—*Ordinary*—The excess is nominal, being the result of the transfer of tolls from the heading of Funds to this head.

Extraordinary—The large decrease is owing to the fact that less amount was brought to credit on account of refunds.

„ 15—*Ordinary*—Increase was on account of sale of unserviceable articles.

Extraordinary—Decrease trivial.

„ 16—*Ordinary*—More interest was recovered on overdue instalments from defaulting Rayats.

Extraordinary—Owing to withdrawal of a portion of the invested

capital to meet Extra expenditure on account of the Kolhapur State Railway, the amount of interest received was reduced in proportion.

Item No. 17—*Ordinary*—Decrease trifling.

Extraordinary—Increase is made up principally of the sale proceeds of sundry articles and a larger amount of premium received by sale of Government securities.

„ 18—*Ordinary*—The sale of grass fetched more.

„ 19—*Ordinary*—Vide remark against Item No. 14.

Extraordinary—Less amount was adjusted in the accounts on account of interest realized on invested funds belonging to certain scholarships.

„ 20—*Increase*—Is nominal owing to simply transfer of the deposits belonging to temples which were hitherto included under "debts and deposits" to this head.

A—*Decrease*—Vide remark made above.

B—*Decrease*—Vide remark against Item No. 1.

EXPENDITURE.

Item No. 1—*Ordinary*—The increase is due to increased rate of travelling allowance sanctioned to District Officers; also contingent expenses were more.

Extraordinary—The decrease is nominal being merely the result of the new rule about adjustment of refunds by which the refunds which were heretofore scattered over different heads are now brought under one specific head bearing that name (Refunds).

2—*Ordinary*—Excess represents increased expenses for the collection of Hirda berry produce which was greater in proportion.

Extraordinary—The Forest Settlement Officer's Office being abolished during the year, less was disbursed on account of salaries &c.

„ 4—*Ordinary*—Increase is due to the creation of certain new appointments; also to payment of arrears of compensation to certain Jahagirdars &c.

Extraordinary—Decrease trifling.

„ 5—*Ordinary*—Stamped watermarked paper was brought from England in 1889-90. There was no such charge this year; hence the decrease.

Extraordinary—Increase insignificant.

„ 7—*Ordinary*—A new office viz. that of the District Nazar was created, also a new Munsiffs Court at Karvir.

Extraordinary—The fees paid to the Public Prosecutor, were more.

„ 8—*Ordinary*—The decrease is accounted for by the fact that in the preced-

ing year, arrears on account of the maintenance of State transport convicts at the Andamans due to the British Government were paid off. There was no such disbursement during the year.

Extraordinary—Excess trivial.

Item No. 9—*Ordinary*—New Registers and books were supplied.

Extraordinary—Excess trifling.

„ 10—*Ordinary*—Decrease trifling.

Extraordinary—New uniform was issued; hence the excess.

„ 11—*Ordinary*—Excess was on account of a moiety of the salaries and allowances of Miss Little, Superintendent of Female Education, having been charged to this Department under orders of the Council. Hitherto the whole of her salary and allowances were charged exclusively to the Khasgi Department.

Extraordinary—Excess trifling.

„ 12—*Ordinary*—Decrease owing to less being spent on medicines, contingency &c.

Extraordinary—Less was spent on purchase of furniture.

„ 13—*Ordinary*—Decrease trifling.

Extraordinary—Decrease is explained by the fact that no new apparatus was bought this year as in the preceding year.

„ 14—*Ordinary*—Less was spent on sundry expenses.

Extraordinary—Less was spent on the Kolhapur State Railway which was completed during the year.

„ 15—*Ordinary*—The excess is due to the supply of military stores and ammunition and uniform to the Kolhapur Infantry.

Extraordinary—Increase due to the issue of furniture and dress to the Red Coated Risala.

„ 17—*Ordinary*—Excess trivial.

Extraordinary—Less remissions were granted.

„ 18—*Ordinary*—Less was spent on cutting and stacking grass &c.

„ 19—*Ordinary*—The decrease is owing to the transfer of the tolls from this heading to that of the "Public Works".

Extraordinary—Less was disbursed on account of Alfred scholarships.

„ 20—*Ordinary*—Decrease owing to less amount being adjusted in the accounts in connection with the trips and travelling excursions of His Highness the Raja and their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs.

Extraordinary—The large excess is due to the marriage and Munj ceremonies of His Highness.

„ 21—*Ordinary*—Excess represents increased salaries sanctioned to the Divan and other Members of the Council.

Extraordinary—Decrease is explained by the fact that no extra expenses were increased on account of furniture &c. as in the preceding year.

Item No. 22—*Ordinary*—In 1889, arrears of the Political Agent's salary for some months were adjusted. There was no such adjustment during the year under review.

„ 23—*Ordinary*—Decrease trifling.

„ 24—*Ordinary*—The excess represents the increased amount of remuneration according to scale allowed to officiating village officers.

Extraordinary—The falling off is explained by the fact that in the preceding year certain amounts of excesses (Wadhava) found in the holdings of village officials which had been held under attachment were refunded to the claimants by adjustment. There was no such adjustment during the year.

„ 25—*Ordinary*—Less was disbursed to pensioners.

Extraordinary—Ditto on account of gratuity to dismissed servants.

„ 26—*Extraordinary*—During the year, the salaries of the State Geologist and his establishment was disbursed for the whole year, while in the preceding year were disbursed for a portion of the year only.

„ 27—*Extraordinary*—Increase is on account of "refunds" from all headings being shewn together under this single heading.

„ 28—The apparent increase is the result of transfer of the expenditure on account of temples from the heading of "Debts and Deposits" to this heading.

A—Vide above remark.

B—Vide remark against Item No. I.

Land Revenue.

319. The following statement shows the amounts of the land revenue demands, actual collections and out-standings at the close of the year under report and the preceding year :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Demands	11,28,112 12 9½	11,75,950 13 7
Collections	10,93,931 10 3½	11,19,103 10 5
Remainder	34,181 2 6	56,847 3 2
Remissions...	1,179 2 0	4,482 12 5
Out-standing balance at the close of the year.	33,002 0 6	52,364 6 9

From the above it will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 47,838-0-9½ in the amount of demands and of Rs. 25,172-0-1½ in the amount of collections during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year. The principal causes assigned for the increase in the amount of demands are the following :—

1 Resumption of alienated lands in settlement inquiries.

2 More land having been taken up for cultivation.

3 Larger amounts were received on account of Nazars levied from the holders of alienated lands on the death of the former holders and on the occasion of adoptions.

4 Attachment of Inam lands and villages owing to the death of holders.

The causes of increase in the amount of collections are the same as those mentioned above.

The following are the causes of the remissions granted during the year under report:—

1	Unrecovered revenue on attached alienated lands remitted owing to removal of the attachment and continuance of the lands to the holders after proper inquiry	Rs.	3,464	8 8
2	On account of lands having been taken for the Kalamba Tank	Rs.	537	12 9
3	On account of minor causes	Rs.	480	7 5
	Total	Rs.	4,482	12 5

Outstandings on account of former years and current year.—The following statement shows the total outstanding balances on account of Land Revenue on the 5th June of the year under report and its predecessor:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Outstandings on account of former years....	1,24,993 15 1	1,06,930 4 10
Collected	29,725 11 8	27,025 10 9
Remainder	95,268 3 5	79,904 10 1
Written off as irrecoverable	21,339 15 1	2,228 15 6
Outstandings at the close of the year	73,928 4 4	77,675 10 7
Outstanding on account of the current year.	33,002 0 6	52,364 6 9
Total....	1,06,930 4 10	1,30,040 1 4

The chief causes of the amount written off as irrecoverable are almost the same as those given above for remissions.

The outstandings on account of the current and former years are classified in the following table:—

	Current Year.	Former Year.	Total.
Recoverable	21,889 11 11	50,608 11 2	72,498 7 1
Amount recovered after the close of the year	11,232 9 11	...	11,232 9 11
To be written off the account as irrecoverable (by adjustment).	17,163 2 7	7,085 11 0	24,248 13 7
Doubtful or of disputed nature	2,078 14 4	19,981 4 5	22,060 2 9
Total Rs...	52,364 6 9	77,675 10 7	1,30,040 1 4

The following are the chief causes of the outstandings under the head "Recoverable"

1	Amount to be recovered by instalments which have not yet fallen due Rs.	14,953	6	4
2	Recovery postponed by orders of the Chief Revenue Officer and of the Council of Administration Rs.	33,760	9	4
3	Notices issued and property attached for the recovery of the balance Rs.	19,141	3	6
4	Amount to be adjusted from the revenue of attached estates Rs.	4,643	3	11
	Total Rs.	72,498	7	1

The amount of Rs. 24,248-13-7 shown above as to be written off the accounts by adjustment is made up of the following items:—

1	The holders of service lands having produced certificates of having performed service, after the close of the year, the assessments of lands under attachment are to be adjusted by debit to Remissions in the current year Rs	11,090	15	0
2.	The Inam village of Terni which was attached on account of the death of the Inamdar having been restored to the heir of the deceased, the amount under attachment is to be adjusted by debit to Remissions in the current year Rs.	6,392	12	7
3	Revenue of lands taken for the construction of Railways &c. to be adjusted Rs.	5,330	10	6
4	The village servants such as Patils, Kulkarnis &c. being required to render service, the assessments on their Wadhava lands are to be adjusted by debit to Remissions in the current year Rs.	1,154	4	5
5	Smaller items to be similarly adjusted Rs.	280	3	1
	Total Rs.	24,248	13	7

The disputed balance is chiefly due to the following causes:—

1	The sub-alienees of Bhagirthibai Maharaj contend that as the Inams are granted to them for Devasthan purposes they would not pay the amounts of quitrent due on account of their lands Rs.	1,824	1	1
2	The Chief of Torgal contends that the amount of service commutation due from him should be adjusted from the money due to him by the State Rs.	15,230	5	1
3	Heirs of certain lands are unknown	426	9	0
4	Holders of land whose right to Hirda fruits has not been recognized by the State, object to pay the assessment and hence the outstanding Rs.	916	9	8
5	Certain Inamdars dispute the correctness of the claims preferred against them on account of Settlement Judi &c. Rs.	2,014	0	11
6	Other minor causes	1,648	9	0
	Total Rs.	22,060	2	9

Sayar Revenue.

320. The subjoined statement shows the demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of the Sayar Revenue during the year under report and the preceding year:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Demads for the year	1,29,731 5 8	1,64,585 13 1
Outstandings on account of former years.	12,537 3 9	9,286 15 7
Total...	1,42,268 9 5	1,73,872 12 8
Collections...	1,32,830 5 7	1,10,281 1 3
Remainder....	9,438 3 10	63,591 11 5
Remissions....	151 4 3	8 0 0
Outstandings at the close of the year	9,286 15 7	63,583 11 5

The above statement shows that there is an increase of Rs. 34,854-7-5 in the amount of demands and a decrease of Rs. 22,549-4-4 in the amount of collections during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year. The increase in the amount of demands is chiefly due to the Kolhapur Abkari Farm having been sold for a larger amount and the decrease in the amount of collections is due to less amount having been realized from the Abkari Farmer on account of his having made a default which eventually resulted in the cancellation of his License.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year under report is Rs 63,583-11-5. The causes of the outstandings are given below:—

1	Amount recovered after the close of the year Rs.....	317 12 6
2	Amount to be recovered by instalments which have not yet fallen due Rs.	672 0 0
3	Measures for recovery in progress Rs.	62,484 9 10
4	Amount to be adjusted Rs.	101 12 7
5	Doubtful or disputed cases Rs.	7 8 6
	Total Rs.....	63,583 11 5

Local Funds.

321. These are made up of the undermentioned Items and together yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,43,335 for the year under review as detailed under:—

		Rupees.
1	Local cess *i. e.* the one anna cess.....	99,648.
2	Toll Funds...	34,114.
3	Ferries.....	1,058.
4	Staging Bungalow fees	255.
5	Cattle pound proceeds	3,310.
6	Scholarship Funds, interest realized on.	4,950.
	Total Rs.....	1,43,335.

The revenue derived from these funds is amalgamated with the general revenue of the State which defrays all the cost of education and works of public utility many times in excess of the total receipts and therefore no separate accounts of the expenditure out of each Fund have hitherto been kept; and consequently, details of expenses under each head for the year under report cannot be furnished here. The question of the desirability of keeping separate accounts is, however, under the consideration of the Council and will be disposed of in due course of time.

322. *Alienations.*—The total value of alienated lands and villages has been given in Statement No. 2 as well as in the Statement in the form of appendix No. XVII to the Government Resolution No. 5700, dated 26th August 1889. The claims preferred to succeed to the holdings of the deceased incumbents or alienees and disposed of during the year under report have been noticed in Chapter II. of this report under the heading "Alienation Department".

323. *Takavi Remissions.*—No Takavi advances were made during the year under report.

324. *Customs, salt, transit duties and excise.*—No income is derived from any of these sources.

Opium.

325. At the beginning of the year under report there was a balance of 174 lbs. and 32 tolas of opium in store in the Karvir Mamledar's Office; and 136 lbs. of opium was purchased during the year making a total of 310 lbs. and 32 tolas. To this was added tolas $29\frac{3}{4}$ of opium which was found in possession of the Panhala Farmer at the end of the last year on account of the expiration of his Farm. Thus the total quantity available for sale was 311 lbs. and $21\frac{3}{4}$ tolas. Of this, 185 lbs. and $20\frac{1}{8}$ tolas of opium was sold and 3 lbs. and $6\frac{5}{8}$ tolas written off on account of dryage in the course of the year. The sale proceeds excluding the right of the monopoly to sell the drug amounted to Rs. 2,411-13-2 against Rs. 1,843-0-1 in the last year showing an increase in the quantity of sale of lbs. 46-$35\frac{35}{36}$ tolas and in sale proceeds of Rs. 568-13-1. The amount realized by the sale of the opium farms amounted to Rs. 2,503-8-0 during the year under report against Rs. 2,340 in the preceding year.

326. The following statement shows the net profit from opium during the year under report as compared with its predecessor:—

Year.	Quantity sold	Cost price of the quantity sold.	Price realized.	Add amount of the Farm.	Total net profit.
1889-90	141 $30\frac{1}{8}$	1,156 12 8	1,843 0 1	2,340 0 0	3,026 3 5
1890-91	185 $20\frac{1}{8}$	1,568 7 6	2,411 13 2	2,503 8 0	3,346 13 8

The quantity of opium remaining unsold at the end of the year 1890-91 was 122 lbs. and 35 tolas.

Abkari.

327. As stated in the last year's report, the term of Mr. Dadabhoy's contract expired on the 1st July 1890. Before the expiry of this period, *i. e.* in the month of June 1890, tenders were invited for the Country Spirit Farm of the Kolhapur Territory for the triennial period ending 31st July 1893 and of the tenders that were received that of Mr. Adurji Dorabji Ghaswala being for the highest amount, he having guaranteed to pay a minimum amount of Rs. 1,56,111, was accepted and he was granted the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit of strength not exceeding 25 U. P. in the Kolhapur State including the Feudatories of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji with a view to assimilate the rates of still head duty and of the selling prices with those in force in the neighbouring British District of Satara, they have been, slightly increased during the triennial period in question as shown below :—

	From.	To.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still head duty per gallon of liquor of 25 U. P.....	3 0 0	3 10 0
Do. 60 U. P.....	1 9 0	1 14 0
Maximum selling price per Imperial gallon of liquor of 25 U. P.	4 8 0	5 0 0
Do. Do. 60 U. P....	2 8 0	2 12 0

Mr. Ghaswala also succeeded in obtaining the Abkari Farm of the Kurundwar State, the liquor that was required for consumption in that State being taken from the Kolhapur Distillery.

328. During the financial year ending 31st March 1891, the Distillery issued altogether 34,958-11 gallons of liquor for sale of which 34,208-11 gallons were issued in the Kolhapur Principality and 750 gallons were supplied to Kurundwar. The quantity of liquor despatched to Kurundwar was issued free of duty under an agreement passed between that State and the Kolhapur Darbar. The whole of the quantity of country liquor issued from the Kolhapur Distillery was 25 U. P. and the duty realizable therefrom during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,067-0-4 against Rs. 1,14,321 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs, 2,746-0-4. This increase is trifling as it is not due to more liquor being issued for sale in the year than in the year preceding but to the rate of still head duty being raised.

Excluding the quantity of liquor sent out to Kurundwar, the issues in the Kolhapur Territory amounted in the year, as stated above, to 34,208 gallons against 38,107 gallons in the previous year showing a decrease of 3,899 gallons. The decrease has been general and is mainly due to mismanagement of the Abkari business on the part of the farmer and his people.

The outstanding balance due by the Farmer on account of the still head duty on liquor removed for sale in the State as well as on account of the deficiency required to make up the minimum revenue guaranteed by him as mentioned above not having been paid by him in terms of his agreement the Council was obliged to cancel his License which had been suspended by the Chief Revenue Officer from the 27th April 1891, pending payment of the State dues and to direct the Farm being resold for a period of two years ending 31st July 1893.

The number of liquor shops during the year under report was 193 against 186 in the last year showing an increase of 7 shops.

329. The Distillery continues to be under the supervision of Mr. Byramji Rustomji, the Distillery Inspector. The District Abkari Establishment is the same as that in the last year.

330. The term of the last triennial Toddy contract having expired on the 31st July 1890, a fresh contract was given for a period of one year only but it was granted on a different system. Hitherto the contract amount included fees on trees tapped, whether they belonged to the State or to private persons. In the new contract the fees on trees have been excluded and only the right of extracting and selling the juice of Toddy and other Palm trees has been allowed to the contractor who is permitted to make his own arrangements with the owners of trees as regards the fees to be paid thereon. If he tapped any State trees he is required to pay annas 8 per tree in addition to the amount he has contracted to pay.

331. The amount of the new contract is Rs. 3,360 while that of the previous contract was Rs. 9,000.

332. The number of offences against the Abkari Act committed during the year under review was 19 against 7 in the preceding year, and the number of the accused persons concerned was 23 against 9 in the last year. Of the 23 accused persons prosecuted, 19 were convicted and sentenced and the remaining 4 discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The principal offences were as under :—

1 Illegal possession of liquor.

2 Selling liquor without a pass.

3 Keeping in possession materials for the purpose of manufacturing liquor.

4 Removing liquor from one place to another without a pass.

5 Manufacturing liquor in contravention of the provisions of the Abkari Act.

6 Wilfully doing any thing in contravention of rules under the Abkari Act.

7 Committing breach of the conditions of the Abkari license.

Stamps.

333. There are two kinds of Stamps used in this State viz. "General Stamps" and "Court Fee Stamps". These are sold by Vendors who are appointed for that purpose and who are allowed a discount at the following rates:—

Rs. 2 per cent for Court Fee Stamps.
Rs. 4 per cent for General Stamps.

334. Besides the above, these Vendors are required to sell postage stamps to the public for which licenses have been given to them by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

335. The amount realized by sale of General Stamps in Kolhapur and its Feudatory States during the year was Rs. 33,021 against Rs. 21,306 in the preceding year. The sale proceeds of Court Fee Stamps amounted to Rs. 46,927 against Rs. 51,349 in the previous year.

Toll Funds.

336. The subjoined statement shows the receipts from tolls levied on different roads in the Kolhapur State during the year under report.

No.	Roads on which Tolls levied.	Amount realized in 1890-91.	Remarks.
1.	Kolhapur and Miraj road and its feeder from Rukdi to Hatkalangda.	9,241 1,337	
		10.578	
2.	Ajra Amboli road.....	8,446	Half the proceeds are credited to the Ichalkaranji State and half to the Kolhapur Government.
3.	Belgaum Panchgaon road	780	
4.	Kolhapur Belgaum road.....	4,095	The whole amount is paid to the British Government.
5.	Phonda Ghat road	9,183	⅓rd of the amount is credited to the Kolhapur State and the remaining ⅔rds to the British Government.
6.	Kolhapur and Amba Ghat road	6,406	Shared half and half between Kolhapur and British Governments.
	Total Rs...	39,488	

The above Tolls are established to meet the expenses of road repairs.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Maintenance of Civil Hospital and Dispensaries and Medical relief.

337. A new dispensary was opened at Vadgaon in the Alta Peta in December last. Inclusive of this, there are now 12 dispensaries under this State.

338. The amount of relief afforded by these dispensaries and the Albert Edward Hospital is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Albert Edward Hospital....	1,529	36,069	1,368	52	57	52	22,828 5 0	301·2
City Dispensary.....	...	20,094	...	...	...	...	1,766 1 4	105·7
Gad-Hinglaj Dispensary.....	35	8,004	33	...	1	1	1,243 12 1	60·2
Gargoti do.	29	6,713	27	...	2.	...	1,123 7 6	46·8
Raybag do.	6	7,346	6	...	...	...	1,091 12 2	56·9
Shirol do.	4	5,322	4	...	...	...	964 12 6	49·01
Katkol do.	3	5,932	3	...	...	...	1,017 8 8	47·5
Malkapur do.	41	8,723	37	1	2	1	1,171 5 9	55·8
Ajra do.	25	5,374	20	...	1	4	1,100 15 7	41·3
Ichalkranji do.	5	10,159	3	1	1	...	1,214 5 7	60·9
Kagal do.	...	3,842	...	...	...	...	1,084 15 3	53·8
Wadgaon do.	...	2,908	...	...	...	...	812 11 6	68·3
Travelling do.	...	2,390	...	...	...	...	188 0 0	46·8
Total....	1677	1,22,876	1,501	54	64	58	35,608 0 11	1040·2

The total number of in and out-door patients treated in all the dispensaries was 1,24,553 against 1,15,871 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 8,682, while the daily average attendance has risen from 973·2 to 1040·2.

339. The prevailing diseases observed both among in and out-door patients have been the same as reported hitherto namely bowel complaints, including intestinal worms, skin diseases, affections of the eye, respiratory diseases and malarious fevers.

FEMALE MEDICAL RELIEF.

340. The class opened in the Albert Edward Hospital for the training of Nurses and Mid-wives is still carried on. Second session was opened in January 1890 with a class of 9 pupils, two of whom were obliged to withdraw owing to mental incapacity. The present class consists of 7 pupils one Musalman and 6 Marathas all of whom promise well.

341. Statement showing income and expenditure on account of Midwifery class is given below :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution from Sangli State....	600	0	0	Salary of European Midwife and Nurse	2,045	5	4
Do. Miraj (Senior) ...	250	0	0	Stipends paid to female students	767	0	0
Do. Do. (Junior) ...	200	0	0	Honorarium to Dr. Apte....	480	0	0
Do. Jamkhandi	200	0	0				
Do. Mudhol	100	0	0				
Do. Ramdurg	50	0	0				
Do. Kurundvad (Senior)	50	0	0				
Do. Do. (Junior)	50	0	0				
Do. by Kolhapur State.	1,792	5	4				
Total Rs...	3,292	5	4	Total Rs....	3,292	5	4

Lunatic Asylum.

342. The number of lunatics treated, as compared with that for 1889-90 is given below: —

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Remaining at the commencement of the year.	4	5
Admitted during the year	14	19
Total....	18	24
Discharged cured	0	4
Improved	12	14
Absented	0	1
Died	1	0
Total...	13	19
Remaining at the end of the year	5	5
Total....	18	24

Two of the numbers were females. There were no incidents worthy of notice in connection with this Institution.

343. *Kolhapur Infantry Hospital.*—There were in all 235 in-patients treated during the year against 222 in the previous year. Of these 229 were discharged cured, 1 relieved, none absented, 3 died, and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number was 5·3 as compared with 5·6 in 1889-90.

344. In addition to the foregoing 2,565 out-patients were treated at this Hospital during the year 1890-91. Although the number of admissions into the Hospital is slightly in excess of those for the preceding year, the general health of the men of the Infantry has been comparatively better throughout the year.

345. *Vital Statistics.*—The following figures exhibit the births and deaths during the past year (1890-91) as compared with the figures for the next preceding year.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	32,007	30,452	...	1,555
Deaths	20,508	25,777	6,694	...

The total population of this State according to the recent Census numbers 9,13,131, or 1,12,942 more than was returned in 1881. The City of Kolhapur counts 44,269 and the districts 8,68,862.

Of the 30,452 births, 16,760 were males and 13,692 females. A decrease of 1,555 is observable in the birth rate of both the capital City and the Districts, while the deaths in the City have increased by 152 and those in the districts by 6,542, giving an average birth and death rate for the whole Principality of 32·1 and 30 respectively against 39·9 and 25·6 in the preceding year 1889-90.

The accuracy of the above statistics may be relied on as the same vigilance was exercised by the State vaccinators and the Assistant Superintendent of vaccination as well as by the Revenue Officers from the General duty Karkun to the District Officers for testing the correctness of the village birth and death Registers as was done the previous year.

346. The following is a classification of the rate of death according to principal races.

Races.	Population.	Deaths		Ratio per 1,000.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Hindus.....	8,73,422	18,804	24,903	21·5	28·5
Mahomedans	38,272	1,649	860	43·08	22·4
Christians	1,413	55	14	38·9	9·9
Other races	24	...	...	...	...
	9,13,131	20,508	25,777*	22·4	28·2

* Of these 13,162 were males and 12,615 females.

347. The causes of deaths as compared with those of the previous year are shown in the subjoined table.

Causes.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera	718	2,439	1,721	..
Small-pox	101	131	30	..
Fevers	12,440	15,824	3,384	..
Measles	238	319	81	..
Bowel complaints	3,718	3,208	..	510
Injuries	257	220	..	37
Other diseases	3,036	3,636	600	..
Total...	20,508	25,777	5,816	547

The mortality amongst the population exceeds that of the preceding year by 5,269 and is almost entirely due to the greater prevalence of fevers and cholera, the deaths from these 2 causes alone being 18,263.

The mortality from fevers alone amounted to 15,823, being 3,384 more than in the previous year, the districts of Panala, Karvir and Gad-Hinglaj contributing nearly half the number evidently due to the general unhealthiness of the season.

348. The causes of deaths from injuries are tabulated below :—

Causes.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Drowning	181	151
Poisoning	... 3	2
Wild beasts	 1	4
Injuries	... 7	4
Snake bite	 43	20
Others	 22	39
Total...	257	220

349. The following statement shows the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in the district as well as in the capital city constrasted with that for the year preceding :—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.
Capital City	...	...	..	78	46	32
Kolhapur District including Feudatory States and Jahagirs.	1,537	819	718	4,829	2,422	2,407
	1,537	819	718	4,907	2,468	2,439

Cholera was present in these districts in a more or less severe form during the greater part of the year, causing 4,907 attacks and 2,439 deaths.

350. The villages along the banks of the rivers the Vedganga, the Dudganga and the Bhogavati in the Bhudargad, Kagal and Karvir Petas were most affected. The causes of the outbreak were traceable to the following facts; namely, the water in the rivers is low at these hot season of the year so that there is scarcely any flow whatever in the bed of the river. The supply of drinking water which is limited to that collected in pools and low lying portions of the river, becomes greatly contaminated by bathing, washing of cloths, watering cattle and other sources of pollution carried on from day to day.

351. These facts being brought to the notice of the Darbar, measures were at once taken to check further defilement of the water by guards being placed over the places concerned, which greatly conduced to arrest the progress of the epidemic and restore health.

One more cause of the stoppage of the flow brought to notice was that the water had been impounded by means of dams and diverted for the purpose of irrigating sugar-cane crops along or near the banks of the rivers. This way of using the river water for irrigation was encouraged by the fact that most of the lands thus benefited were assessed by the Survey Department as dry crop and not garden lands. As a preventive measure therefore an extra cess was ordered to be levied under the provision of section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, in irrigation of dry Crop Land by river water. Should this measure prove inadequate to check any further extension of such cultivation to the detriment of public health measures will have to be taken to stop the cultivation altogether, the Darbar being fully mindful of the predominant necessity of improving the sanitation of the District thus affected, even at some sacrifice of its revenue.

352. *Small-Pox.*—The attacks and deaths from Small-Pox in the town of Kolhapur and in the District compared with those for the preceding year are given in the following statement:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.
Kolhapur City	132	116	16	85	79	6
Kolhapur District.....	1,054	969	85	603	554	49
	1,186	1,085	101	688	633	55

353. *Public Health.*—Owing to the greater prevalence of Fevers and Cholera the mortality in the town of Kolhapur was 32·1 against 23·7 while

in the Districts the death rate rose from 22·1 to 28. The general health of the native population cannot therefore be said to have been as good as it was last year.

354. *Vaccination.*—The following table will show the amount of protection afforded by vaccination during the year under review :—

Name of State.	Operation by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1889-90.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1890-91.	Result.			
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
				1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Kolhapur Proper including petty Jahagirs and Inam Villages.	By 13 Vaccinators, 2 candidates and the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.	25,817	25,433	24,235	23,509	419	1,924
Vishalgad		1,090	1,055	888	778	114	277
Bavda		2,039	1,531	1,913	1,401	90	130
Kagal		2,152	2,030	1,996	1,916	1·5	114
Ichalkaranji		2,480	1,899	1,958	1,761	300	138
Total...		33,578	31,948*	30,990	29,365	1,023	2,583*

* Of these the result of 1443 operations was unknown.

26,451 primary and 5,497 revaccinations were performed during the year under review against 28,790 and 4,788 respectively in the previous year. This gives a total decrease of 2,339 in the primary vaccinations and an increase of 709 in revaccinations. The decrease in primary vaccinations is due partly to a diminished birth rate in the town as well as in the districts but more especially to a smaller number of children available for vaccination from the reluctance evinced by parents to have their children vaccinated during the prevalence of cholera in their villages. The success of primary vaccination was 97 against 98·5 in the previous year and that of revaccination 66·1 against 73·5.

355. *Animal Vaccination.*—Animal Vaccination was carried out at Kolhapur, Malkapur, Kagal, Taluka Ajra and Gad-Hinglaj. During the period of operation, 34 heifers were inoculated. 1,662 children were vaccinated. The quality of lymph and the work performed by all the vaccinators was on the whole very good.

In accordance with recommendation of the Darbar Surgen made last year, the Council of Administration has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 350 to carry out animal vaccination in the several Taluka stations in the Districts. This duty has been carefully performed under direction of the Assistant Superintendent with results above noticed.

356. The inspection work performed by the Darbar Surgeon and the Assistant Superintendent of vaccination is shown below as contrasted with the figures of 1889-90.

	Number of miles travelled.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Towns and Villages Inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of children inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.		
Darbar Surgeon	585	554	.....	31	122	160	38	.....	5,182	4,549	.....	633
Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.	2,008	1,765	.....	243	260	283	23	.....	9,607	8,448	.....	1,159
Total...	2,593	2,319	.....	274	382	443	61	.....	14,789	12,997	.....	1,792

357. The conduct of the Establishment has been most satisfactory.

357*a*. *Sanitation.*—As regards sanitation in the Districts the Council is glad to notice from the Darbar Surgeon's report, a marked improvement in the general cleanliness and sanitation of the villages and Districts through which he passed.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

358. The total number of schools maintained at the expense of the State including Government and aided indigenous schools during the year under report was 223 with an aggregate attendance of 14,294 against 230 schools and 14,444 scholars showing a decrease of 7 schools and 150 scholars.

359. The following table will show the number of schools and scholars attending them during the year under review as compared with that of the next preceding year:—

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily Average attendance.	
1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		(a.) High School.				
1	1	Rajaram College and	41	55	45	44
		High School, including the Sardars' Class.	470	504	399	388
		(b.) Special Schools.				
1	1	Training School for Masters	21	16	19·8	13·4
1	1	„ for Mistresses	8	7*	7·4*	7·5
		(c.) Secondary Schools.				
9	9	2nd Grade A. V. Schools	1,670	1,667	1,294·9	1,296·2
		(d.) Primary Schools.				
		FOR BOYS.				
136	135	Vernacular Day Schools	8,968	9,025	7,096·7	6957
23	20	„ Night Schools	859	675	553·6	483·5
37	34	Aided Indigenous Schools	1,287	1,229	1,087·5	1173
		FOR GIRLS.				
20	20	Girls' Schools.....	1,063	1,061	697·3	695·6
228	221	Total of *(a), (b), (c) and (d)*.....	14,337	14,239	.....	.....
1	1	*(e.)* Midwifery class attached to A. E. Hospital.	9	7	9	7
1	1	*(f.)* J. G. Technical School	48	48	37·1	36·2
230	223	Grand Total...	14,444	14,294	.....	.....

* There were 8 girls at the beginning and hence the daily average attendance is 7·4 or in excess of (7) the number on roll at the end of the year.

Thus the number of schools decreased by 7 and the number of scholars by 150. The decrease in the number of Vernacular Day schools is owing to the amalgamation of the two Hindustani schools in the Town of Kolhapur into a First Grade Urdu Marathi school for the benefit of Mahomedan boys wishing to appear for the P. S. Examination. This is the first provision of its kind in the State. The number of Evening schools has fallen from 23 to 20 as the result of stringent rules regarding the admission of pupils and the regularity of their attendance, necessitated by a general complaint that the scholars were very irregular. 8 indigenons schools were closed during the year for want of pupils and 5 new ones were registered for aid so that there was a net decrease of 7 schools as particularized below :—

1	Vernacular Day school.
3	Night schools.
3	Aided Indigenous schools.
7	

360. The four classes of schools specified in the foregoing table teach up to the standards as were mentioned in last year's report.

361. The aggregate amount of income realized from fees and fines on account of Government and private aided schools in the year 1890-91 as also the cost of their maintenance is contrasted with the same for the next preceding year 1889-90 in the subjoined Statement.

Name of Institution.	Income from Fees and Fines.		Expenditure.						Cost per pupil per annum.	
			1889-90.			1890-91.				
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	1889-90.	1890-91.
EDUCATION OF MALES.										
Rajaram College	2,121	2,529	39,892	8,009	47,901	40,996	8,913	49,909	268 0 0	287 0 0
,, High School including Sardars' Class.	12,989	10,662							59 0 0	73 0 0
Total Rs.	15,110	13,191	39,892	8,009	47,901	40,996	8,913	49,909	...	...
Special or Training school for Masters	...	...	2,716	21	2,737	2,432	36	2,468	129 5 4	152 0 0
Secondary or A. V. School	621	687	2,220	...	2,220	2,349	...	2,349	9 4 11	9 6 2
Primary Schools.										
Vernacular Day schools	7,379	7,594	53,664	95,101	78,765	50,595	23,760	74,355	4 14 5	4 13 2
,, Night schools	33	24	1,933	6	1,939	1,881	17	1,898	2 4 11	2 6 5
,, Aided schools	3,022	2,985	5,200	528	5,728	4,569	239	4,808	2 12 10	2 6 2
Total Rupees...	11,055	11,290	65,733	25,656	91,389	61,826	24,052	85,878	...	...
Technical school	...	...	4,795	1,538	6,333	3,966	1,229	5,195*	132 0 0	84 6 2

Total Male Education Rs...	26,165	24,481	1,10,420	35,203	1,45,623	1,06,788	34,194	1,40,982	...		...	
FEMALE EDUCATION.												
Special Girls' school for Training Mistresses.	...	...	1,209	...	1,209	866	...	866	139	0 8	94	2 1
Primary Girls' schools	1	...	7,164	6,879	14,043	6,650	650	7,300	6	8 9	6	8 2
Midwifery class	...	...	2,236	553	2,789	2,812	480	3,292	148	0 0	401	0 0
Total Female Education Rs..,	1	..,	10,609	7,432	18,041	10,328	1,130	11,458	...		...	
Grand Total...	26,166	24,481	1,21,029	42,635	1,63,664	1,17,116	35,324	1,52,440	...		...	

* The total cost during the Fasli year was Rs. 6,945-7-5 including Rs. 1,674-5-8 on account of tools and furniture &c.

362. The general progress of the several institutions referred to above during the year under review is compared with that in the next preceding year as under.

The College.

363. It consists of two classes viz. (1) Previous Class and (2) First B. A. Class. The attendance and the results thereof at the University Examinations for the year under report and the previous year are contrasted below:—

P. E. Class.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
No. on roll on 31st March.....	12	26
No. appeared in November	12	20
No. passed	3	12

1st B. A. Class.

No. on roll on 31st March.....	29	29
No. appeared in November	32	33
No. passed	15	20

It will thus be seen that both the college classes have done well in the University Examinations passing 60 per cent, a large number than any of the preceding years.

Of the 20 students who passed the last previous Examination 4 have been awarded Alfred Scholarships who, with 15 others, have joined our 1st B. A. Class and one died. Of the 12 who passed the 1st B. A. Examination 10 have joined the Deccan College and 2 Wilson College.

The Waller Medal for English grammar and composition was awarded to G. S. Dikshit of the 1st B. A. Class.

364. *The High School.*—The following figures show the Matriculation results for the last two years :-

	1889.	1890.
No. sent up.....	50	62
No. passed	26	23

This year's result does not at first sight appear brilliant but when we remember that 743 out of 3,003 candidates or less than 25 per cent that appeared for the examinations this year in this Presidency passed, then our percentage of more than 37 may be called fair.

Of the 23 students, 16 including 4 Alfred Sholars have joined the P. E. Class; 4 are preparing for pleader's examination, 2 have discontinued their studies and one has joined the Deccan College.

365. *University School Final Examination.*—Last year 30 boys were preparing for the same, but out of them 8 appeared and 5 passed.

This year, 33 boys are preparing for the U. S. F. course as shown under :--

Standard VII 17 boys.
Standard VI 16 boys.

366. The Educational Inspector S. D. simply inspected the High School classes in the month of October and directed the Principal of the College to take a regular examination of the same, who with the assistance of the college staff conducted the examination and the results are shown in the subjoined table :—

Standard.	Number examined	Number passed in.							Passed in all Heads.	Percentage.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Science	Drawing or Agriculture	Sanitary primer.		
VI	72	46	57	42	52	...	...	..	32	44
VI and U. S.F.	17	16	13	...	14	15	15	...	12	70
V	87	47	64	69	70	...	...	75	41	47
IV	59	50	48	49	50	...	...	...	36	61
III	45	27	31	30	36	...	...	...	21	46
II	45	41	36	34	38	...	...	...	33	73
Total.	325	227	249	224	260	15	15	75	175	53

Last year the percentage of passed to examined was 37 while this year it is 53 which shows that the Masters had taken greater pains in the preparation o daily lessons.

367. *Drawing Class.*—The drawing was taken by 134 boys of whom 17 appeared for the 1st Grade Examination and only one passed against 14 and 8 repectively of the last year.

368. *The Agricultural Class.*—Agriculture was taken by 67 students. 20 appeared for the 1st year's High School course and 19 passed against 8 and 8 respectively of the last year. This result is highly creditable to the Agricultural Teacher Mr. D. B. Marathe.

369. The amount spent on the farm during the year under report was Rs. 614-3-7 and the sale proceeds of the farm were Rs. 531-8-3.

Physical Education.

370. The attendance in the gymnasium forms part of the regulr school work.

Drill was introduced this year and about 60 boys under the Drill Master

went very creditably through the various exercises before His Excellency the Governor when he lately paid the College the honor of a visit.

Rowing has been vigorously taken up by some students.

Cricket was played by a large number of boys during the season.

371. The College Library was increased by 260 volumes at a cost of Rs. 770. The total number of volumes is now above 3,400.

372. A very successful Scientific Conversazione the 6th of its kind was held in the College building during the Christmas vacation.

Sardars.

373. Mr. C. H. Candy reports thus :—"There are two classes the Senior of four viz. Chiefs of Ramdurg and Miraj (Junior), Himmat Bahadur and the Jahagirdar of Hebli; the junior of two viz. the Kumar of Satara and the Desai of Lokapur.

The Senior class has completed the 3rd Standard. The Chief of Ramdurg, Abasaheb Himmat Bahadur and Dadasaheb of Hebli passed all heads in the last Terminal Examination. Annasaheb of Miraj failed only in History though he did remarkably well in Geography. All the four have made good progress both with their books and exercises.

The Junior class Bhausaheb Kumar of Satara and Babasaheb of Lokapur who are only beginners passed the Terminal Examination under all heads.

The Chief of Kagal (Junior) studies with the 5th Standard Class, being the most advanced.

All the Sardars enjoyed good health throughout the year".

The Training School for Masters.

374. There were 16 students in the school during the year preparing for the 2nd year's course examination. No certificate examination being held during the year.

375. The following table shows the results of inspection of the secondary and primary schools both for boys and girls:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Scholars examined.	No. of Scholars passed.
2nd Grade A. V. Schools	144	253	144	169	70
Vernacular „		10,439		6,259	3,314
Aided indigenous „	34	1,229	40	792	323
Night Schools	20	675	22	303	161
Girls' „	20	1,061	20	434	289
Total ..	218	13,657	226	7,957	4,157

There were in all 13,657 pupils attending the Primary and A. V. Schools ncluding 1,061 girls.

376. The number of young Sardars and the children of better class parents that were studying in the different Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools numbered 39 in the year of report against 25 in the next preceding year. Of these 39 pupils 32 were boys and 7 girls.

377. The total cost of prizes awarded during the year was Rs. 855-1-2 against Rs. 1,036-3-2 in the previous year.

378. In 9 schools drawing is taught by three Drawing Masters. 271 pupils received instruction in drawing during the year but only 37 presented themselves for the 1st Grade Examination and none passed.

379. *Girls' Schools.*—The number of Girls' Schools remained the same as last year viz. 21 (including the Training Class) attended by 1,061 girls and 9 Mistresses under training compared with 1,063 and 9 in the previous year. All the schools were under the Superintendence of Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent of Female Education. 410 girls were examined and 278 passed.

380. *Midwifery Class.*—A full account of this class has already been given in Chapter VI. No examination was held during the year. 7 pupils have been studying in this class.

381. *J. G. Technical School.*—This school was attended by an average number of 36·2 against 37·1 in the preceding year. The numbers on roll remained the same as last year viz. 48. The subjects taught in this school were the same as mentioned in the last year's report. 7 scholars appeared for the 2nd Grade and 30 for the 1st Grade Examination in arts and 1 and 17 passed respectively.

382. The expenditure of the institution during the year was Rs. 5,195-6-2 and receipts were Rs. 1,375-12-5.

Education of Mahomedans.

383. There are two schools in the State teaching the Urdu Marathi Standards instead of three. The decrease is accounted for in para 359 ante.

Besides these there are 8 Urdu Marathi classes attached to the District Schools. The number of Mahomedan scholars receiving instruction in the State, aided and unaided schools during the year was 1,357 against 1295 in the preceding year showing an increase of 62 pupils.

Education of Low Castes.

384. There are four special schools for the education of low castes. They are attended by 156 pupils against 172 in the last preceding year showing a trifling decrease of 16 boys but the number of boys receiving instruction in other

Vernacular State and aided and also unaided schools has risen from 66 to 113 thus showing an increase of 32 on the whole.

Kolhapur Infantry School.

385. The number on the roll was 64 against 51 in the preceding year. Of these 19 presented themselves for the examination under standards I to III and 9 passed. The respective numbers last year being 12 and 7. The cost of instruction and the amount of fees realized during the year under review are as follows :—

Cost of Instruction Rs.....	277	12	$8\frac{1}{2}$.
Fees receipts. Rs.....	50	4	6.

Public Service Certificate Examination.

386. The number of candidates that appeared for and passed the 2nd and 3rd Grades are shown in the following table :—

Grade.	Number Presented.		Number passed.	
	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
2nd Grade	7	10	1	1
3rd Grade	304	290	35	46
Total .	311	300	36	47

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

387. The following are the rates of reward fixed for the destruction of wild beasts and venomous snakes :—

Names of beasts &c.	Rates awarded.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Striped or Royal tiger	24	12	6
Leopard or Panther	12	6	3
Bear	12	6	3
Wolf	4	....	...
Venomous Snakes	0 6 0	2	...

388. The subjoined statement shows the number of wild animals destroyed and the amount of rewards given during the year under report:—

Names of Petas &c.	Wild animals.				
	Amount of reward.	Description of wild animals killed.			
		Tigers, panthers&c.	Bears.	Wolves.	Snakes.
Peta Panhala	6	1	...	...	...
Do. Gad-Hinglaj	12	2	...	...	...
Do. Bhudhargad	30	5	...	...	...
State Vishalgad	12	2	....	...	...
Do. Bavda	3	1	...	...	...
Taluka Ajra	18	2	....	...	...
Total.....	81	13	...	...	...

389. *Telegraphs and Post Offices.*—The State has none of its own. The British Government has, how-ever, established with the consent of the State, one Telegraph Office and two Post Offices in the Camp and town of Kolhapur and about 15 branch Post Offices in the District of Kolhapur with which the State has no concern.

390. *Records.*—The subjoined statement shows the several Offices (Civil, Magisterial and Revenue) the records (A papers) of which are lodged in the State Huzur Record Office at Kolhapur and the year from and upto which the records are arranged and indexed:—

No.	Names of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial	Revenue.
		Years.	Years.	Years.
*1	The Political Agent's Office	.....	.....	1844 to 1866
*2	The Assistant Political Agent's Office	.....	1867 to 1881	1867 to 1877
*3	The Native Agent's Office.....	.....	.....	1859 to 1863
4	The State Karbhari and the Diwan's Office.....	1844 to 1863 and 1868 to 1888	1844 to 1888	1844 to 1888
5	The Chief Judge's Office	1820 to 1887	1823 to 1843 and 1882 to 1885	.....
6	The Chief Revenue Office.....	.....	.....	1882 to 1888
7	The District Magistrate's Office...	.....	1845 to 1883	.....
8	The two District Officers' Offices.	.....	1874 to 1889	1873-74 to 1888-89
9	The Forest Officer's Office.....	.....	.....	1878-79 to 1887-88
10	The Forest Settlement Office.....	.....	.....	1883-84 to 1888-89
11	The Chief Police Office	.....	.....	1875 to 1888
12	The Daftardar's Office	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1887-88
13	The Sadar Amin Court	1844 to 1888	1878 to 1880	.....
14	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court.	1845 to 1888	.....	.....
15	The Shirol Munsiff's Court.....	1844 to 1887	1877	.....
16	The State Treasury Office	.....	.....	1845-46 to 1885-86
17	The Katkol Munsiff's Court	1882 to 1888	.....	.....
18	The City Magistrate's Court.....	.....	1873 to 1883	.....
19	The Kotwals Office.....	.....	1844 to 1869	.....
20	The Stamp Daroga Office	.....	.....	1858-59 to 1883-84
21	The Laskarfad Office.....	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1884-85
22	The Imarat Karkhana Office	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1879-80
23	The Record Keeper's Office	.....	.....	1871-72 to 1889-90
24	The Jail Office.....	.....	.....	1846 to 1888

* Records connected with the State business, disposed of by these officers.

† Last year the information about the Civil and Magisterial Courts was not given through misapprehension.

391. The following statement shows the several offices, Civil, Magisterial and Revenue, of which the B papers are kept in the State Record Office above-mentioned and the years upto which they have been destroyed:—

No.	Names of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial.	Revenue.
		Years.	Years.	Years.
1	The State Karbhari and Diwan's office	1877	1887	1887-88
2	The Chief Judge's Office.....	1877	1879	.....
3	The Chief Revenue Office.....	....	.....	1887-88
4	The two District Officers' Offices.	....	1883	1887-88
5	The Forest Settlement Office.....	....	.....	1887-88
6	The Sadar Amin Court.....	1877	....	....
7	The Sirol Munsiff's Court	1877	....	....
8	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	1877	....	....
9	The Record Keeper's Office.....	....	.....	1887-88
10	The Jail Office.....	....	.....	1882

From the above it will be seen that the B papers of all the Civil Courts have been destroyed upto the end of 1877. The B papers for the year 1878 of these Courts have been sent for destruction to the Chief Judge. The B papers of all the Revenue Offices have been destroyed upto the end of the Fasli year 1297 (1887-88). The B papers of the Jail Office are not destroyed from 1883.

392. The B papers of the Criminal Record belonging to the Council have been destroyed upto the end of 1887, those of the Chief Judge's Office upto the end of 1879 and those of the two District Officer's Offices up to the end of the year 1883.

393. The Taluka records which are kept at the head quarters of the several Petas are all arranged and indexed upto the end of the Fasli year 1299. The B papers of all the Talukas, excepting Karvir and Alta, have been destroyed upto the end of the Fasli year 1297. Those of the Karvir Peta have been destroyed upto the end of 1295 and of the Alta Peta upto the end of 1296.

394. The Village records of Karvir and Gad-Hinglaj Talukas have been arranged and indexed upto the end of Fasli year 1294, those of the Panhala Peta upto the end of 1291, those of the Shirol Peta upto the end of 1290 and those of the Bhudhargad Peta upto the end of Fasli 1295. The Village records of the Alta Petta have not yet been arranged and indexed.

395. The B papers of the Village records which have been indexed have yet to be destroyed.

The revenue records of all the Feudatory States Viz:—Vishalgad, Kagal Senior, Kagal Junior, Ichalkaranji including Ajra and Kapsi have all been arranged and indexed upto the end of the Fasli year 1299. The B papers of Kagal Senior have been destroyed upto the end of the Fasli year 1297, and those of Ichalkaranji including Ajra upto the end of Fasli 1296. The B papers of Vishalgad, Kagal Junior and Kapsi have not yet been destroyed. The Village records of Vishalgad have been arranged and indexed upto the end of Fasli 1289, those of Kagal Senior upto the end of 1297, those of Kagal Junior upto the end of Fasli 1299 and those of Ichalkaranji upto the end of 1296. The work of arranging the Village record of Ajra is in progress.

396. *Printing Presses.*—The following table gives the required particulars on this point:—

1	2	3	4	
			Particulars.	
District and Town.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	(*a.*) News-papers.	(*b.*) Periodicals.
Kolhapur...	"Dnyan Sagar" Lithographic.	Vishnu Vitthal Mantri.	"Dnyana Sagar" Published every Monday.	None.
Do.	"Arya Prabodha" Lithographic and Typographic.	Sadashiv Vitthal Parasnavis.	"Dakshina Vritta" Published every Sunday.	None.
Do.	"Mission Press" Typographic.	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None.	None.
Do, ...	"Vidya Vilas" Lithographic and Typographic.	Shankar Raghunath Gokhale.	"Vidyavilas" Published every Friday.	None.
Do.	"State Press" has both Lithographic and Typographic Departments.	Kolhapur Darbar.	Official Orders, forms &c. and all other State work English and Marathi; a paper published every Saturday called "Kolhapur State Gazette".	

397. *Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—The number of Libraries both State and private was 19 against 20 in the last year. The new city library at Kolhapur and those at Rendal and Murgud were closed and two new ones came into existence at Narsoba's Wadi. Only two of the 19 libraries are registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, viz those, at Kolhapur and Kadgaon in the Gad-Hinglaj Petta.

398. *Taxes on Trade.*—The State has already abolished all descriptions of Taxes on Trade and no Nakas are therefore established anywhere throughout the District or any revenue collected in the shape of any tax.

As regards the development and progress of free trade vide remarks on the subject in Chapter IV of this report.

Chapter IX.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

399. The Council of Administration passed during the year reported upon (1890-91) 881 resolutions in all against 948 in the previous year. Of the 881 resolutions, 540 were passed on cases circulated for opinion among the members and the rest viz. 341 in 65 meetings of the Council against 221 in 56 meetings in 1889-90.

400. The amount of work done by the Council during the year under review as compared with that in the previous year would at first sight seem somewhat less. But the Council would beg respectfully to submit that they had a very limited time at their command for the disposal of the Council business owing to long and continuous interruptions that occurred in consequence of the presence of the members being unavoidably required elsewhere (to say nothing of their daily regular work as Heads of their respective Departments) in connection with other affairs of special importance, such as the management and general supervision of the Census operations in February; and the thread and marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Raja which followed soon after in succession in the months of March and April and it was therefore not possible to do more than what has actually been done under the circumstances. This explanation, it is hoped, will commend itself as satisfactory to Government.

401. The Council beg in conclusion, to acknowledge with thanks the honesty and zeal with which the undermentioned Officers of the State performed the different, onerous and responsible duties imposed upon them respectively, during the year under report, namely:—

1. Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., State Executive Engineer.
2. Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., Principal, Rajaram College.
3. Honorary Surgeon George Sinclair, Darbar Surgeon.
4. Rao Saheb Dr. V. G. Apte, L.M. and S., Assistant Darbar Surgeon.
5. Rao Saheb G. B. Deval, Daftardar.
6. Rao Saheb V. B. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Judge and District Magistrate.

7. Khan Saheb Rastamji Palanji, Chief Police Officer.
8. Rao Saheb G. M. Tambe, District Officer, N. D.
9. Rao Saheb V. D. Bavadekar, District Officer, S. D. on special duty as Deputy Superintendent of Census operations.
10. Rao Saheb Parsharam Shivaram., Acting District Officer, S. D.
11. Mr. J. M. Fernandez, Forest Officer.
12. Rao Saheb R. B. Tambe, Personal Assistant to the State Executive Engineer.
13. Rao Saheb V. K. Kirtikar, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector.

Kolhapur,
Dated *August* 1891.

Divan of Kolhapur.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS, KOLHAPUR.

APPENDIX No.—1.

Political Relations.—A.

Native States.

Names of States.	Tribute in Money or Men.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles, production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom Payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Principality of Kolhapur (Kolhapur proper).	...	...	7,04,924	175	11,417	25,433	Malarial fevers, bowel complaints, internal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin and Respiratory diseases.	25,02,375	Kolhapur infantry..... 530 European Officers 2 Risala ..... 149 Police 500 Laskarfad 517 ... 1,017 1,698	No.	*Product.*—All the common grains, rice and Jowari being the most extensively grown, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusumba, groundnut, &c.
Vishalgad	5,975	To the Kolhapur State.	31,257	7	402	1,055		1,14,752	Police and Sibandi peons 42	No.	*Manufactures.*— There are none of importance; coarse cotton and woollen cloths, articles of pottery and hardware are the principal; also coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper.
Bavda	3,420		43,756	9	417	1,531		87,015	Do. ... 23	No.	
Ichalkaranji...	2,000		66,365	17	1,039	2,030		2,04,110	Do. ... 55	No.	
Kagal	2,000		53,272	15	969	1,899		2,16,794	Do. ... 32	No.	*Mines.*—No mines worked; iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.
Total...	12,395		9,12,800	223	14,294	31,948		31,25,046			

Kolhapur, *August* 1891.

B. N. JOSHI,
In charge Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX No. 2—B.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Years						
1	His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur. Bhonsle family. (There are many members of the Bhonsle family, but they can only be considered Kinsmen; the present Raja has been adopted from the Senior Ghatge family of Kagal).	Kolhapur.....	Minor	Maratha, Hindu.	17	Prosecutes his studies under his Tutor and Guardian Mr. S. M. Fraser at Dharwar which is fixed as the place of his residence and education.	Under Tuition.....	Yes ...	Yes ...	No	Born on 26th June 1874.
	Principal Members of the Court.										
2	Abaji Krishna, Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad.	Malkapur and Kolhapur.	Minor, Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	23	Matriculated in 1889. Attends the Elphinstone College at Bombay and studies law and other subjects according to a modified programme for qualifying himself for carrying on the administration of his Estate when put in charge, with the help of a tutor and guardian.	Do.	No...	Yes ...	Has a son named Bhavanrao Baba Saheb.	Born on 25th March 1890.

3	Madhavrao Moreshwar, Pant Amatya, Chief of Bavda.	Bavda and Kolhapur.	Feudatory Chief	Brahmin, Hindu.	32	Educated in the Rajaram College.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	No.	
4	Pirajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Vazarat Ma-ab, Chief of Kagal.	Kagal and Kolhapur.	Minor. Fendatory Chief.	Maratha, Hindu.	15	Vide remark against the name of H. H. the Raja.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.	
5	Narayanrao Govind, Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.	Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur.	Minor Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	20	Attends the Elphinstone College (Vide remark against No. 2).	Do.	No.	Yes	No.	
6	Dattajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Deshmukh of Kagal.	Kagal and Do.	Do.....	Maratha, Hindu.	16	Attends the Rajaram College Kolhapur and is assisted in his studies by a Tutor.	Do.	No.	Yes	No.	
7	Sambhajirao Sinde, Sena Khaskhel.	Torgal.....	Feudatory Chief.	Do. ...	46	Educated at Torgal.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son, a brother and a brother's son.	
8	Santajirao Ghorpade, Senapati...	Kapsi	Do.....	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	Has left a brother's son Jayasing rao.	Died on 6th January 1889, the question of succession is referred for the orders of the Government of Bombay the succession being disputed between the brother's son and his 2 widows.
9	Udajirao Chavan, Himmat Bahadur.	Kolhapur ....,.....	Minor Feudatory Chief.	Do. ...	16	Attends the Rajaram High School and is assisted in his studies by a tutor.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.	
10	Hanmantrao Nibalkar, Sar-Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	Do.....	Do. ...	25	Matriculated in 1889. Attends the Deccan College.	Do.	No.	Yes	Has 2 sons.....	
11	Narayanrao Ghorpade, Amirul Umrao.	Datwad	Feudatory Chief and 2nd Class Sardar, Deccan and S. M. Country.	Do. ...	51	Educated at Datwad.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son a full brother and a half brother besides.	

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Nagojirao Patankar	Kolhapur and Patan in the Satara District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State, 1st class Sardar for rank and precedence only, Deccan and S. M. Country. Is an Honorary Magistrate in this State as well as in the Satara District.	Maratha, Hindu.	50	Educated at Patan in the Satara District.	Manages his Estate.	No ...	Yes ...	Has two sons aged 3 years and one year respectively.	
13	Raghupati Pandit *alias* Pandit Maharaj, Dev family.	Kolhapur	1st class Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Brahmin, Hindu.	18	Attends the Rajaram, High School, being assisted in his studies by a Tutor.	Under tuition ...	No ...	Yes ...	Has 2 younger brothers.	
14	Shri Vidya Shankar Bharati, Shankaracharya, Jagadguru.	Sankeshwar	Feudatory Chief; Swami (Spiritual guide) of a large extent of country.	Do.	...	Has studied the Vedas and Shastras.	Manages his Estate.	No ...	Yes ...	No ...	Succession goes by adoption of disciples.
15	Vasudeo Pandit *alias* Baba Maharaj.	Kolhapur and Poona.	1st class Sardar for rank and precedence in the Deccan.	Do.	28	Educated at Satara.	Do.	No ...	Yes ...	No ...	

16	Davlatrao Ghorpade, Hindurao, Ghorpade family.	Gajendragad Kaladgi District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Maratha, Hindu.	4	Is an infant.....	Vide Column 6	No....	Yes ...	Has 2 Paternal uncles.	Born on 2nd November 1886 and adopted as son and heir to the late Bhujangrao on 25th February 1889. Vide G. R. No. 2735, dated 25th April 1882.
17	Dattajirao Gaikwad, Vishwasrao.	Kolhapur.....	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	56	Educated at Kolhapur.	His estate is managed by the Darbar owing to mismanagement on his part.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 3 sons.	
18	Narayanrao Sadashivrao Rajopadhyaya.	Do	Do.	Brahmin Hindu.	24	Has passed the 1st B.A. and is studying for the 2nd B.A. examination.	Has revenue management of his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 sons.	
19	Ramchandrarao Bhaskarrao, Joshirao.	Kolhapur.....	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	47	Educated at Kolhapur. He is the State Astrologer.	Manages his estate.	,.	,, ...	Has a son, a grandson and 3 brothers and brothers' sons.	
20	Anandrao Kadamrao, Bhope. ...	Do	Do.	Maratha Hindu.	...	Educated at the Rajaram High School.	...	,, ...	,, ...	Has left a son.	Died on 21st April 1890.
21	Nathajirao Japtan Mulukh.	Do	Minor, Do ...	Do. ...	11	Attends Vernacular School No. 2 at Kolhapur.	Under tuition.	,, ...	,, ...	No ...	
22	Sayajirao Jadhav Sarnobat.	Kolhapur.....	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	27	Educated at Kolhapur.	Manages his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has a son ...	
23	Narayanrao Jadhav Havildar. ...	Do	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	62	Do.	Do.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 4 sons ...	
24	Vithalrao Sinde.....	Nesri.....	Do.	Do. ...	50	Do.	Do.	,, ...	,, ...	No ...	
25	Dinkarrao Bhonsle Savardekar.	Kolhapur.....	Do.	Do. ...	58	Do.	Do.	,, ...	,, ...	Has an adopted son.	Died on 27th May 1891.
26	Vyankatrao Bhonsle Chavrekar.	Do	Do.	Do. ...	45	Do.	Do.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 younger brothers.	
27	Appajirao *alias* Bala saheb.	Titve.....	Inamdar of Titve.	Do. ...	19	Studies at home.	Under tuition	,, ...	,, ...	Has a younger brother, besides a cousin german.	

Kolhapur, *August* 1891.

B. N. JOSHI,
In charge Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX C.

Civil Divisions of the Kolhapur State.

Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Divisions.	How many Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of police and officials of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head Quarter Station.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kolhapur State.	None.	None.	*Kolhapur Proper.*														
			1. Peta Karvir	251	1,51,507	Kolhapur, seat of Civil Court.	44,269	135	4	6	37·5	10·8	500	57,872	10,95,413	25,02,375	
			2. Do. Panala	432	1,16,967	Fort of Panala	1,359	204		2							
			3. Do. Alta	218	1,08,883	Hatkalangda	3,198	49		2							
			4. Do. Shirol including Rayabag Subdivision	323	1,05,665	Shirol, seat of Civil Court ..	8,705	63	1	3	36	18·7					
			5. Do. Gad-Hinglaj, including Katkol Sub-division.	488	1,27,849	Gad-Hinglaj, seat of Civil Court.	5,826	165	2	3	36	17·7					
			6. Do. Bhudhargad ...	456	94,290	Gargoti	1,903	193		2							
			Subordinate Feudatory States.														
			7. Vishalgad	235	31,247	Malkapur, seat of Civil Court.	2,643	66	1	2	20	9·24	42	3,991	77,096	1,14,752	
			8. Bavda	83	43,776	Bavda, seat of Civil Court...	1,181	69	2	1	22·5	10·59	22	1,753	73,853	87,015	
			9. Kagal	129	53,272	Kagal „ ...	6,948	46	1	3	21	10	38	4,571	1,02,324	2,04,110	
			10. Ichalkaranji including Ajra Sub-division.	201	66,365	Ichalkaranji „ ...	11,200	78	1	3	23	29·85	55		1,46,720	2,16,794	
									Add 5 2 Honorary 4 Stipendiary Munsiffs.	8*							
			11. Kapsi		13,226	Kapsi „ ...	3,768	11	1	1			15	944		36,303	
			Total...	2,816	9,13,131		99,990	1,079	18	36	...	...	572	...	...	...	

* Includes 4 Honorary, 4 Stipendiary Magistrates including 2 District Officers.

Kolhapur, August 1891.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX D.

POPULATION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

District.	Inhabited Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or imigration during the year.	Remarks.
								Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Others.	Total adult male agriculturist, including land-holders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
Kolhapur State ..	1,51,748	2,86,046	2,75,157	1,81,526	1,70,402	9,13,131	319	41	21	1,351	8,22,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	2,15,533	60,769	Marathi, Kanarese, Hindustani (Musulmani).	.....	There are no aboriginal tribe in the district.

M. KUVARJI.

Kolhapur, *August* 1891. Divan of Kolhapur,

REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1891-92.

Kolhapur:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS, KOLHAPUR.
1892.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I (POLITICAL).

H. H. THE RAJA'S MOVEMENTS AND STUDIES.

His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja, completed his 18th year on 25th June 1892, having been born on 26th June 1874. During the year under report, he continued to prosecute his studies under his Tutor and Guardian Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S. His Highness was married on 1st April 1892 to Lakshmi Bai Saheb, a grand-daughter of a sister of His Highness the late Ganpat Rao Gaikvad of Baroda. All possible economy compatible with the high position of the parties to the alliance was used by the Darbar in managing the expenses which amounted in all to Rupees 1,44,300 only in round figures.

2. After the festivities were over, His Highness went on a sporting excursion in the Ghat districts of the State for a week or so, and returned to his capital to receive and entertain his illustrious guest—His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, who visited Kolhapur and opened the State Railway and the Industrial Exhibition on the 20th and 21st April respectively and left on 22nd Idem As a detailed account of this visit has been given in the last Administration Report of the State, it is unnecessary to repeat the same here.

3. The monsoon term of studies began on 1st May following, but as, in the meanwhile, the wedding of Dattaji Rao, alias, Bala Saheb Ghatge, junior Chief of Kagal, and the uncle of His Highness and his brother Bapu Saheb, was settled, His Highness had to stay, with his companions, up to 11th May, to be present at the said ceremonies, after which His Highness went to Dharwar and resumed his studies under Mr. Fraser until the cold weather vacation began on 2nd October, when His Highness again came to Kolhapur at the particular desire of Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs to perform the Devasthapana ceremony on 4th Idem and remained there for a month.

4. As the tour made last year in Northern India was found to have produced very salutary effects on the opening minds of His Highness and his young comrades, it was resolved, with the approval of Col. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Political Agent of Kolhapur and S. M. Country, that they should visit Southern

India and Ceylon during the remaining portion of the vacation and accordingly the party started from Kolhapur on 5th November next, and went first to Bijapur and Hyderabad; thence to Madras, Pondichery, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Colombo, Candy and Newara Eliya and on their way back they visited Bungalore and Mysore, returning to Dharwar on December 24th. A detailed account of the trip will be found in Mr. Fraser's report No. 16, dated 17th March 1892, which forms one of the appendices to this Chapter. The Council of Administration are glad to observe from Mr. Fraser's report that the party were shewn great hospitality at Hyderabad, Tanjore and Mysore and also met with very kind attention from His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

5. With the exception of short attacks of billious fever at Kolhapur and during the tour, the general health of His Highness was good throughout the year, though he did not grow taller.

6. The Council rejoice to learn from Mr. Fraser's report No. 19, dated 15th April 1892, a copy of which is annexed at the end of this Chapter, that His Highness worked well during the year, showing unceasing industry and interest in his studies and that his general progress was satisfactory.

Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs.

7. The health of Her Highness Anandibai Rani Saheb has been indifferent during the year, owing partially to her fasting immoderately and was consequently unable to prosecute her studies much. Her Highness passed the summer season on the Panala hill and took a trip to Kagal in December. His Excellency Lord Harris called upon Her Highness and other Rani Sahebs during his visit in April, as stated in paragraphs 4 ante, to Kolhapur, and Her Highness as well as her mother-in-law, Her Highness Sakvarbai Saheb, sent very beautiful cushions to Lady Harris as souvenirs. Her Highness is fond of games and plays back gammon or draughts with Miss Little generally.

8. Her Highness Sakvarbai Rani Saheb was also laid up 2 or 3 times during the year. In October she was attacked by Influenza and was seriously ill for some days; after her recovery she went for a change to Kagal a few weeks Her Highness, the Council is glad to observe, continues to stimulate Female Education by exhortation as well as personal example. Her Highness was most particularly interested in the needle-work Exhibition held at Kolhapur. She sent some specimens of her own needle-work to an Exhibition in Poona and received a prize.

On the new year's eve (January 1st), Her Highness gave a party for children with tabbaux vivants and Christmas tree, in honor of her grand daughter-in-law the young Rani Lakshmibai Saheb who lives with her.

9. This young Rani Saheb studies regularly for four hours a day with her governess, besides preparing her lessons alone. She has now quite completed the Regulation 2nd Government standard with some elementary knowledge of geography, drawing, needle-work &c. Mrs. Cox has been engaged to give her

lessons in painting twice a week. Her Highness enjoys good health and has grown a great deal since her marriage.

10. Her Highness Ahalyabai Rani Saheb showed much personal interest in Female Education during the year. In August she invited all the school girls to the Palace and distributed the annual prizes amongst them. Her Highness, accompained by her sister and the Junior Rani Sahebs, twice visited the needle-work exhibition; also on the second occasion, she gave away the prizes.

Political Events.

11. The only important event under this head was His Excellency the Governor's visit to Kolhapur in connection with the opening of the State Railway. A detailed account of which was given in the last Report. His Excellency was, during this visit, pleased also to take part in the ceremony of opening "The Art and Industrial Exhibition," of which the following is a succinct account.

12. *Art and Industrial Exhibition.*—The second of its kind in the State was held in the month of April 1891, with a view to ascertain what progress had been made, if any, in the work of Artizans and Manufacturers since the Exhibition of 1888 and how far the latter had stimulated local industries. The hearty co-operation of the Karbharis of Southern Maratha States and especially of those of Sangli and Miraj Senior contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking; and the novel features introduced on this occasion, namely the Exhibition of Forest and Agricultural Produce and an elaborate collection of Mineral products, the result of the labour of Mr. Eunson, State Geologist, lent considerable additional interest, as did also the attempt to show some indegenous craftsmen actually at work on the show ground.

13. Copies of the reports read by Mr. Candy, the President of, and Mr. Balaji Prabhakar Modak, the Secretary to, the Exhibition Committee at the opening and closing ceremonies which contain a complete account of the arrangements made, as also of the speeches delivered on the occasion by His Excellency and Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, are appended at the end of this Chapter.

14. A classified catalogue of all the exhibits has been printed in Marathi which will not only be useful for future reference, but will also serve as a Vade Mecum of local arts and industries as also of the Forest and Mineral resources of the districts.

15. The Darbar has purchased some of the choicest exhibits to form the nucleus of an Industrial Museum, which is at present housed in the site of the Exhibition, the elephant and camel sheds of the State. Additions are gradually being made to this originally small collection in the shape of samples of cloth turned out at the cotton, woollen and silk mills in Bombay, Nagpur and Canpur and also of the hand-looms of Ahmedabad and other places, as it is the intention

of the Darbar to procure all available samples of such industrial products of the whole of India as are of daily use. They will advertize themselves in this place to local traders and in this way a demand being created for them, their manufacture will be naturally stimulated.

16. As suggested by the Exhibition Committee, the Darbar has resolved to remove the Technical School to the Hatti Mahal and steps have been taken to locate the museum and the Technical School in the same building.

The Kolhapur and S. M. C. Horse, Cattle, and Agricultural Show at Chinchli.

17. No Show was held during the year under report on account of the prevalence of distress at Chinchli and the neighbouring district caused by the scarcity of fodder, water and crops owing to a scanty fall of rain.

Changes in the Personnel of Administration.

18. Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, C.I.E., the Divan and President of the Council of Administration, having availed himself of the privilege leave for one month and a half with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Balvant Narayan Joshi, Chief Judge and the second member of the Council held charge of the Divan's Office in addition to his own duties. The Chief Judge and the Chief Revenue Officer, Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya, 3rd member of Council sat in Council and disposed of all business coming before them except cases which were appeals from their own decisions

19. Rao Saheb Vinayak Dhonddev Bavdekar, who was appointed Special Census Officer, last year, under the designation of Deputy Superintendent of Census, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, reverted to his former appointment of District Officer, S. D. on the completion of the Census work.

20. Rao Saheb Bavdekar was hitherto acting for Rao Saheb Lakshman Ramachandra Golvalkar as District Officer, S. D. But the latter officer having been confirmed in his present post of Khasgi Karbhari, the former was confirmed in the aforesaid acting appointment.

21. Consequent upon the reversion of Mr. Bavdekar as mentioned above, the undermentioned Officers had to revert to their former appointments.

(1) Rao Saheb Parashram Shivram Jamenis, District Officer, S. D. to his original post of Karvir Mamledar.

(2) Mr. Norso Ganesh Thatte, Mamledar of Karvir, to his substantive appointment of Karvir Mamledar.

(3) Mr. Sakharam Narayan Raje, acting Mamledar of Panala to his appointment of Record-keeper.

22. The post of Assistant to the Chief Revenue Officer having become vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Shrinivas Dhondrao was conferred upon Rao Saheb Parashram Shivram, Mamledar of Karvir.

23. Mr. Vinayak Ravalnath Sabnis, 2nd Grade Mamledar of Alta was appointed 1st Grade Mamledar of Karvir vice Mr. Parashram Shivram promoted.

24. Mr. Vitthal Sadashiv Desai, 3rd Grade Mamledar of Gad-Hinglaj was appointed 2nd Grade Mamledar vice Mr. Sabnis, continuing to do duty at Gad-Hinglaj.

25. Mr. Khanderav Appajirav Gaikavad, a Mankari of the State, and an undergraduate, having passed an examination in the Revenue and account subjects, was appointed 3rd Grade Mamledar vice Mr. Desai, but to do duty at Shirol.

26. Mr. Narso Ganesh Thatte, 2nd Grade Mamledar of Panala having retired, Mr. Mahadev Sakharam Bhave, Karbhari of Ichalkaranji was appointed 2nd Grade Mamledar of Panala, continuing to do duty at Ichalkaranji.

27. During Mr. Bhave's absence at Ichalkaranji, Mr, Dhondji Bachaji Vagh, 3rd Grade Mamledar of Shirol was appointed to act in the 2nd Grade and to do duty in the Panala Peta.

28. Mr. Damodar Shripat Altekar, Chitnis in the Divan's Office, was appointed 3rd Grade Mamledar, vice Mr. Vagh, but to do duty in the Bhudhargad Peta; Mr. Bhimrav Shankar Godshe, Mamledar of that Peta, having been transferred on the same salary to the Alta Peta.

29. There were some changes, besides, in the Rajaram College and High School and the Judicial Department which call for no special notice.

Relations with Feudatory States and Jahagirdars and Frontier affairs.

30. The usual statements (Appendices Nos. I and II) giving information regarding political relations are annexed.

31. The principal Feudatory States are now 5 in number, including the State of the Senapati of Kapshi which is added in pursuance of the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3919, dated 5th June 1889, in the Political Department, namely—

1. Vishalgad.
2. Bavda.
3. Kapshi.
4. Kagal.
5. Ichalkaranji.

32. The general results of the management of them are reviewed below sereatim.

33. The statistics under the head "Revenue and Finance, both for the principal Feudatory States and the suzerain State of Kolhapur are, for the sake of uniformity, given in the amended forms approved and sanctioned for the parent State (Kolhapur) by the Government of Bombay in the Resolution passed by them in the Political Department, No. 3069, dated the 10th of May 1892."

VISHALGAD.

34. Abajirao Krishna, generally known as Aba Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief having attained Majority already and finished his education in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was put in charge of his Estate, with the approval and sanction of the Government of Bombay, on the 24th of November 1891. The ceremony relating to his formal installation was carried out by the Diwan and President of the Council of Administration on behalf of the Kolhapur Darbar in the presence of Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country at the Chief's own capital—viz Malkapur, conformably to the orders contained in Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6522, dated 27th August 1891.

35. No domestic occurrences of any importance in the Chief's household are reported except the sad event of the untimely death from consumption of the Chief's wife Gangabai Saheb on 15th June 1892 since the close of the Official year.

36. The Council regret to observe that they are unable to submit any information about the revenue and fiscal management and condition of this State (Vishalgad), as the Chief though duly requested by the Divan directly and throngh the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country to furnish the requisite particulars, did not comply with the request.

37. As the Chief was only recently put in charge of the State *i.e.* in November 1891, and had no personal experience of knowing what and how the information regarding the State should be submitted for insertion in the General Administration Report on the Kolhapur Principality, a printed copy of the last report was sent to him in due time together with amended blank forms of Revenue Statements sanctioned by Government (referred to in para 35 ante). He has responded to the calls of the Divan, after much hesitation and delay furnished some information on the following heads only viz— 1 Stamps, 2 Criminal and Civil Administration and 3 Registration; these will be touched on in their proper order below. He has omitted information on the following points viz. (1) Local Funds, (2) Alienation or succession inquiry cases, (3) Takavi (4) Abkari, (5) Police (regular and Village) (6) Public Works (7) Dispensary at Malkapur *i.e.* Medical relief, (8) Education and (9) the Municipality.

38. *General and Court fee Stamps.*—The collections under these heads amounted to Rupees 1829-7-0 against Rupees 609-7-0. It is presumed that this did not include Court fees which were carried to the head of Law and Justice last year.

39. *Police.*—Information not supplied by the Chief.

40. *Criminal Courts.*—During the direct management of the State by the Kolhapur Darbar subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country last year, there were only 2 Courts namely, (1)

the Court of second class Magistrate presided over by the Karbhari and (2) that of the 3rd Class Magistrate headed by his Aval Karkun. The Chief, after his installation on 24th November last, constituted 3 more Courts, within his state.

41. The number, designation and powers of all the Courts dealing with the criminal work of the state as described by the Chief are :—

1. The Political Agent's Court as Sessions Court for trying offences committed within the limits of the State and punishable with imprisonment extending over 7 years.
2. *The Huzur Court of the Pant Pratindhi of Vishalgad*, combining into one, the triple capacity and powers of—
   (1) Revisionary Court.
   (2) Appellate Court and
   (3) Session Court.
3. The Court of the Nyayadhish with all the powers of a District Magistrate as defined by the (British) Code of Criminal Procedure save and except the powers conferred by sections 96 and 260 of the said Code.
   (4) Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate.
   (5) Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate at Malkapur.
   (6) Do. Do. at the town of Mahagaon.

42. The aggregate work done by the above said Magisterial Courts during the calendar year (1891), as reported by the Chief's Karbhari, is thus :—The total number of accused persons, including 4 remaining from the preceding year was 272; of these 37 were discharged, 171 were acquitted and 60 were found guilty, leaving 4 under trial at the end of the year. There were two appeals preferred against the decisions of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Malkapur to the District Magistrate of Kolhapur, in one of these the Magistrate's decision was confirmed; the other case was returned to the Chief, as in the meantime, he was put in charge of the State. This case as well as another appeal made against a 3rd decision of the Malkapur Magistrate to the Chief were handed over for disposal to the new Court of the Nyayadhish created by the Chief who rejected the said appeals, affirming the decisions appealed against.

43. The percentage of persons (60) convicted to persons sent up for trial (272 – 4=268) omitting the 4 awaiting trial at the close of the year, is 22·4. The cause of this low percentage has not been explained.

44 *Civil Courts.*—Last year there was only one Court, namely, that of the Karbhari with powers of a Munsiff.

The Chief has created 3 more Courts as detailed below :—

(1) *The Huzur Court* of the Pant Pratinidhi (Chief of Vishalgad) or the Court of final adjudication in the State.

(2) The Court of the Nyayadhish, with all the powers of a District Judge.

(3) The Court of the Munsiff with powers to try suits of the value or amount under Rs. 5,000.

(4) The court of the Joint Officer at Mahagaon, empowered to try suits relating to personal property of the amount or value under Rs. 100 one hundred.

45. During the year under review (1891), 192 suits were instituted and 20 had remained from the previous year, so that the total number for disposal amounted to 212 against 274 in 1890; of these 212, 89 were decided exparte against 131, 47 admitted and compounded against 58, 13 were struck off the file against 11 and 42 were otherwise disposed of against 54 in 1890, leaving a balance of 21 against 20 undisposed of in the preceding year.

46. The average duration of suits during the year was 2 months and 22 days against 6 months and 26 days.

47. During the year under review there were 515 applications for execution of decrees against 561 in 1890. Of 515, 421 applications were disposed of against 437, leaving a balance of 94 against 124 in 1890.

48. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered during the year under review was 85 against 82 in the previous year and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 294-4-0 against Rs. 373-15-0.

Public works—(information not supplied).

49. *Vaccination.*—The number of primiary vaccinations during the year under review 1891-92 was 1198 of which 1,134 were successful against 775 and 711 in the previous year respectively.

The number of re-vaccinations was 159 of which 52 were successful against 280 and 67 in 1890-91.

50. *Dispensary.*—Information not received.

51. *Education.*—do.

52. *Municipality.*—do.

BAVDA.

53. This State continued to be managed by its Chief Madhavrav Moreshvar, alias Bala Saheb, Pant Amatya, during the year under report, which was not marked by any change or event deserving of notice as regards the Chief's administration or domestic concerns.

Revenue and Finance.

54. The financial condition of this State for the last Fasli year 1301 (1891-92 A. D.) is compared with that of the preceding year 1300 (1890-91 A. D.) in detail in two tabulated statements hereto appended showing Receipts and Disbursements separately, with explanatory remarks as to any increase or decrease in the several Items, in the Columns of remarks.

The 3 subjoined abstract statements will briefly show the opening and closing balances, and the receipts and expenditure of the State under the 4 main heads for the last four years, namely 1888-89 to 1891-92.

BAVDA.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.		Remarks.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1888-89	26,591 4 9	24,385 8 1	1,16,107 3 8½	1,13,062 10 ½	29,635 14 5	27,749 14 1	
1889-90	29,635 14 5	27,749 14 1	1,13,561 7 0	1,07,869 9 2	35,327 12 3	31,377 15 7	
1890-91	35,327 12 3	31,377 15 7	1,10,825 2 1½	1,14,470 5 5½	31,682 8 11	27,047 5 8	
1891-92	31,682 8 11	27,047 5 8	1,54,360 3 0	1,16,632 6 8	37,677 12 4	33,976 4 8½	

Figures in sub-columns (gross) of Columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits; those in Columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustments, such as loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements numbered II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Bavda State are shown in the sub-columns net of columns Nos. 2 and 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General.....	13,940 9 3	14,247 8 8½	13,265 6 4	19,413 2 6	The figures shown here in column 5 against Heads Nos. 2 and 3 differ from those given in the last Report. This difference arises from the transfer of the revenue realized from sale of stamps and registration fees from the Head No. 2 to Head No. 3.
2.	Judicial	929 14 1	2,219 14 11	396 4 1	1,008 6 2	
3.	Revenue	78,180 6 6	81,816 10 4	85,333 12 8	89,871 1 6	
4.	Military	164 11 2	843 0 3	196 14 0	158 8 5	
	Total...	93,215 9 0	99,127 2 1½	99,192 5 1	1,10,451 2 7	
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	18,307 10 1½	9,851 3 10½	7,049 8 2½	7,681 14 3	
6.	Total...	1,11,523 3 1½	1,08,978 6 1	1,06,241 13 2½	1,18,133 0 10	
	Alienation	4,584 0 7	4583 0 11	4,533 4 11	4,544 9 3	
	Grand Total...	1,16,107 3 8½	1,13561 7 0	1,10,825 2 1½	1,22,677 10 1	

All the heads of receipts exhibit an increase in 1891-92 as compared with those of the preceding year, making a total of Rs. 11,258-13-6. Recovery of outstanding balances for former years and high prices of grain sold account for the excess under Head No. 1.

As regards the augmented revenue under Head No. 2, more fines and fees were received. The sale of Hirda nuts and other forest produce fetched a larger amount and the outstanding balances were recovered to a greater amount which accounts for the increase in the Revenue Department or Head No. 3.

The variations under the head debts, deposits &c. require no comment as these Items are fluctuating in themselves.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General	43,815 13 0	39,959 8 ½	43,999 15 1	39,813 15 0	The figures in column 5 shown here against Heads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 differ from those given in the last Report. The difference is due to the transfer of the undermentioned Items viz. (1) Pensions from Head No. 1 to No. 3. (2) Registration fees from No. 2 to 3.
2.	Judicial	1,158 14 2	2,792 6 4	2,182 2 5	2,522 12 11	
3.	Revenue	32,232 13 9	33,752 2 3	33,719 11 11	33,205 14 3	
4.	Military	22,998 6 11	21,062 9 1	15,699 9 0	24,871 9 8	
	Total...	1,00,205 15 10	97,566 9 8½	1,00,601 6 5	1,00,414 3 10	
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	8,272 9 7½	5,719 14 6½	9,285 10 1½	11,723 9 7	
	Total...	1,08,478 9 5½	1,03,286 8 3	1,09,887 0 6½	1,12,137 13 5	
6.	Alienations	4,584 0 7	4,583 0 11	4,583 4 11	4,544 9 3	
	Grand Total...	1,13,062 10 ½	1,07,869 9 2	1,14,470 5 5½	1,16,682 6 8	

The expenditure of this State for the year 1891-92 under review is on the whole a little less as contrasted with that in 1890-91.

The causes of increase or decrease under each of the 4 main heads may be epitomised as follows:—

Head No. 1 shows a large decrease of Rs. 9,186-0-1. This is because no ornaments were purchased by the Chief for his wife this year as was done last year and no new Public Works were executed.

The increase of Rs. 340-10-6 under head No. 2 was owing to disbursement of arrears of pay of servants and a larger amount of prosecution fees paid.

The expenditure under head No. 3 was less by Rs. 513-13-8, as the salaries and pensions were disbursed to a smaller amount.

Head No. 4 exhibits an excess of Rs. 9,172-0-8. This is chiefly due to the payment of arrears of contribution for Military service to the Kolhapur State and also of the salaries of some servants.

More debts were paid off. Hence the reduction under the head of deposits and debts.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

BAVDA STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Bavda State, for 1891-92 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1889-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	61,216 2 9	1,781 0 11	62,997 3 8	63,022 8 6	853 3 5	63,875 11 11	1,806 5 9
2	Forest	16,328 0 6	.....	16,328 0 6	19,892 3 0	.....	19,892 3 0	3,564 2 6
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	1,974 6 3	.....	1,974 6 3	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	.....
5	Stamps	982 4 0	.....	982 4 0	1,576 4 0	.....	1,576 4 0	594 0 0
6	Sayar	2,632 12 2	.....	2,632 12 2	2,717 4 7	.....	2,717 4 7	84 8 5
7	Law and Justice	396 4 1	.....	396 4 1	972 3 7	19 10 0	991 13 7	575 15 6
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	133 0 0	.....	133 0 0	209 10 0	.....	209 10 0	76 10 0
10	Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 8 7	16 8 7	.....
11	Education	254 11 0	0 7 3	255 2 3	240 5 0	.....	240 5 0	.....
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	31 0 0	31 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Military	.....	196 14 0	196 14 0	.....	158 8 5	158 8 5	.....
16	Interest	.....	1,143 15 9	1,143 15 9	.....	1,169 15 8	1,169 15 8	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	8,139 8 10	8,139 8 10	.....	13,892 13 8	13,892 13 8	.....
18	Kuran	286 2 1	.....	286 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	3,695 11 6	.....	3,695 11 6	4,110 0 2	.....	4,110 0 2	414 4 8
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9	99,192 5 1	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,10,451 2 7	7,115 14 10
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	7,049 8 1½	.....	.....	7,781 14 3	.....
	Total...	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9	1,06,241 13 2½	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,18,133 0 10	7,115 14 10
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,583 4 11	.....	.....	4,544 9 3	.....
	Grand Total...	87,899 6 4	11,292 14 9	1,10,825 2 1½	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,22,677 10 1	7,115 14 10

compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Causes for Increase and Decreases. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	1,806 5 9	.....	927 13 6	927 13 6	*Ordinary Increase.*—Outstanding balances for former years were recovered. The decrease in the extraordinary receipts is due to the absence of any extra agency for collection of revenues from khoto villages and evntual recovery of the extra expenses on that account from the khots concerned as was done last year.
.....	3,564 2 6	.....	.....	.....	Increased produce and high prices of the Myrabolam berry fetched more.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	374 6 3	.....	374 6 3	Last year arrears of compensation due by the Kolhapur State were recovered.
.....	594 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Due to increased sale of stamps.
.....	84 8 5	.....	.....	.....	
19 10 0	595 9 6	.....	.....	.....	More fees and fines were imposed by the Civil and Criminal Courts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	76 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
16 8 7	16 8 7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	14 6 0	0 7 3	14 13 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	31 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	38 5 7	38 5 7	
25 15 11	25 15 11	.....	.....	.....	
5,753 4 10	5,753 4 10	.....	.....	.....	A larger quantity of grain was sold; also high prices.
.....	.....	286 2 1	.....	286 2 1	No grass was sold.
.....	414 4 8	.....	.....	.....	More was collected on account of the arrears of the one anna cess.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,815 7 4	12,931 6 2	674 14 4	997 10 4	1,672 8 8	
.....	632 6 1½	.....	.....	.....	
5,815 7 4	13,563 12 3½	674 14 4	997 10 4	1,672 8 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 11 8	
5,815 7 4	13,563 12 3½	674 14 4	997 10 4	1,711 4 4	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

BAVDA STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Bavda State for 1891-92

No	Head of Expenditure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Ordinary.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	9,214 5 10	2,106 8 4	11,320 14 2	9,943 15 0	1,473 7 2	11,417 6 2	729 9 2
2	Forest	5,198 8 5	.....	5,198 8 5	5,417 12 11	.....	5,417 12 11	219 4 6
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	335 4 4	.....	335 4 4	340 2 2	.....	340 2 2	4 13 10
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	744 3 0	27 8 0	771 11 0	787 8 0	180 5 5	967 13 5	43 5 0
8	Jail	131 6 3	.....	131 6 3	153 13 2	.....	153 13 2	27 6 11
9	Registration	38 15 5	.....	38 15 5	61 0 7	.....	61 0 7	22 1 2
10	Police	1,082 4 8	196 12 6	1,279 1 2	1,393 0 10	3 1 6	1,396 2 4	310 12 2
11	Education	2,108 2 4	.....	2,108 2 4	2,030 1 5	.....	2,030 1 5	.....
12	Medical	398 1 5	.....	398 1 5	537 6 8	.....	537 6 8	139 5 3
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	5,246 15 9	2,390 8 3	7,637 8 0	2,600 9 3	1,066 6 6	3,366 15 9	.....
15	Military	15,699 9 0	.....	15,699 9 0	24,243 14 7	622 11 1	24,871 9 8	8,549 5 7
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	479 10 5	479 10 5	.....	1,635 3 0	1,635 3 0	.....
18	Kuran	12 12 0	.....	12 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
20	Khasgi Department	38,047 12 8	328 12 3	38,376 8 11	31,344 3 7	600 0 7	31,944 4 2	.....
21	Allowances	16,123 1 11	....	16,123 1 11	15,459 14 6	....	15,459 14 6	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	690 3 8	.....	690 3 8	509 9 11	.....	509 9 11	.....
	Total	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9	1,00,601 6 5	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,00,414 3 10	10,045 15 7
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	9,285 10 1½	.....	.....	11,723 9 7	.....
	Total	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9	1,09,887 0 6½	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,12,137 13 5	10,045 15 7
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,583 4 11	.....	.....	4,544 9 3	.....
	Grand Total	95,071 10 8	5,529 11 9	1,14,470 5 5½	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,16,682 6 8	10,045 15 7

as compared with that of the preceding year **1890-91.**

Increase.		Decrease.			Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Explanations for increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	729 9 2	.....	633 1 2	633 1 2	The arears of Judi on Vatans in the Kokan due to the British Government were paid off.
.....	219 4 6	.....	.....	.....	Decrease. Less was disbursed on account of salaries. More was spent on the collection of Hirda berry.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4 13 10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
152 13 5	196 2 5	.....	.....	.....	
.....	27 6 11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	22 1 2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	310 12 2	.....	193 11 0	193 11 0	Salaries for the last two months of 1890-91 were disbursed in this year
.....	.....	78 0 11	.....	78 0 11	
.....	139 5 2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,646 6 6	1,324 1 9	3,970 8 3	No new public works were executed.
622 11 1	9,172 0 8	.....	.....	.....	*rdinary Increase.*—Contribution in lieu of military service payable to the Kolhapur Government for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 was paid Salaries in arrears were disbursed. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Uniform was issued to sowars.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,155 8 7	1,155 8 7	.....	.....	.....	Irrecoverable outstanding balances were written off.
.....	.....	12 12 0	.....	12 12 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
271 4 4	271 4 4	6,703 9 1	.....	6,703 9 1	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Cooking utensils and bullocks for a cart were purchased. *Ordinary Decrease.*—No ornaments were purchased this year as was done last year.
.....	.....	663 3 5	.....	663 3 5	Less was disbursed on account of remuneration, to officiating village officers as some of them did not appear to receive payment
.....	.....	180 9 9	.....	180 9 9	
2,202 5 5	12,248 5 0	10,284 9 8	2,150 13 11	12,435 7 7	
.....	2,437 15 5½	.....	.....	.....	A larger amount of debt was paid off and also a larger amount was advanced.
2,202 5 5	14,686 4 5½	10,284 9 8	2,150 13 11	12,435 7 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	38 11 8	
2,202 5 5	14,686 4 5½	10,284 9 8	2,150 13 11	12,474 3 2	

55. *Local funds.*—These are derived from 2 sources only viz., (1) one anna local cess and (2) cattle pound fines &c. The amounts collected during the year under review 1891-92 aggregated Rs. 4,254-6-2 against Rs. 3,695-11-6 in the preceding year.

56. *Alienation.*—The cases for disposal before the Chief during the year numbered 86, of these 23 were decided by him; in 22 the holdings were continued to the heirs of the deceased alienees, and in one (1), the holding was resumed.

The causes of the remaining 63 cases not being decided are as follows :—

20 Involved claims to the watans of Desais and Deshpandes and other Mahali Hakdars which being primâ facie *kadim* grants, a question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the chief to try them which has been pending before the Council of Administration.

16 In these, the claimants did not appear to prosecute their claims.

17 The properties claimed in these being situated in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, they have been referred to the Collector for final disposal after the necessary inquiries.

10 Pending service of notices on the parties concerned, and search of old records.

63

57. *Abkari.*—The chief had a right to manufacture and sell liquor within the limits of his State which has been redeemed by the parent State on payment of a fixed amount of compensation per annum viz. Rs. 1,600 for a term of 5 years.

58. *Stamps.*—The proceeds from sale of these during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,582-9-0 against Rs. 982-4-0 in 1890-91. In the last report Rs. 437 only were erroneously mentioned instead of Rs. 982-4-0. Increase represents increased proceeds of sale of stamps.

59. *Police.*—The strength of the regular police and its cost during the year under report 1891 was the same as before namely 23 men and Rs. 1,441-10-0. The Police are under the chief's own control and orders.

60. *Village Police.*—There are 67 Police Patils in this State but none of them have been invested with powers under section 16 of the Village Police Act (Bombay Act VIII of 1867). The Shet Sanadi peons attached to every village perform both the revenue and police work without discrimination. Hence no details about Police work done and the emoluments drawn for the same can be given.

61. During the year 1891, 11 offences were reported to the Police against 12 in the previous year. 19 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 6 arrested and sent for trial in 1890. Of the 19 persons sent for trial, 4 were convicted and 15 acquitted or discharged against 3 convicted and 3 acquitted or

discharged in the preceding year 1890. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and sent for trial during the year under review (1891) was only 21·05 against 50 in 1890. The cause of this abnormally low percentage has not been satisfactorily explained by the Chief. All that he says is that out of the 19 accused persons, 10 were discharged before a charge was framed against them, apparently for want of sufficient evidence to make out a primâ facie case against them, and that 3 were let off as the offences charged against them were compounded.

62. *The value of the property stolen* during the year 1891 was Rs. 38-9-0, the whole of which was recovered, giving a full percentage against Rs. 92-2-6 stolen and Rs. 26-1-6 or 28·26 recovered in the preceding year.

63. *Criminal Courts.*—The Chief, who exercises the powers of a Sessions Court, being authorized to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to (7) seven years and also those of a First Class Magistrate and his Karbhari, who exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, tried together 67 persons; of these, 16 were convicted and 49 acquitted or discharged and the remaining 2 committed to the Court of the Political Agent for trial.

The number of cases tried was 33, of which 7 were decided by the chief as 1st Class Magistrate and the rest viz. 26 by his Karbhari.

There was no appeal preferred against any of the decisions of the Karbhari during the year under report. Of the 17 accused persons tried by the Chief, 1 was convicted, 8 were acquitted, and 8 discharged without trial, the percentage of conviction to acquittals and discharges being nearly 6. In the preceding year 1890, 9 persons were tried by the Chief; of these 3 were found guilty, and 6 were acquitted, the ratio of convicted persons to those acquitted being 33·3. These low percentages have not been accounted for satisfactorily by the Chief vide his explanation recorded under the head of police work.

64. *Civil Courts.*—The Chief exercises the powers of a District Judge in appeals and original suits, subject to appeal to the Council of Administration. No original suits were filed in the Chief's Court during the year 1891 but 8 appeals were preferred to his court against the decisions of his Karbhari all of which were disposed of. In 5 appeals, the Karbhari's decrees were affirmed; in one, the decision was reversed and the remaining 2 cases were remanded for re-trial. The average duration was 2 months and 23 days against 5 months and 6 days in 1890.

65. The number of suits for trial in the Karbhari's Court, which exercises the powers of a Munsiff, was 236 during the year against 124 in the preceding year. Of these 236, 214 were disposed of as follows:—

112 exparte ; 43 admitted and compromised ; 16 struck off the file ; and the rest 43 otherwise dealt with, leaving a balance of 22 at the close of the year 1891 under review. In the previous year 74 cases were decided out of the 124 pending trial as particularized below :—

31 were decided exparte ; 19 were admitted and compounded ; 13 were struck off the file ; and 11 were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 50 at the end of that year.

66. The average duration of suits in 1891 was 6 months and 7 days against 3 months and 16 days in 1890. The total amount of work done was however far greater than in the last year.

67. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 117 in 1891 against 139 in 1890. 64 applications were disposed of during the year against 106 in 1890, and the closing balance amounted to 53 against 33 in 1890.

68. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 38 in 1891-92 against 33 in 1890-91. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 208-14-0 against Rs. 132-11-0.

69. *Public Works.*—The amount spent during the year under review was Rs. 3,666-15-9 against Rs. 7,637-8-0 in 1890-91.

70. *Vaccination.*—During the year under review there were 1251 primary vaccinations of which 1225 were successful against 1133 and 1098 respectively in the previous year. The number of revaccinations was 451 of which 323 were successful against 398 and 303 respectively.

71. *Education.*—The number of schools during the year under report was 6 with the attendance of 318 scholars against 7 attended by 347. Besides there were 2 aided schools attended by 62 scholars against the same number of schools with 70 pupils.

KAPSHI.

72. This State continued to be directly managed by the Darbar under the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country during the year under report.

73. The nephew of the late Chief namely Jayasingrao who was recognized as successor to the late Senapati, by the Council of Administration is now 16 years of age. The decision of the Council recognizing Jayasingrao as Senapati of Kapshi has since been finally approved by Government (vide Political Agent's letter, No. 2822, dated 9th August 1892). He is being educated in the Sardars' class in the Rajaram College as reported in paragraph 125 of the last report and the Council has the satisfaction to learn that he has enjoyed good health and made "very good" progress in his studies and that his conduct also has been "excellent".

74. The State consists of 10 villages and a half and a small hamlet with an appraximate area of 35 square miles and a population of 13,226 souls in all.

75. A detailed statement in owo parts shewing separately the receipts and expenditure of the State in the amended form sanctioned in the Bombay Government's resolution in the Political Department No. 3069, dated 10th May 1892 for the year under review (1891-92) as contrasted with the results of the preceding year (1890-91) is appended, with remarks.

76. The subjoined 3 tabulated statements compare the fiscal condition of the state during the year under review with (2) preceding years only for which accounts have been made up.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.		Remarks.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1889-90	25,825 3 0	.....	48,793 5 7	57,050 15 6	17,597 9 1	16,674 13 1	
1890-91	17,567 9 1	16,674 13 1	47,539 1 11	51,237 6 7	13,869 4 5	13,222 5 2	
1891-92	13,869 4 5	13,222 5 2	49,814 2 5	57,182 1 5	6,501 5 5	6,012 10 9	

The figures in sub-columns (gross) of columns Nos. 2 and 5 comprise debts and deposits. Those in columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustment, such as "Loans and Advances" and assessed value of alienated lands and villages as adjusted in the State accounts.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General	178 2 9	80 4 2	155 11 9	Outstanding balances of the one anna local cess for former years were recovered. Hence the increase in 1891-92 as compared with similar receipts in 1890-91.
2.	Judicial	579 1 5	614 15 9	802 7 3	More was received on account of fines and process fees.
3.	Revenue	28,051 14 4	26,572 1 4	29,833 15 6	Some of the alienated lands were brought under Judi Settletment, also remissions granted were adjusted in the accounts.
4.	Military	1 0 0	4 1 6	161 2 2	Increase represents proceeds of the sale of grass.
	Total...	28,810 2 6	27,271 6 9	30,953 4 8	The cash balances of the State which are deposited for safe custody in the Kolhapur Treasury are debited in the name of Kolhapur State under the head of "debts and deposits" and when part of this deposit is withdrawn, it is shewn on the credit side of the Kapshi accounts under the same head. The amount withdrawn in 1891-92 was comparatively less.
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	1,103 2 11	1,678 15 0	507 4 10	Some of the alienated holdings were resumed.
	Total...	29,913 5 5	28,950 5 9	31,460 9 6	
6.	Alienations	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2	18,353 8 11	
	Grand Total...	48,793 5 7	47,539 1 11	49,814 2 5	

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General	11,849 12 11	10,541 12 5	12,039 7 0	The increase is chiefly ascribable to extra outlay incurred on account of Jaysinghrao's residence and education at Kolhapur and the marriage of the late Chief's adopted (foster) daughter.
2.	Judicial	1,123 5 6	2,066 11 8	2,003 0 1	Less was disbursed on the Police in 1891-92 than in 1890-91 which is one of the many variations under this head.
3.	Revenue	5,883 7 8	14,901 13 8	18,332 8 0	The increase represents principally the expenses incurred for prosecuting certain rights and claims of this State against the parent State of Kolhapur.
4.	Military	1,354 13 10	3,407 6 4	4,328 6 9	A tonga with 2 horses and a camel were purchased. Hence the increase.
	Total...	20,211 7 11	30,917 12 1	36,703 5 10	
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	17,960 7 5	1,730 14 4	2,125 2 8	The amounts advanced for Jaysinghrao's stay and education at Kolhapur have caused the apparent increase.
	Total...	38,171 15 4	32,643 10 5	38,828 8 6	
6.	Alienation	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2	18,353 8 11	Vide remark against this head under "Receipts" (Statement No. 2).
	Grand Total...	57,050 15 6	51,237 6 7	57,182 1 5	

77. *General Remarks.*—The receipts for 1891-92, as compared with those for the preceding year show an aggregate increase of Rs. 2,275-0-6 for the reasons setforth against each of the 4 main heads in the column of remarks in Statement No. 1. The expenditure for the year under review also appears to be in excess by Rs. 6,945-9-10 (Vide Statement) and the closing balances are reduced by Rs. 7,367-15-0 owing to the State having to bear the extra burden of expenses on account of the marriage of the foster daughter of the late Chief and the residence and education of Javsinghrao at Kolhapur, &c.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KAPSHI STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kapshi State, for 1891-92 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	24,054 9 6	13 4 0	24,067 13 6	24,794 7 10	2,521 7 8	27,315 15 6	739 14 4
2	Forest	329 7 7	.....	329 7 7	292 2 11	.....	292 2 11	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	1,398 0 0	.....	1,398 0 0	1,422 0 0	.....	1,422 0 0	24 0 0
5	Stamps	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0	.....
6	Sayar	284 12 3	.....	284 12 3	306 8 10	.....	306 8 10	21 12 7
7	Law and Justice	551 9 9	.....	551 9 9	744 0 0	.....	744 0 0	192 6 3
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Police	.....	4 3 6	4 3 6	.....	5 3 3	5 3 3	.....
11	Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Military	.....	4 1 6	4 1 6	.....	161 2 2	161 2 2	.....
16	Interest	.....	0 9 7	0 9 7	.....	7 12 11	7 12 11	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	5 4 3	.....	5 4 3	5 4 3
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	138 13 1	.....	138 13 1	201 2 10	.....	201 2 10	62 5 9
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	27,249 4 2	22 2 7	27,271 6 9	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	30,953 4 8	1,045 11 2
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	1,678 0 0	.....	1,678 15 0	.....	.....	507 4 10	.....
	Total...	27,249 4 2	22 2 7	28,950 5 9	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	31,460 9 6	1,045 11 2
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	18,588 12 2	.....	.....	18,353 8 11	.....
	Grand Total...	27,249 4 2	22 2 7	47,539 1 11	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	49,814 2 5	1,045 11 2

compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 50 being insignificaut explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
2,508 3 8	3,248 2 0	.....	.....	.....	Some alienated holdings were resumed and some assessed with "Jodi" (quit rent). Unrecoverable outstanding balances were written off and adjusted by credit to Remissions.
.....	.....	37 4 8	.....	37 4 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	21 12 7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	192 6 3	.....	.....	.....	More fines and process fees were received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0 15 9	0 15 9	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
157 0 8	157 0 8	.....	.....	.....	Sale proceeds of grass.
7 3 4	7 3 4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5 4 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	62 5 9	.....	.....	.....	Outstanding balances on account of the one anna local cess were recovered.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,673 7 5	3,719 2 7	37 4 8	.....	37 4 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,171 10 2	Less amount was received under this head in 1891-92. This is a fluctuating "Head".
2,673 7 5	3,719 2 7	37 4 8	.....	1,208 14 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	235 3 3	Some Inams were resumed.
2,673 7 5	3,719 2 7	37 4 8	.....	1,444 2 1	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

KAPSHI STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kapshi State for 1891-92

No	Head of Expenditure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Ordinary.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	4,291 7 5	9,644 11 4	13,936 2 9	4,190 12 0	6,952 14 8	11,143 10 8	.....
2	Forest.	10 0 0	4 1 3	14 1 3	27 9 8	53 12 0	81 5 8	17 9 8
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	95 3 0	.....	95 3 0	509 5 7	11 3 0	520 8 7	414 2 7
8	Jail	28 7 6	.....	28 7 6	110 7 0	.....	110 7 0	81 15 6
9	Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Police	1,358 4 3	584 12 11	1,943 1 2	1,372 0 6	.....	1,372 0 6	18 12 3
11	Education	114 3 0	.....	114 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Medical	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	365 9 11	.....	365 9 11	353 9 11
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	26 4 0	940 12 8	967 0 8	26 4 0	327 13 0	3,54 1 0	.....
15	Military	3,329 7 1	77 15 3	3,407 6 4	3,479 2 9	849 4 0	4,328 6 9	149 11 8
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	150 12 1	24 0 4	174 12 5	140 2 3	6,053 10 9	6,193 13 0	.....
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	1 2 9	.....	1 2 9	13 3 3	.....	13 3 3	12 0 6
20	Khasgi Department	8,744 3 5	25 0 0	8,769 3 5	10,024 0 6	699 12 0	10,723 12 6	1,279 13 1
21	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	776 13 3	....	776 13 3	1,047 5 3	....	1,047 5 3	270 8 0
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	240 12 0	.....	240 12 0	226 12 0	.....	226 12 0	.....
23	Refunds	.....	437 6 7	437 6 7	.....	222 5 9	222 5 9	.....
	Total	19,178 15 9	11,738 12 4	30,917 12 1	21,532 10 8	15,170 11 2	36,703 5 10	2,593 3 2
A.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	.....	.....	1,730 14 4	.....	.....	2,125 2 8	.....
	Total	19,178 15 9	11,738 12 4	32,648 10 5	21,532 10 8	15,170 11 2	38,828 8 6	.....
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	18,538 12 2	.....	.....	18,353 8 11	.....
	Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,182 1 5	.....

as compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Explanations for increase or decrease under Rs. 50 being insignificant are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	100 11 5	2,691 12 8	2,792 8 1	Ordinary decrease is nominal, being the result of transfer of a *Moiety* of the Karbhari's pay to the head of Law and Justice as he performs Magisterial work. Extraordinary decrease is owing to absence of cost of litigation in connection with the claims of this State against Kolhapur State as in last year.
49 10 9	67 4 5	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11 3 0	425 5 7	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Owing to transfer of a moiety of the Karbhari's salary to this head (Vide remark against item No. 1 above.)
.....	81 15 6	.....	.....	.....	More was spent on the diet of convicts, as their number was larger during the year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	13 12 3	.....	584 12 11	584 12 11	Last year a Police station was built. There was no such expenditure this year hence Extraordinary outlay was less.
.....	.....	114 3 0	.....	114 3 0	The annual contribution towards the Rajaram High school for this year was not paid.
.....	353 9 11	.....	.....	.....	A new dispensary was opened at Kapshi at the close of December 1891. The expense represents the establishment charges for a portion of the year.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	612 15 8	612 15 8	Less was spent on new buildings.
771 4 9	921 0 5	.....	.....	.....	The ordinary increase is on account of increased gram allowance for 2 new horses, a pair of bullocks and a camel purchased. The extraordinary, on account of the price paid for these animals and saddlery.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
6,029 10 5	6029 10 5	10 9 10	.....	10 9 10	Expenses of marriage of the adopted daughter of the late Chief, payment of old debts and remission of unrecovered outstanding balances granted during the year, account for the excess in the extraordinary expenses.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	12 0 6	.....	.....	.....	
674 12 0	1,954 9 1	....	.....	.....	The excess under both the subheads of ordinary and extraordinary is attributable to Jayasinghrao's residence and education at Kolhapur including purchase of furniture and Tutor's salary.
.....	270 8 0	.....	.....	.....	Arrears were disbursed.
.....	.....	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	215 0 10	215 0 10	Less refunds were made.
7,536 8 11	10,129 12 1	239 8 3	4,104 10 1	4,344 2 4	
.....	394 4 4	.....	.....	.....	A larger amount was advanced.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	235 3 3	Some alienated holdings were resumed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

78. *Local Funds.*—The one anna cess levied is paid to the Kolhapur State which manages and pays for the cost of Education of the Kapshi subjects and maintains in repair Dharmashallas and such other works of public utility.

79. *Takavi.*—No Takavi is granted and the State derives no income from customs, salt, opium, excise, toll funds or transit duties.

80. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling country liquor in the limits of the State has been redeemed by the parent State (Kolhapur) on payment of a fixed sum of Rs. 1398 per annum as compensation for a term of 5 years.

81. *Stamps.*—Kolhapur Stamps are used for documents and Court fees, the State receiving as compensation for loss of revenue on that account of court fees only Rs. 492 per annum.

82. Adverting to paragraph 133 of the last report, the Council of Administration regret to observe that the appeal preferred by them to the Right Henorable the Secretary of State for India from the decision of the Government in the matter of Kapshi's claims as regards the jurisdiction and right of disposal of Kadim Inams was rejected.

83. *Municipality.*—There is no duly constituted Municipality at Kapshi, but a sum of Rs. 200 is paid by the Kolhapur State for the sanitation and conservation of the town out of the Local Funds received by it.

84. *Police.*—The strength of police is 15 and their cost is Rs. 1353-1-7.

85. *Village Police.*—There are 11 Police Patils in this State but none of them have been invested with powers under section 16 of the Village Police Act, (Bombay Act. VIII of 1867). There are Shet Sanadi peons attached to every village but the amount of Police work done and the remuneration received by hem for the same cannot be separately shown for the reasons given in respect otf the Sanadis of the Bavda State.

86. Twenty two (22) offences were reported to the Police during the year 1891 against the same number in the previous year, 52 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 16 arrested and sent for trial in 1890. Of the 52 persons arrested and sent for trial, 27 were convicted and 22 acquitted or discharged against 9 convicted and 6 acquitted or discharged in the year previous.

87. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 223-1-9, the whole of which was recovered against Rs. 1,056-3-9 stolen and Rs. 56-4-9 recovered in the last year.

88. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari of Kapshi exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. He tried and disposed of 153 persons; of these 47 were convicted, 30 acquitted and 58 discharged, 1 was committed to the Court of Session and 17 remained undisposed of at the close of the year under review (1891). 6 appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Karbhari in 4 of

which the convictions and sentences were upheld; in 1, the sentence was modified and 1 remained undecided at the close of the year.

89. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari exercises the powers of a Munsiff subject to appeal to the Chief Judge. During the year under review (1891) there were 166 suits for disposal in the Court against 176 in 1890; of these 166, 135 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 31 against 129 and 47 respectively in the previous year (1890). Of the 135 suits disposed of, 90 were decided exparte, 24 admitted and compromised, 3 struck off the file, and 18 otherwise dealt with. In 1890, of the 129 suits disposed of, 92 were decided exparte, 19 admitted and compromised, and 18 otherwise disposed of.

90. The average duration of suits was 5 months and 14 days in 1891 against 5 months and 7 days in the preceding year.

91. The applications for execution of decrees in 1891 numbered 106 against 89 in 1890; 86 applications were disposed of during the year against 68 in the previous year.

92. *Registration.*—There is no Sub-Registrar's Office at Kapshi. All documents belonging to the State are registered in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Gad-Hinglaj.

93. *Public Works.*—The amount spent during the year under report was Rs. 354-1-0 against Rs. 967-8-0 in the previous year.

94. *Vaccination.*—During the year (1891-92) 169 primary vaccinations were performed of which 160 were successful. The number of revaccinations during the year under review was 25 of which 13 were successful.

95. *Education.*—The number of day and night schools for boys was 3 with an attendance of 288 pupils. Besides, there was one girls' school attended by 42 girls.

KAGAL.

96. Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, Sarjarao, Vazarat Ma-ab, the young Chief, completed his 16th year on 2nd January 1892. He is the natural brother and a comrade of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja. The details of his progress are contained in the report of Mr. Fraser, Tutor and guardian to His Highness which is annexed hereto. His general health and conduct were good during the year under report.

97. Owing to the Chief's minority, the affairs of the State were, as hereto fore, directly administered by the Darbar under the political supervision of the Political Agent during the year.

98. The results of the administration are briefly noticed below :—

99. A tabulated Statement shewing the income and expenditure of the State in 2 parts separately as per improved form sanctioned in the G. R. No. 3069, dated 10th May 1892 is appended which compares its financial position in the year (1891-92) under review with that in the preceding year (1890-91), ending with 5th June.

The subjoined three (3) Statements shew concisely the opening and closing balances, and the income and outlay on the 4 main heads in due order.

KAGAL.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.		Remarks.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1888-89	3,66,977 7 0	3,58,563 9 10	3,32,444 10 10	3,34,095 4 3	3,65,326 13 7	3,59,951 7 6	
1889-90	3,65,326 13 7	3,59,951 7 6	2,13,286 0 8½	1,91,944 9 ½	3,85,168 5 3	3,79,494 12 11	
1890-91	3,85,168 5 3	3,79,494 12 11	1,91,180 6 10	1,77,483 4 8	3,98,865 7 5	3,92,796 9 11	
1891-92	3,98,865 7 5	3,92,796 9 11	1,97,233 2 11	1,98,668 11 4	3,97,429 15 0	3,92,959 9 7	

Figures in columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits, those in columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustments such as loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements, numbered II. and III. respectively. The net balances owned by the Kagal State are shown in the sub-columns of columns Nos. 2 and 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General.....	1,69,682 12 2	18,144 14 11½	26,177 11 11	23,089 8 0	The figures shewn in the last year's report for 1890-91 were :—
2.	Judicial	2,370 15 7	4,267 2 8	2,687 13 9	1,522 15 6	1. General Department .....Rs. 17,240 14 10
3.	Revenue	1,15,859 4 10	1,25,114 2 7	1,14,211 14 0	1,27,972 0 7	2. Judicial „ .....Rs. 4,524 14 9
4.	Military	.....	.....	.....	.....	3. Revenue „ .....Rs. 1,21,311 10 1
	Total...	2,87,913 0 7	1,47,526 4 2½	1,43,077 7 8	1,52,584 8 1	
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	10,129 10 9	24,065 5 10	8,452 2 3	7,393 0 2	The altered figures as now given in column 5 are the result of transfers of the undermentioned Items, viz, Abkari and Stamps from the General to the Revenue Department; Cattle pound proceeds from the General to the Judicial; and interest from the Revenue to the General; and Registration fees from the Judicial to the Revenue.
	Total...	2,98,042 11 4	1,71,591 10 ½	1,51,529 9 11	1,59,977 8 3	
6.	Alienation	34,401 15 6	41,694 6 8	39,650 12 11	37,255 10 8	
	Grand Total...	3,32,444 10 10	2,13,286 0 8½	1,91,180 6 10	1,97,233 2 11	

It will be seen from the above table, that the receipts in the General Department in 1891-92 fell off as compared with those in 1890-91 by Rs. 3,083-3-11; this decrease is, however, nominal, as the Devasthan deposits which had before been kept separate, were for the first time included in the general balances in the last year's account. There was no such transfer under this head this year. There is also a decrease of Rs. 1,164-14-3 under the head of Judicial Department, which is due to the transfer of the revenue realized from the sale of Court fee stamps from this head to that of the Revenue. The increase of Rs. 13,760-2-7 appearing under the head of Revenue Department" is attributable partly to the transfer above referred to and partly to the recovery of a large amount of Abkari compensation due by the Kolhapur State for former years. The adjustment of remissions of irrecoverable outstanding balances from certain villages was another cause.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks.
1.	General	2,46,057 2 8	1,05,920 15 11½	73,673 3 7	91,210 13 9	The figures for 1890-91 given in the last report, it will be noticed, differ from those given here in column 5. The causes of the difference have been explained in the column of remarks of statement No. II.
2.	Judicial	6,474 5 6	5,790 14 5	5,786 6 3	6,104 0 3	
3.	Revenue	15,794 7 5	12,957 7 11	34,737 2 10	36,360 15 0	
4.	Military	3,983 11 7	4,422 3 2	4,251 13 5	4,529 13 3	
	Total...	2,72,309 11 2	1,29,091 9 5½	1,18,448 10 1	1,38,205 10 3	
5.	Debts, Deposits and advances.	27,383 9 7	21,158 8 11	19,383 13 8	23,207 6 5	
	Total...	2,99,693 4 9	1,50,250 2 4½	1,37,832 7 9	1,61,413 0 8	
6.	Alienation	34,401 15 6	41,694 6 8	39,650 12 11	37,255 10 8	
	Grand Total...	3,34,095 4 3	1,91,944 9 ½	1,77,483 4 8	1,98,663 11 4	

Each of the 4 main heads of expenditure given above exhibit an excess over that of the next preceding year (1890-91). The causes of the excesses are explained thus:—

The excess under head No. 1 represents chiefly the amount spent on the new tank under construction at Kagal for improving the supply of drinking water for the town as also the extra expenditure on account of the young Chief's tour in the Southern India.

The increase under head No. 2 consists of the cost of printing certain blank forms and contingency allowances which hitherto were wrongly included in Head No. 3.

Issue of dress to Revenue peons and the expenses of cutting and stacking grass of State kurans which have been kept under departmental management account for the increase under the Head No. 3.

High prices of gram were the cause of increased expenditure under the 4th head.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KAGAL STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kagal State, for 1891-92 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	1,06,402 11 9	872 14 6	1,07,275 10 2	1,08,716 15 8	572 12 5	1,09,289 12 4	2,314 3 11
2	Forest	816 4 0	.....	816 4 0	836 3 1	.....	836 3 1	19 15 1
3	Tributes and Contributions ..	307 10 4	.....	307 10 4	309 11 7	.....	309 11 7	2 1 3
4	Abkari	448 0 0	.....	448 0 0	7,490 0 0	.....	7,490 0 0	7,042 0 0
5	Stamps	1,705 3 0	.....	1,705 3 0	4,313 8 0	.....	4,313 8 0	2,608 5 0
6	Sayar	816 4 9	.....	816 4 9	350 10 0	.....	350 10 0	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,377 8 6	.....	2,377 8 6	1,159 10 9	.....	1,159 10 9	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	2,145 7 0	.....	2,145 7 0	2,382 13 0	.....	2,382 13 0	237 6 0
10	Police	.....	1 15 3	1 15 3	.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....
11	Education	703 4 3	.....	703 4 3	734 1 9	.....	734 1 9	30 13 6
12	Medical	.....	31 6 3	31 6 3	.....	35 11 6	35 11 6	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	474 13 9	474 13 9	.....	1,223 2 5	1,223 2 5	.....
15	Military	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Interest	.....	12,095 12 9	12,095 12 9	.....	13,344 6 8	15,344 6 8	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	7,475 5 0	7,475 5 0	.....	4,799 13 9	4,799 13 9	.....
18	Kuran	200 0 6	.....	200 0 6	151 6 6	.....	151 6 6	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	6,202 14 1	.....	6,202 14 1	6,163 5 3	.....	6,163 5 3	.....
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,22,125 4 2	20,952 3 6	1,43,077 7 8	1,32,609 5 7	19,976 2 6	1,52,584 8 1	12,254 12 9
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	8,452 2 3	.....	.....	7,398 0 2	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	1,51,529 9 11	.....	.....	1,59,977 8 3	.....
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	39,650 12 11	.....	.....	37,255 10 8	.....
	Grand Total...	.....	.....	1,91,180 6 10	.....	.....	1,97,233 2 11	.....

compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	2,314 3 11	.....	300 1 10	300 1 10	The increase under "ordinary" is nominal, being due to adjustment of unrecoverable outstanding balances. The decrease under extraordinary was due to the release of attached possessions.
.....	19 15 1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2 1 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7,042 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Due to recovery of arrears of Abkari compensation from the Kolhapur State.
.....	2,608 5 0	.....	.....	.....	Due to the fact that the amount of sale proceeds of Court Fee Stamps, which was hitherto credited to "Law and Justice" was adjusted under this head.
.....	.....	465 10 9	.....	465 10 9	Decrease is due to the transfer of "Nadgaundi huks" which were hitherto shown under this head, to "Land Revenue".
.....	.....	1,217 13 9	.....	1,217 13 9	Vide remark against Item No. 5.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	237 6 0	.....	.....	.....	More documents were registered.
....	.....	.....	1 11 9	1 11 9	
.....	30 13 6	.....	.....	.....	
4 5 3	4 5 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
748 4 8	748 4 8	.....	.....	.....	Increase is due to sale of old building materials.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,248 9 11	1,248 9 11	.....	.....	.....	Due to a larger amount of dividend realized from the shares in the Deccan Paper Mills.
.....	.....	.....	2,675 7 3	2,675 7 3	Decrease due to the fact, that the Devasthan deposits, which had hitherto been kept separate from the State account, were included in the general balances last year.
.....	.....	48 10 0	.....	48 10 0	
.....	.....	39 8 10	.....	39 8 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,001 3 10	14,256 0 7	1,771 11 4	2,977 4 10	4,749 0 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,059 2 1	Is a fluctuating Item.
.....	14,256 0 7	.....	.....	5,808 2 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,395 2 3	Excess, found in alienated lands, was brought under assessment.
.....	14,256 0 7	.....	.....	8,203 4 6	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

KAGAL STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kagal State for 1891-92

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	11,472 14 2	1,263 7 3	12,736 5 5	11,548 7 8	1,584 6 8	13,132 14 4	75 9 6
2	Forest	844 12 1	.....	844 12 1	1,091 7 10	.....	1,091 7 10	246 11 9
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	494 8 0	.....	494 8 0	305 3 0	.....	305 3 0	.....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,472 15 7	.....	2,472 15 7	2,563 2 8	62 10 3	2,625 12 11	90 3 1
8	Jail	185 4 5	.....	185 4 5	271 15 5	.....	271 15 5	86 11 0
9	Registration	166 5 4	.....	166 5 4	106 0 0	.....	106 0 0	.....
10	Police	3,042 2 3	54 13 0	3,096 15 3	3,154 8 8	9 15 9	3,164 8 5	112 6 5
11	Education	6,013 13 6	.....	6,013 13 6	5,981 8 11	.....	5,981 8 11	.....
12	Medical	1,645 1 3	34 6 10	1,679 8 1	1,914 8 2	.....	1,914 8 2	269 6 11
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	8,018 8 1	8,080 15 0	16,099 7 1	12,146 4 0	12,986 7 9	25,132 11 9	4,127 11 11
15	Military	4,251 13 5	.....	4,251 13 5	4,529 13 3	.....	4,529 13 3	277 15 10
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	1,368 0 6	4,768 14 0	6,136 14 6	953 2 7	5,136 0 5	6,090 3 0	.....
18	Kuran	3,216 13 11	.....	3,216 13 11	5,409 7 5	.....	5,409 7 5	2,192 9 6
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	76 6 6	.....	76 6 6	66 7 6	0 7 0	66 14 6	.....
20	Khasgi Department	29,397 12 4	14,034 12 2	43,432 8 6	31,439 15 7	19,780 0 4	51,219 15 11	2,041 3 3
21	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	12,279 5 2	2 0 0	12,282 5 2	12,266 11 11	....	12,266 11 11	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	5,261 13 4	.....	5,261 13 4	4,895 13 6	.....	4,895 13 6	.....
23	Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3	1,18,448 10 1	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,38,205 10 3	9,521 9 2
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	19,383 13 8	.....	.....	23,207 6 5	.....
	Total	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3	1,37,832 7 9	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,61,413 0 8	9,521 9 2
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	39,650 12 11	.....	.....	37,255 10 8	.....
	Grand Total	90,208 5 10	28,240 4 3	1,77,483 4 8	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,98,688 11 4	9,521 9 2

as compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
320 15 5	396 8 11	.....	.....	.....	New clothing was issued to peons.
.....	246 11 9	.....	.....	.....	Excess represents the expenses of new plantations &c.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	189 5 0	.....	189 5 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
62 10 8	152 13 4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	86 11 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	60 5 4	.....	60 5 4	
.....	112 6 5	.....	44 13 3	44 13 3	
.....	.....	22 4 7	.....	22 4 7	
.....	269 6 11	.....	34 6 10	.....	A new place of Nurse was created.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
4,905 8 9	9,033 4 8	.....	.....	.....	Excess represents the amount spent on a new tank under construction for water supply to the town of Kagal &c.
.....	277 15 10	.....	.....	.....	Due to high prices of grams &c.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
368 2 5	368 2 5	414 13 11	.....	414 13 11	An Aftagiri or a State Umbrella was repaired. Less remissions were granted.
.....	2,192 9 6	.....	.....	.....	More was spent on cutting and stacking grass.
0 7 0	0 7 0	9 15 0	.....	9 15 0	
5,745 4 2	7,787 7 5	....	.....	.....	Due to the tour of the Chief in Southern India.
.....	.....	12 9 3	3 0 0	15 9 3	
.....	.....	365 15 10	.....	365 15 10	Less was disbursed to pensioners.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11,403 0 0	20,924 9 2	1,085 4 11	82 4 1	1,167 9 0	
.....	3,823 8 9	.....	.....	.....	A larger amount of debts &c. was paid off.
11,403 0 0	24,748 1 11	1,085 4 11	82 4 1	1,167 9 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,395 2 3	Certain alienated holdings were brought under assessment.
11,403 0 0	24,748 1 11	1,085 4 11	82 4 1	3,562 11 3	

100. *Local Funds.*—These are derived from 2 sources, viz. (1) one anna local cess and (2) Cattle pound fines &c.; the income from the former amounted to Rs. (5,800-4.) against 5,894-8-1 and that from the latter to Rs. 363-1-3 against Rs. 308-6-0.

101. *Alienation.*—The cases for disposal during the year 1891-92 numbered 43 against 61 in the year previous. In 35 of them holdings were continued to the heirs of the deceased alienees and in the rest (8) they were resumed. In addition to the above, sanction for the mutation of names, consequent on the death of the alienees of adjudicated Inam lands, was given in 33 cases against 72 in the year previous.

102. *Takavi and Remissions.*—Both the advances and recoveries under this head were *nil* during the year 1891-92.

103. *Customs, Salt, Excise, Toll Funds, and Transit duties.*—No revenue is derived from any of these sources.

104. *Opium.*—Poppy is neither cultivated nor is opium manufactured in this State, but the quantity required for local consumption is supplied on payment by the Kolhapur State, which indents on the British depôt, for the aggregate quantity, consumed in the Kolhapur Principality, under the terms of the agreement, passed between the two Governments. The opium thus supplied as well as Ganja is sold to petty farmers and a small revenue is derived from these farms by the State.

105. *Abkari.*—The right of making and selling liquor within the limits of the State has been redeemed by the parent State of Kolhapur for a fixed annual sum of Rs. 4,000, payable for a period of 5 years from the Fasli year 1300 inclusive.

106. *Stamp.*—The proceeds from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 4,309-6-0 against Rs. 1,705-3-0 in 1890-91. The excess of Rs. 2,604-3-0 is due to the fact that the amount of sale proceeds of Court fee stamps which was hitherto credited to Law and Justice was brought under this head, sub-head " Court Fee."

107. *Police.*—The regular Police force was 32 strong as in the last year, and its cost amounted to Rs. 3,138-14-10 against Rs. 3,098-7-7 in the previous year 1890.

108. *Village Police*—The number of Police Patils remained the same, viz. 61 as in the preceding year 1890. The exact quantity of Police work, performed by the Sanadi peons and patils, and the amount of emoluments received by them, cannot be ascertained for the reasons given with respect to these men under the Vishalgad State in the last annual report.

109. During the year under report 1891, 20 offences were reported to the Police against 27 in 1890. 15 persons were arrested and sent for trial in this year against 15 and 13 respectively in the previous year. Of the 15 persons sent for trial, 13 or 86·6 per cent. against 12 or 85·71 per cent. convicted in 1890, and 2 were acquitted or discharged against 1 in the previous year.

110. The value of property stolen was Rs. 628-10-3, of which Rs. 474-8-6½ or 75 per cent. was recovered against Rs. 5,553-10-11 stolen, and Rs. 5287-12-5 or 92·21 per cent. recovered in 1890.

111. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari and his Aval Karkun who exercise the powers of a first and a third Class Magistrate respectively tried together 149 persons against 141 in the previous year 1890. Of these 149 persons, 46 or 30·87 per cent. were found guilty against 50 persons or 32·46 convicted in the preceding year, and 101 were acquitted or discharged against 91 in the last year, two being committed to take their trial before the Session Court of the Political Agent. There were 2 appeals filed against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrate during the year under review against 3 in the previous year. In both the appeals, the convictions and sentences, passed by that Magistrate, were upheld. There was only 1 appeal lodged against a decision of the 3rd Class Magistrate in which the conviction and sentence were reversed.

112. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari exercises the powers of a Munsiff against whose decisions an appeal lies to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

During the year 1891 there were 233 suits for disposal in the Karbhari's Court against 260 in 1890. Of these 238, 195 were disposed of against 178 in the previous year. Of the 195, 126 were decided *exparte* against 97, 34 were admitted and compromised against 30, 23 were struck off the file against 21, and 12 were otherwise disposed of against 30, leaving a balance of 43 against 38 in the preceding year 1890.

113. The average duration of suits during the year 1891 was 3 months and 27 days against 3 months and 14 days in 1890.

114. The applications for execution of decrees were 111 against 105 in the preceding year 1890. Of the 111 applications, 97 were disposed of during the year against 94 in the last year 1890.

115. *Registration.*—The documents presented for registration during the year under report numbered 448 against 377 in 1890-91, and the fees realized thereon amounted to Rs. 2,190-5-0 against 1858-10-0 in the year previous.

116. *Public Works.*—The amount of Rs. 25,132-11-9 was spent on Public Works during the year under review against Rs. 16,099-7-1 in 1890-91. In accordance with the promise made in para. 96, (see note under it), a project for building a new large tank for improving the existing scanty supply of water for the town of Kagal has been completed. The work was commenced on the 1st of March 1892 by Col. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C. turning the first sod with due ceremony. Rs. 80,000 have been provided in the current year's Budget for the work which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,25,000.

117. *Vaccination.*—During the year under review, 1487 was the total number of primary operations, of which 1445 were successful against 1754 and 1701 respectively of the previous year. The number of revaccination during 1891-92 was 372, of which 197 were successful against 276 and 215 respectively of the previous year.

118. *Dispensary.*—It appears from the report of the Darbar Surgeon that the Dispensary at Kagal was well managed during the year under review.

119. *Education.*—The number of Schools remained the same, viz. 14 as in the last year, of which 12 (including 1 Night School and 1 aided school) were boys' schools attended by 835 pupils against 827 in the previous year; and 2 were girls' schools with an attendance of 93 girls against 115 in the last year.

Owing to the growing desire of the people for higher education the Council of Administration have, with the approval of the Political Agent, sanctioned the raising of the Hindurav 2nd Grade A. V. School at Kagal to the 1st Grade.

ICHALKARANJI.

120. The young chief Narayanrao, alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, being now full 21 years of age, was entrusted with the management of his State on the 18th June 1892. He completed his intended College course at the Elphinstone College in November last, and made a journey to Northern India to give a finishing stroke to his scholastic education. His health was good all the while, and about his attendance, progress, and conduct in the Elphinstone College at Bombay, Mr. Oxenham, Principal of the said College, has reported very favourably.

121. No occurrence worthy of notice happened in the Chief's house-hold during the year under report.

122. The State was managed by the Kolhapur Darbar during the year under report, subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent.

Revenue and Finance.

123. A tabulated statement in the improved form, already referred to in the Kagal State, is appended.

The subjoined three statements show concisely the opening and closing balances, and the income and outlay on the 4 main heads in due order.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.		Remarks.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1888-89	2,90,373 6 7	2,72,730 2 7	2,53,986 13 2	2,76,763 8 8	2,67,596 11 1	64,252 10 10	
1889-90	2,67,596 11 1	64,252 10 10	2,56,037 9 7½	3,05,904 15 11½	2,17,729 4 9	2,13,235 12 9	
1890-91	2,17,729 4 9	2,13,235 12 9	3,01,313 13 2	3,09,489 8 1½	2,09,553 9 9½	1,67,760 9 6	
1891-92	2,09,553 9 9½	1,67,760 9 6	2,72,365 12 3½	3,30,542 13 7	1,51,376 8 6	1,35,266 9 3*	* Inclusive of Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 1,20,000.

Note.—Sub-columns (gross) of columns Nos. 2 and 5 comprise debts and deposits, and columns Nos. 3 and 4 include "debts and deposits", as well as "loans and advances" and alienated holdings adjusted in the accounts.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks shewing briefly causes of increase or decrease in 1891-92.
1.	General	29,726 3 11	22,245 15 9	20,992 14 2	28,105 3 6	Old building materials were sold, and a large amount of premium was realized on sale of Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 80,000.
2.	Judicial	4,131 0 9	6,665 5 7	9,284 1 7	10,062 12 6	More Criminal fines and process fees &c. were received, and more Court Fee Stamps were sold.
3.	Revenue	1,70,028 15 5	1,70,036 7 9½	1,73,373 9 6	1,71,983 11 10	Decrease nominal, as the whole of the amount of forest revenue was not brought to accounts.
4.	Military	87 4 6	190 10 3	27 2 0	100 1 1	Sale of Paga refuse fetched more.
	Total...	2,03,973 8 7	1,99,138 7 4½	2,03,677 11 3	2,10,251 12 11	
5.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	11,221 6 1	18,307 0 9	59,124 15 9	25,627 1 9½	Last year, a large amount was borrowed from the Kolhapur State.
	Total...	2,15,194 14 8	2,17,445 8 1½	2,62,802 11 0	2,35,878 14 8½	
6.	Alienations	38,791 14 6	38,592 1 6	38,511 2 2	36,486 13 7	Certain Inams were resumed or subjected to Judi Settlement.
	Grand Total...	2,53,986 13 2	2,56,037 9 7½	3,01,313 13 2	2,72,365 12 3½	

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks showing causes of increase or decrease.
1.	General	1,28,776 5 11	1,61,340 7 1	153,912 11 10	1,31,937 2 2	Last year, a large amount was spent on the Chief's palace. Owing to the completion of this work, and reduction in numerous other Items, the expenditure was less during the year.
2.	Judicial	13,470 9 5	12,473 3 1	13,320 14 2	13,248 13 11½	Decrease insignificant.
3.	Revenue	41,934 2 11	43,536 0 5	55,909 10 11	46,736 7 0	Last year, a sum of Rs. 9.000 was paid to redeem the Chief's mortgaged Wada at Poona. There was no extra expense of this kind this year.
4.	Military	27,037 13 4	28,980 0 1	27,029 11 5	31,322 11 0	Some remounts and a camel were purchased; gram and fodder had to be provided at high prices.
	Total...	2,11,218 15 7	2,46,329 10 8	2,50,173 0 4	2,23,245 2 1½	
5.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	26,752 10 7	20,983 3 9½	20,805 5 7½	70,810 13 10½	Kolhapur State's debt was paid off; a sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced for the Chief's tour in Northern India.
	Total...	2,37,971 10 2	2,67,312 14 5½	2,70,978 5 11½	2,94,056 0 0	
6.	Alienation	38,791 14 6	30,592 1 6	38,511 2 2	36,486 13 7	Some Inam lands were made khalsa, and some subjected to Judi or quit rent.
	Grand Total...	2,76,763 8 8	3,05,904 15 11½	3,09,489 8 1½	3,30,542 13 7	

The foregoing statements will shew that the total net receipts under the 4 main heads, for the year under review (1891-92), exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 6,574-1-8, and the net expenditure was less by Rs. 26,927-14-2½. This is satisfactory, but comparing the net income of the year with its expenditure a deficit of Rs. 12,993-5-2½ appears. This may be attributed, excluding sundry other Items, chiefly to the cost of constructing a new dispensary and drains at Ichalkaranji &c., and the purchase of remounts and a camel. The debts of the Kolhapur State were discharged to a large extent, and the Chief's tour in Northern India drew off a large amount in the shape of advances. All these combined to reduce the closing balances of the Chief, from Rs. 1,67,760-9-6 to Rs. 1,35,266-9-3. On the whole the financial management of this State during the year under review would seem to be fairly good.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

ICHALKARANJI STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Ichalkaranji State, for 1891-92 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Ordinary.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	1,49,301 4 0	321 4 2	1,49,622 8 2	1,50,123 2 7	320 10 11	1,50,443 13 6	321 14 7
2	Forest	12,227 12 3	.....	12,227 12 3	820 12 10	62 7 6	883 4 4	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	5,774 0 0	.....	5,774 0 0	14,624 0 0	.....	14,624 0 0	8,850 0 0
5	Stamps	2,630 13 0	.....	2,630 13 0	3,035 15 0	.....	3,035 15 0	405 2 0
6	Sayar	451 3 11	.....	451 3 11	557 1 6	.....	557 1 6	105 13 7
7	Law and Justice	4,899 1 8	3 0 9	4,902 2 5	5,787 14 2	1 9 10	5,789 8 0	888 12 6
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	3,955 1 2	.....	3,955 1 2	3,821 0 0	.....	3,821 0 0	.....
10	Police	.....	1 12 0	1 12 0	.....	12 12 0	12 12 0	.....
11	Education	744 13 0	9 3 9	754 10 9	760 0 0	18 6 3	778 6 3	15 3 0
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 11 0	19 11 0	19 11 0
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	179 6 3	179 6 3	.....	2,408 15 8	2,408 15 8	.....
15	Military	.....	27 2 0	27 2 0	.....	100 1 1	100 1 1	.....
16	Interest	.....	7,774 8 4	7,774 8 4	.....	6,712 11 0	6,712 11 0	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	41 1 0	41 1 0	.....	5,269 13 7	5,269 13 7	.....
18	Kuran	2,667 4 2	.....	2,667 4 2	2,439 9 6	.....	2,439 9 6	.....
19	Local Fund (including the one anna local Cess.)	12,414 0 0	.....	12,414 0 0	13,136 4 0	0 10 0	13,136 14 0	722 4 0
20	Khasgi	.....	254 5 10	254 5 10	.....	218 4 6	218 4 6	.....
	Total...	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1	2,03,677 11 3	1,95,105 11 7	15,146 1 4	2,10,251 12 11	11,309 1 8
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	59,124 15 9	.....	.....	25,627 1 9½	.....
	Total...	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1	2,62,802 11 0	1,95,105 11 7	15,146 1 4	2,35,878 14 8½	11,309 1 8
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	38,511 2 2	.....	.....	36,486 13 7	.....
	Grand Total...	1,95,065 5 2	8,612 6 1	3,01,313 13 2	1,95,105 11 7	15,146 1 4	2,72,365 12 3½	11,309 1 8

compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	321 14 7	.....	0 9 3	0 9 3	*Ordinary Increase.*—The income realized from attached possessions was larger.
62 7 6	62 7 6	11,406 15 5	.....	11,406 15 5	*Ordinary decrease.*—The whole revenue, derived by the sale of Hirda berry, during the year, has not been included in this, as the Forest account was not made up, before the general accounts were closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	8,850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	The increase is due to the fact, that the Abkari compensation, due by the Kolhapur State for 2 years viz. Fasli 1300 and 1301, was received and adjusted in the accounts in the latter year.
.....	405 2 0	.....	.....	.....	More stamps were sold.
.....	135 13 7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	888 12 6	.....	1 6 11	1 6 11	More fines and fees were received in the Criminal and Civil Courts. The proceeds from the sale of Judicial Stamps, which hitherto were wrongly shewn under Head No. 5, have been transferred to this he ad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	134 1 2	.....	134 1 2	
11 0 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
8 8 6	23 11 6	.....	.....	.....	
.....	19 11 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,229 9 5	2,229 9 5	.....	.....	.....	Increase represents the sale proceeds of old useless building materials.
72 15 1	72 15 1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,061 13 4	1,061 13 4	A portion of the invested capital had to be withdrawn to meet the current expenditure of the State, as well as the extra outlay on the new palace, built for the Chief at Ichalkaranji. Hence less interest was realized.
5,228 15 7	5,228 15 7	.....	.....	.....	Increase chiefly consists of the high rate of premium, at which the Government securities, referred to in the above remark against head No. 16. were sold.
.....	.....	227 10 8	.....	227 10 8	A smaller quantity of grass was disposed of.
0 10 0	722 14 0	.....	.....	.....	More was received on account of the State share of the toll farm at the Gad-Hinglaj Sankheshvar Road from Kolhapur.
.....	.....	.....	36 1 4	36 1 4	
7,633 10 1	19,442 11 9	11,768 11 3	1,099 14 10	12,868 10 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	33,497 13 11½	Last year, a large amount of debt due to Kolhapur was paid off.
7,633 10 1	19,442 11 9	11,768 11 3	1,099 14 10	46,366 8 ½	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024 4 7	Owing to the operation of the Inam Yadast, more Inams were assessed with Jodi or quit rent.
7,633 10 1	19,442 11 9	11,768 11 3	1,099 14 10	48,390 12 7½	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

ICHALKARANJI STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Ichalkaranji State for 1891-92

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	16,479 3 7	11,898 1 6	28,287 5 1	15,707 5 11	909 11 11	16,617 1 10	.....
2	Forest	1,772 13 1	1,526 3 2	3,299 0 3	1,695 6 5	3,755 8 3	5,450 14 8	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	201 5 8	580 7 2	781 12 10	224 6 9	.....	224 6 9	23 1 1
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	5,250 8 1	356 15 7	5,607 7 8	6,007 2 11½	216 3 11	6,223 6 10½	756 10 10½
8	Jail	192 1 7	.....	192 1 7	325 15 1	.....	325 15 1	133 13 6
9	Registration	715 12 7	212 13 1	928 9 8	780 4 1	11 3 8	791 7 9	64 7 6
10	Police	5,468 8 4	285 0 6	5,753 8 10	5,304 5 11	270 11 10	5,575 1 9	.....
11	Education	6,050 0 0	259 3 5	6,309 3 5	5,638 9 7	398 5 0	6,036 14 7	.....
12	Medical	2,364 1 11	198 6 1	2,562 8 0	2,536 8 11	662 11 1	3,199 4 0	172 7 0
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	17,697 5 8	60,586 2 6	78,283 8 2	3,785 11 1	34,771 15 8	38,557 10 9	.....
15	Military	25,020 1 10	1,106 12 10	26,126 14 8	26,665 0 10	3,663 4 5	30,328 5 3	1,644 15 0
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	18 3 4	207 5 7	225 8 11	18 3 4	2,280 12 6	2,298 15 10	.....
18	Kuran	839 0 0	63 12 9	902 12 9	994 5 9	.....	994 5 9	155 5 9
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	214 1 4	.....	214 1 4	13,250 8 2	8,562 2 4	21,812 10 6	13,036 6 10
20	Khasgi Department	59,184 15 4	5,888 11 10	65,073 11 2	56,430 10 2	4,222 10 8	60,653 4 10	.....
21	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	21,617 4 3	.....	21,617 4 3	21,132 15 1	....	21,132 15 1	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and compassionate allowances.	1,500 9 0	.....	1,500 9 0	1,530 7 8	.....	1,530 7 8	29 14 8
23	Refunds	.....	2,507 0 9	2,507 0 9	.....	1,491 13 2	1,491 13 2	.....
	Total	1,64,585 15 7	85,687 0 9	2,50,173 0 4	1,62,027 15 8½	61,217 2 5	2,23,245 2 1½	16,017 2 2½
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	20,805 5 7½	.....	.....	70,810 13 10½	.....
	Total	1,64,585 15 7	85,687 0 9	2,70,978 5 11½	1,62,027 15 8½	61,217 2 5	2,94,056 0 0	16,017 2 2½
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	38,511 2 2	.....	.....	36,486 13 7	.....
	Grand Total	1,64,585 15 7	85,687 0 9	3,09,489 8 1½	1,62,027 15 8½	61,217 2 5	3,30,542 13 7	16,017 2 2½

as compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	771 13 8	10,898 5 7	11,670 3 3	*Ordinary decrease.*—Owing to less amount of salaries of State servants, being disbursed during the year &c. *Extraordinary. decrease.*—In 1890-91 a large sum was paid for redemption of the Chief's mortgaged property (houses) at Poona. There was no such outlay this year.
2,229 5 1	2,229 5 1	77 6 8	.....	77 6 8	The charges for collection of the myrobolam berry were greater as the produce was greater.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	23 1 1	.....	580 7 2	580 7 2	A larger quantity of stamps was purchased in the last year; the charges of impressing them were also more.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	756 10 10½	.....	140 11 8	140 11 8	More was disbursed on account of Travelling allowance to officials and prisoners and witness's bhatta.
.....	133 13 6	.....	.....	.....	
.....	64 7 6	.....	201 9 5	201 9 5	Last year, books and forms were purchased. Absence of such charges during this year accounts for the decrease.
.....	.....	164 2 5	14 4 8	178 7 1	
139 1 7	139 1 7	411 6 5	.....	411 6 5	Less was spent on Travelling allowances and salaries. This reduced the ordinary charges.
464 5 0	636 12 0	.....	.....	.....	A new supply of medicines was brought in during the year.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	13,911 10 7	25,814 2 10	39,725 13 5	The decrease under "Ordinary" is nominal, owing to the transfer of cost of repairs to Roads, Bridges, Dispensary &c., to the head of Local Funds, a portion of the one anna cess being appropriated for this purpose. Less was spent on the Chief's Palace at Ichalkarnji (since completed); hence the Extraordinary.
2,556 7 7	4,201 6 7	.....	.....	.....	The increase under ordinary was caused by dearness of fodder &c. Purchase of 6 remounts &c. A camel has caused an increase under "Extraordinary."
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	More remissions were granted; also Bhatta was paid to Census Karkuns.
2,073 6 11	2,073 6 11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	155 5 9	.....	63 12 9	63 12 9	
8,562 2 4	21,598 9 2	.....	.....	.....	Vide remark against Head No. 14 above.
.....	....	2,754 5 2	1,666 1 2	4,420 6 4	Less was spent during the year on account of the Chief's stay in Bombay for prosecuting his education and on charities; hence the decrease under "Ordinary." Extraordinary decrease was owing to fewer dead stock articles being bought.
.....	.....	484 5 2	.....	484 5 2	More allowances were resumed in consequence of the operation of the Inam Yadast.
.....	29 14 8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,015 3 7	1,015 3 7	Less amount was refunded.
16,024 12 6	32,041 14 8½	18,575 2 1	40,394 10 10	58,969 12 11	
.....	50,005 8 3	.....	.....	.....	Chiefly due to larger amounts advanced to defray the expenses of the Chief's tour in Northern India. Kolhapur State's debts were paid off.
16,024 12 6	82,047 6 11½	18,575 2 1	40,394 10 10	58,969 12 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024 4 7	Decrease has resulted from the operation of the Inam Yadast.
16,024 12 6	82,047 6 11½	18,575 2 1	40,394 10 10	60,994 1 6	

124. *Local Funds.*—The revenue under this head in this State amounted to Rs. 13,136-14-0 against Rs. 12,414-0-0 in the previous year.

This includes a half share of the tolls, paid by Kolhapur, out of the collections on the Ajra and Amboli road.

125. *Alienation.*—The number of original cases relating to succession inquiries, decided by the Chief Revenue Officer, was 33 against 59 in 1890-91. In 27 of these 33 cases, the holdings were continued, and in 6 they were resumed. Besides the above, in 36 cases orders were issued for substituting the names of heirs to the last holders, whose claims had been in former inquiries allowed.

Takavi and Remissions.—Nil.

126. *Customs, Salt, Excise, and Transit duties.*—No revenue is derived from these sources.

127. *Opium.*—Vide para 104 ante on Opium and Ganja under Kagal.

128. *Abkari.*—The compensation, received by this State on this account from Kolhapur, during the year under report, was Rs. 14,624-0-0.

129. *Stamps.*—The proceeds from sale of General and Court Fee Stamps realized during the year 1891-92, amounted to Rs. 6,657-9-0, of which Rs. 3,035-15-0 were on account of general stamps against Rs. 2,631 in the year 1890-91. The amount, realized on account of Court Fees last year, being amalgamated with the receipts under "Law and Justice", cannot be separately shewn here for comparison.

130. *Police.*—The strength of the Police remained the same as in the last year (55). Its cost, during the year under report, was Rs. 5,761-8-8 against Rs. 8,435-2-9.

131. *Village Police.*—The number of Police Patils in this State remained the same (73) as in the previous year. The same remarks, given with respect to the Shet Sanadi Police in the last report, apply to them this year also.

132. During the year under review, 86 offences were brought to notice of the Police against 54 in 1890. 91 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 49. Of these 91, 66 or 72·5 per cent. were convicted, and 24 acquitted or discharged against 43 or 87·75 per cent. convicted, and 4 acquitted or discharged in 1890.

133. The amount of property stolen was appraised at Rs. 4,926-11-9 against 4,483-8-1. Of Rs. 4,926-11-9 stolen, Rs. 2,010-9-9, or nearly 41 per cent was recovered against Rs. 2,126-1-3, or 47·42 per cent recovered in the last year.

134. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari of Ichalkaranji and the Mamledar of Ajra exercise the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate and the Avalkarkun of Ichalkaranji those of a 3rd Class Magistrate. They tried together 411 persons during the year against 344 in 1890. Of these 411, 122 were convicted against

87; 104 were discharged; 167 were acquitted; 4 were committed to the Court of Sessions of the Political Agent; and 12 were otherwise disposed of; leaving a balance of 2 awaiting trial against 87 convicted, 95 discharged, 147 acquitted, and 15 remained undisposed of. The percentage was 29·9.

135. *Civil Court.*—There is a separate stipendiary Munsiff at Ichalkaranji, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur. The number of suits for disposal, during the year under review, was 655 against 855 in 1890. Of these 655, the Munsiff disposed of 465 against 605; of these 465, 113 were decided *exparte*; 101 admitted and compromised; 13 struck off the file; and 238 otherwise disposed of.

The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 22 days against 3 months and 7 days.

136. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 607 against 560 in 1890. Of these 607, 494 were disposed of against 441 in the previous year.

137. *Registration.*—The documents, presented for registration, inclusive of those of the Ajra Taluka, numbered 861 against 1000 in 1890-91. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3,770-15-2 against Rs. 3,727-10-0 in the previous year.

138. *Public Works.*—The amount of Rs. 38,557-10-9 was spent on Public Works during 1891-92 against Rs. 78,283-8-2 in the previous year.

The large reduction in this item of expenditure is owing to the completion of the Chif's palace at the town of Ichalkaranji.

139. *Vaccination.*—The primary vaccinations, inclusive of those of the Ajra Taluka, numbered 1883; of which 1757 were successful against 1738 and 1656 respectively in the previous year. The number of revaccinations, during the year 1891-92 was 479; of which 323 were successful against 161 and 105 respectively in 1890-91.

140. *Dispensary.*—It appears from the report of the Darbar Surgeon that the Dispensary in this State was well managed during the year under report.

141. *Education.*—The number of schools remained the same viz. 17; of which 14 were boys' schools, attended by 926 pupils against 966 in the year 1890-91; and 3 were girls' schools, attended by 127 girls against 123 in 1890-91.

JAHAGIRDARS.

KAGAL (JUNIOR).

142. Dattajirav, alias Balasaheb Ghatge Sarjerav, the Chief of Kagal, Junior, completed his 18th year, on 6th July 1892. He attends the Rajaram High School, and was learning under Standard VI. during the year under report. His progress was fairly satisfactory. He is willing to learn and hard working; but he has a positive distaste for Mathematics and disadvantage for Sanskrit of his being a Mahratha. In general English, and composition in particular, he is far ahead

of his Class. He attended Mr. Candy's (the Principal's) lectures to the matriculation Class, and seemed to take an intelligent interest in Kingley's "Two years ago", which was read with the class. He enjoyed good health.

143. Owing to his minority the estate was managed by the Darbar, as usual, during the year, under the political supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

144. The subjoined abstract statement, which contrasts the income and outgoings of the Jahagir, and the opening and closing balances, during the last two years, namely, Fasli 1300 and 1301 (1890-91 and 1891-92 A. D.), will shew that its general financial administration, during the year under report, was satisfactory, notwithstanding the heavy outlay, incurred on account of the marriage of the Chief, and the payment of arrears of service commutation for Deshgat Vatan service to the parent State.

Kagal Junior.	Fasli 1300 (1890-91).	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).
Opening balances—		
Chief's own	1,07,531 13 3	1,10,375* 13 10
Debts and Deposits	768 5 10	2,020† 7 3
Total...	1,08,300 3 1	1,12,396 5 1
Receipts during the year—		
Chief's own	35,638 11 3	49,886 5 6
Advances and loans	10,392 12 7	4,158 9 4
Debts and Deposits	1,087 9 2	440 12 1
Alienations adjusted in the accounts.	2,457 14 0	2,456 2 0
Total Receipts...	49,576 15 0	56,941 12 11
Grand Total...	1,57,877 2 1	1,69,338 2 0
Disbursements during the year—		
Chief's own	23,847 1 8	74,206 8 7
Advances and loans	19,042 5 0	4,027 5 4
Debts and Deposits	133 8 4	1,096 1 2
Alienations adjusted in the accounts.	2,457 14 0	2,456 2 0
Total Disbursement...	45,480 13 0	81,786 1 1
Closing balancees—		
Chief's own	1,10,375* 13 10	86,142 15 1
Debts and Deposits	2,020† 7 3	1,409 1 10
Total Closing balances...	1,12,396 5 1	87,552 0 11

* † *Note.*—The figures given in the last year's report were:—Chief's balance Rs. 1,10,768-11-1, and debts and deposits Rs. 1,722-6-8. The Chief's balance had wrongly included in it the following two items, viz., Rs. 298-0-7 on account of debts and deposits, and Rs. 94-12-8 on account of advances; both of these items have since been deducted from this head and transferred to proper heads; hence the difference observable under the heads "Chief's own balance" and "debts and deposits".

It appears from the above figures, that the receipts, during the year under review (1891-92), exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 14,247-10-3. This excess is chiefly made up of the dowry or Hunda, Rs. 11,000 received from his bride by the Chief, who was married during the year with Lakshmi Bai Saheb, sister of Narsinghrao Ghorpade alias Bedakkar, a bhowband of the Jahagirdar of Datwad, and of increased rental, Rs. 1,000 at which the Chief's Sheri lands were let out.

The expenditure during the year also exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 50,359-6-11, or was somewhat more than double the average yearly income (Rs. 36,000). This was owing to extraordinary expenses incurred namely, Rs. 17,634 on account of the Chief's nuptials; Rs. 23,412 paid to the Kolhapur State, on account of arrears of Service commutation for Deshgat Vatans, of which the Jahagir consists in general; Rs. 2,300 for purchase of grass lands; Rs. 5,000 spent on Public works; and Rs. 2,000 on sundry Items.

In consequence of the extra outlay referred to above, the closing balance of the Chief for the year under review (1891-92) was reduced, as compared with that of the preceding year, by Rs. 24,232-14-9. The invested capital, however, amounting to Rs. 70,200, remains untouched.

The small variations in the Items of adjustment, such as debts, deposits, loans, advances &c. call for no detailed explanations as they are fluctuating in their very nature.

TORGAL.

145. Sambhajirao Sinde Senakhaskel, the Chief, continued to manage the revenue affairs of his estate during the year under report.

146. No domestic event, in connection with him, deserving of notice, has taken place during the year.

147. The Chief succeeded to the estate in 1879, after the demise of his father in 1878. Owing to the maladministration of his father, the estate was in an involved state, the treasury being literally empty. The Chief also owed a large amount to the suzerain State (Kolhapur), on account of succession fee or Nazarana and service commutation. In view of these and other circumstances, it was deemed advisable to provide a check on further mismanagement of the estate, and certain conditions were imposed on the Chief, as per Thaili letter addressed to him, by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, No. 44, on the 6th of May 1879, clause V. of which provides that the revenue management of the Jahagir by the Chief shall be subject to the supervision of the Darbar, and that in order to enable the Darbar to exercise the said supervision efficiently, the Chief should continue to submit monthly and yearly accounts of the estate until further orders. The Chief, the Council regrets to say, did not comply wholly with this requisition. The Chief Revenue Officer, when he last visited Torgal, examined the accounts and records of the Jahagir, and submitted the result of his audit in his report, No. 167, dated 12th February 1892, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. As the Mahal-Majkur allowances of the different villages of the Jahagir are disbursed directly from the Jahagir treasury, instead of from the revenue collections at the villages concerned, it is indispensably necessary and that the day book or Journals and Ledgers should be kept according to Hope's Taluka Forms, Nos. 10, 11, 12, and Nos. 20, 21, 22 respectively. As the Chief has not kept his Journals and Ledgers in the above said prescribed forms, the exact amount of demands on account of the Mahalmajkur allowances, and of collections, and payments made or due, cannot be ascertained.
2. No *adhava* or abstract statement of demands, receipts, disbursements, and balances due, is shewn in the accounts, kept at the Chief's Daftar from the beginning; hence it is impossible to determine the precise extent of demands and liabilities of the estate.
3. Monthly cash accounts of the Jahagir are not regularly made out every month; the work is in arrears from the month of June of 1891 to the end of January of 1892.
4. Dakhala Patraks or returns, shewing the amounts of debts and deposits, and of loans and advances, have not been kept.
5. No *annual* statement of cash account is prepared.
6. No annual *Taleband* or statement of Jamabandi is prepared.
7. It is necessary, that the whole revenue of the several villages, under the Jahagir, should be remitted to, and credited in, the Chief's treasury but instead of this being done, the Chief is in the habit of issuing cheques or orders of payment, in favour of his creditors and other people, on the revenue collections, at the villages concerned, before the same order.
8. No pay abstracts of the Chief's servants are made out every month, nor is a statement of payments made, or balance due at the end of the year shown. The salaries are paid by orders, issued on the village revenue as mentioned in the preceding remark.
9. Old papers on the Jahgir record, antecedent to the year 1859-60, are not arranged and indexed.
10. The Chief furnished his accounts to the Darbar up to the year 1884-85, since which, he has ceased to do so.

148. The aforesaid omissions and irregularities and the general chaotic state of the Chief's accounts, as well as the financial embarrassments, were brought to the notice of the Political Agent, as the Jahgir is under the guaranteed supervision of that Officer, by the Council, as per Divan's Endorsement, No. 379 of 12th April 1892, and with the approval of Colonel Wodehouse, as conveyed in his No. 1142, dated 19th Idem, the Chief was advised to keep and submit the necessary accounts to the Darbar, and improve the condition of his record. In reply the Chief, admitting the disgraceful state of his record, has agreed to comply generally with the suggestions of the Darbar, but is disinclined to submit his accounts to their

audit and supervision, on the plea, that as the question of payment of the balance of succession Nazarana and service commutation has been finally decided and set at rest, his responsibility to render an account to the Kolhapur Darbar has ceased. The Council regret to observe, however, that as the estate is hopelessly involved in debt, the Chief himself being entirely ignorant of the exact extent of his debts and liabilities, owing to the chaotic state of his record, it would be highly impolitic and unsafe, both in his own interests and in those of his subordinates and the Rayats in general, to allow him to have his own way to mismanage the affairs, more especially, as he has already been on a fair trial for upwards of 13 years, and has not only failed to mend matters, but made them worse.

149. Owing to a scanty rain-fall over the Torgal Taluka, part of the estate was not sewn with crops and in the part where crops, were sown, they withered and failed ultimately. The result has been, that most of the rural population has been reduced to a famished condition. It was beyond the means of the Chief, in his embarrassed condition, to give relief to the people in distress, by opening relief works, and giving Takavi advances to the cultivators. Relief works were, therefore, opened by the Kolhapur State at enormous cost to help the people of the Katkol Mahal, which consists of only one village belonging to Kolhapur proper, 30 out of the remaining being the Chief's villages, and the rest belonging to other Inamdars. The Darbar also offered to make advances to the cultivators of the Chief's villages, provided he pledged his guarantee for the recovery of the loans from his affected tenants and subjects. This kind and generous offer was also not accepted, and the Darbar was thus, though reluctantly, compelled to leave the poor cultivators to the inevitable decree of fate. One of the principal reasons for this apparent apathy on the part of the Darbar is, that the Chief has set up a fresh claim to independence by a petition to the Government of Bombay, and refuses allegiance to the suzerain State of Kolhapur; and as the question is before Government, pending final decision, the Council have thought it proper to interfere, as little as possible, with his present attitude and inclinations. In the opinion of the Council, it would be necessary for the Darbar, with the approval of the Political Agent, to take steps for rescuing the estate from further mismanagement and financial embarrassment.

150. The Chief claimed compensation for Abkari Revenue, particularly the right of selling toddy, extracted from date-palms in his Jahagir, for the last 3 years, *i.e.* in 1297 to 1300 Fasli, as the monopoly of selling it had been given by the Darbar along with that connected with the date-palms in Kolhapur proper in conformity with its general Abkari policy and arrangements. This claim was settled by the Darbar by payment of Rupees 18,345 to the Chief, which the latter has accepted.

THE HIMMAT BAHADUR.

151. Udajirao Chavan, alias, Aba Saheb Himmat Bahadur, a minor of about 17 years of age, continued his studies, in the Sardars' Class in the Rajaram High School, during the year. His health and progress were good, and conduct

excellent. A brief notice of the income and expenditure of his Jahagir will be found under the head of "wards", under Chapter II. of this Report.

152. The Sarlashkar continues to attend the Deccan College, Poona. A short view of the fiscal management of his estate is taken under the head of "wards", referred to in the preceding paragraph.

No. 16 of 1892.

From

S. M. Fraser, Esquire, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to His Highness
the Rajah of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E.,

Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

Dharwar, 17th March 1892.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith an account of the tour made by His Highness the Rajah, Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavnagar, and the Chief of Kagal with their companions in Southern India and Ceylon, during the cold season of 1891.

2. If I have included descriptions of places and scenery, which can be better found in any guide book, and inserted comments apparently trite and obvious, my apology must be that I have tried to describe things as our party saw and judged them, and if His Highness and the others ever look at this account hereafter, it will probably recall what they saw and thought, better than a narrative, either more ambitious on the one hand, or more officially brief on the other.

3. His Highness and his friends, have now seen, with the exception of the Panjab and Scinde, the most notable places in India and Ceylon, and it may safely be said that this tour has proved as full of benefit as that made in 1890. The lessons they then learnt of the vastness of India, with its widely differing countries, peoples and languages, its buildings and scenery, can only have been doubled and enforced by what they have now seen of the South, and each tour that they make, renders them more fit to enjoy and appreciate the next.

Apart too, from the direct lessons of things seen, the meeting and mixing with strangers, particularly at the courts of the native princes visited this year, must give that ease in conversation and savoir faire of manner, which are so desirable for those in the position of these Kumars.

4. I have to mention the assistance given by Mr. K. B. Gokhale, whose experience in tours made with the late Regent was of great use to me. To Mr. H. S. Gokhale, who always preceded the party one stage ahead, was due the comfort of the travellers at each halt. Mr. G. A. Triwadi, Tutor to Kumar Shri Bhavsingji performed very satisfactorily his share in the management of the large party. A word is due to Mr. D. M. Bhorkar, Hospital Assistant, who during the seven weeks, had to treat a number of patients, including His Highness and Bapoosaheb, and proved himself a competent doctor. Both the

Kolhapur and Bhavnagar clerks and servants did the hard work that fell to them to my satisfaction.

5. The cost of the tour was for each under the sanctioned estimate, the figures being:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	His Highness the Rajah of Kolhapur	9,109	8	5
2.	Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavnagar	7,874	8	2
3.	The Chief of Kagal	3,568	14	3

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER, C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to His Highness
the Rajah of Kolhapur, &c.

No. 1114 of 1892.

Political Agent's Office,
Kolhapur, 24th March 1892.

From

Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

To

S. M. Fraser, Esquire, C. S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 16 of 1892, dated 17th Instant forwarding an account of the tour of His Highness the Raja and his companions in Southern India and Ceylon.

2. I have perused the same with much interest and can well believe that the trip has been most profitable to His Highness and the others. All things considered, it has not been very expensive and appears like the last tour taken in Northern India, to have been carried out by you in a business like manner.

3. Mr. K. B. Gokhale and the others mentioned in your 4th para are entitled to credit.

4. The report has been sent to the Durbar Press to be printed.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. WODEHOUSE, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

During the cold weather of 1890, His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, with his brother the Chief of Kagal, Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavnagar and companions, made a tour in the north of India, which was so much enjoyed by all, that it was decided to spend the cold season of 1891 in a similar way, and to visit the chief places of Southern India and Ceylon.

Accordingly on the 5th November, as soon as the Divali festivities were over, the same party, excepting Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, who joined us later, started from Kolhapur by the Southern Maratha Railway *viâ* Dharwar and Gadag for Bijapur, the first place in our programme. As in the former tour we decided to take smallest number of servants compatible with comfort, His Highness being a minor and travelling very quietly.

The morning of the 6th found us crawling along at goods-train pace on the Bijapur-Gadag Branch, which is not a paying part of the line, and was constructed originally as a relief work, during the last famine. The miserably stunted appearance of the scanty crops we passed through but too strongly suggested the condition which gave occasion for the building of the line, and it has we know since done much to justify its existence, by bringing in stores of grain to alleviate the scarcity of the present year in those districts.

Bijapur was reached before 11 A. M. and His Highness and party drove off to the Anand-Mahal, where, by the special permission of the Collector, Mr. J. Davidson, C.S. they found comfortable quarters. In the evening we sallied out in tongas, His Highness ever keen for driving anything, steering one sorry pair of ponies, and went first to the Taj Bavri, a large masonry tank fed by pipes from the Torvireservoirs three miles from the town, and one of the chief sources of supply. It strikes one at first about Bijapur as strange that such a site should have been selected for a capital, for neither has it any natural advantages for a fortress, nor are sufficient means visible for supplying a large population with water, particularly in such a dry year as the present. The skill, however, of the old Bijapur engineers and architects, was not limited to the construction of mighty walls, domes and palaces, but displayed its useful side in an elaborate system of aqueducts and subterranean channels, which drained all neighbouring tanks into reservoirs inside the town.

From the Taj Bavri we drove outside the walls to the Ibrahim Roza, the most picturesque of the Bijapur tombs, as the Gol-Gumbaz is the most stupendous. From the ornate balconies of the mosque here and at the Juma-Masjid, we noticed a few hanging chains, made from a single piece of stone, and similar to those at the Laxmeshwar mosque in the Southern Maratha Country, copies of which were exhibited at the last Kolhapur Industrial Exhibition. It is an effective kind of ornamentation which we have not seen elsewhere either in the north or south. Hence we went to the Lion-Bastion and inspected the great gun, the Malik-i-Maidan, which with its dragon head has a formidable exterior, calculated to inspire more awe than its deeds probably ever warranted.

Next morning, the 7th, we visited the Gol-Gumbaz, the tomb of the Sultan Mahomed. This is well-known to be the largest domed chamber in the world, and the whispering gallery is second to none, so the Sultan has probably succeeded in his ambition of resting in the most remarkable tomb in the universe. Hence to the Mehter-Mahal with its unique balcony, in my opinion the gem of Bijapur, and the Juma Masjid, which suffers only by comparison with that at Delhi; in fact the memory of the marble glories of the north made the boys hardly do justice to Bijapur, and they were inclined to be rather down

on it for being in ruins. In the evening, in a general drive round the station we noticed the Sat-Manjli, the Asar-Mahal, the just commenced tomb of Ali Adil Shah II., and other spots which recalled the pages of Medows Taylor, several of whose novels His Highness has read, not omitting the old place of execution with its ill-omened Gorak-Imli trees, whose dropsical bloated trunks and limbs imagination can well fancy surfeited on human blood. Until recently, executions at Hyderabad took place with the sword and under a Gorak-Imli tree, as in old days at Bijapur.

On November 8th we left by the morning train, and though we had lived there three days, it was difficult to feel that it was the head-quarters of the District and not a deserted city like Futtehpur Sikri, so much are the signs of life and habitation swamped in the vast and extensive ruins.

Hotgi, the junction with the G. I. P. Railway was reached at 4-40 P. M. and here we were joined by Kumar Shri Bhavsingji and Kumar Kalubha who had seen Bijapur before, and so came here straight from Kathiawar. At Wadi junction we changed to His Highness the Nizam's Railway for Hyderabad and reached our destination early the next morning. On the platform were present to meet us, Raja Shivraj and Raja Murli Manohar, who throughout the visit were, as Hindus, entrusted with the special care of His Highness, and Mr. A. Stevens, on behalf of His Excellency the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., to whose palace, the Bashir-Bagh, the Raja was driven with due escort. This is the palace at which H. R. H the Duke of Connaught, the Russian Dukes and all distinguished visitors have been put up and it is needless to say that His Highness and all were entertained with true Hyderabad hospitality.

Mr. Stevens had made out a programme for our stay, and accordingly we started at 3 o'clock to drive to Golcondah. The distance is about five miles and the route lay through the native town and gave a good notion of its extent. Golcondah is as picturesque a fortress as can be seen; a conical hill rises some 250ft. above the plain, and like the rest of the country round is covered with masses of gigantic boulders, following the formation of which, the walls and battlements present a series of irregular lines and corners, of highly picturesque effect. Well might the legend arise that this was a depôt for the mighty rocks brought down from the Himalayas by Hanuman's monkeys, for the foundation of Rama's bridge to Ceylon. The top of the Fort is reached by a succession of stiff steps, and one is glad enough to pause and admire the view. On one side lie the domed tombs of the old Kutb-Shahi Kings of Golcondah, restored by the great Sir Salar Jung, at one's feet are a series of small tanks and on each side of dimly seen Hyderabad are the Husain Sagar and Mir Alum tanks, with far on the south-east Faluknamah and the new palace of the Nawab-Vikar-al Oomrah. On every side contiuues the curious formation of rock-piled hillocks, which add a very varied and unusual feature to the landscape.

Descending from the fort, we visited the shawl works, where local workmen, under instructors brought by the Nizam from Kashmir, were turning out fabrics which seemed to us to rival the work of Kashmir itself.

Leaving Golcondah we drove back to Hyderabad and on reaching the bridge by the Afzool gate, were met by elephants, mounting which our whole party rode through the Bazars. The houses themselves are not remarkably picturesque, but we, like all other travellers, were struck with the crowds of fierce looking men-at-arms, covered with weapons and of every eastern nationality. Most striking of all were the hosts of wild fakirs, who gathered like vultures from all quarters at the appearance of a Raja, and pursued us from one end of the Bazar to the other with half threatening demands for alms in the name of Allah. In all the crush of the procession I could not help noticing the dogs in the streets, which were the most casual of all casual pye dogs, moving for neither people nor sowars and hardly even for the elephants. Constantinople itself cannot be thicker with them than Hyderabad and as at Constantinople,

they have to be deported from time to time, Mr. Stevens telling me that 60 or 70 together are sent off every few weeks down the Railway in cages.

We were fortunate in the time of our visit, for this day was the birth-day of His Highness the Nizam and in honour of the occasion the streets and shops were brightly illuminated, so we could not have seen Hyderabad under more favourable circumstances. The famous Char Minar, with its minarets rising 250 feet above the city, is the centre to which all the main roads tend, and this four-square pile, with arches and stories picked out in coloured lights, made a grand centre-piece for the illuminations.

The next day, November 10th, was chiefly devoted to visits of ceremony. At half-past-eight His Highness received a call from our host, His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., minister to the Nizam and one of the chief of the powerful and wealthy Hyderabad nobles. At 12 o'clock we started to pay a visit to the Resident, Sir Dennis Fitz-Patrick, K.C.S.I., then living at the Bolarum Residency. The drive of 9 miles took us along the banks of the Husain Sagar Lake, and through the large cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimulgheri and Bolarum. In the evening we went down to the town to call on His Highness the Nizam at his Char-Maheli Palace.

The next day was a very busy and enjoyable one. We were all up by 5-30, and excellently mounted from the Nizam's stables, rode out to Golcondah to see a review of the State troops, which had been arranged for His Highness. The troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbered nearly 3,000 and consisted of both the regular and irregular forces, the latter styled the Golcondah-Brigade, under Nawab Major Afsar Jung, who has brought them to a high state of efficiency. The whole were under Colonel Nevill, C.I.E., Commandant. His Highness rode down the line, and then taking up his position by Colonel Nevill witnessed a march past of the troops, conspicuous among which were the irregular African cavalry and Arab infantry. The latter looked particularly 'irregular', and attracted attention with their peculiar and picturesque attire, but from the very unprepossessing features of the men, one could quite understand that it has been found necessary to quarter them some miles from the town, where they formerly were continually embroiled with the people. The African cavalry are officered by Europeans, and furnish the Nizam's trusted body-guard, but the turbulent Arabs will be commanded by no one but their own kith and kin. After His Highness had thanked Colonel Nevill and the officers for the review which he and all much enjoyed, we drove home, stopping to see the Chadder-Ghat Residency on the way.

At 12 o'clock His Highness the Nizam paid the Raja a return visit at the Bashir-Bagh. At 3 o'clock we started to drive four miles to his country house to return the call of Sir Asman Jah, who then took His Highness on with him to the At Home and mounted sports he was giving at Asmangarh. The programme was a good one, and contained several events which we had not seen in any sports in our part of the world, picking up a ring from the ground with a spear, pony and camel races with two men on each animal, sitting back to back, and wrestling on pony back. Another event which will be admitted to be particularly difficult was to take a peg, then a ring on the ground and then another peg, all in one run, without dropping any of the three. The riders were many and good, but only Major Afsur Jung completely succeeded in this feat. It may be mentioned that the spear used was very short, with a long and heavy head.

After this very pleasant afternoon, His Highness drove at dusk to the house of Raja Murli-Manohar who gave a native party in his honour, and so home to a well earned bed.

On the next day, the 12th, we left Hyderabad at 7-30 A. M. for Madras, after a stay which was as enjoyable as it was short, thanks in a great degree to the excellent arrangements made for us by Mr. Stevens.

Sir Dennis Fitz-Patrick was leaving the same morning on his way to England, and there were a number of people at the station, including many of the officers of State, and Sir Asman Jah, who, continuing his hospitality to the end, kindly lent His Highness his comfortable saloon carriage for the journey.

After a hot and dusty day, Madras was reached at 8 o'clock the next morning, and His Highness and party drove off, in carriages kindly lent by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, to the house of the late Sir T. Madhavrao. A visit to the Museum in the afternoon, a little shopping and a stroll on the Beach whiled away a quiet day. Unfortunately we just missed His Excellency the Governor, Lord Wenlock, who had left Madras on the morning of the 13th on a trip up the coast. In the absence of His Excellency, His Highness paid a visit in the forenoon of the day after our arrival to the Honourable Mr. Stokes, senior member of Council.

In the afternoon we went to see the Gayan Samaj, at the invitation of Mr. Balwant Trimbak Sahasrabudhe, in whose hands the general arrangements for our stay in Madras had been placed. This institution, like the similar one at Poona practically owes its origin to Mr. Sahasrabudhe, and has for its object the revival and encouragement of Hindu music, and its combination with western music. The students sang and played on various instruments, and the three masters gave a piece on the vina, violin, and sarodh, which sounded pretty even to European ears. The specimens of English music, however, particularly the vocal, were hardly calculated, I fear, to induce natives to leave their own style for ours, and until they are taught not to sing through their noses we shall never appreciate their rendering of English songs. The performance, however, was liked by the party, and the native instrumental music was undoubtedly of a high class.

Leaving the Gayan Samaj with all good wishes for its prosperity, we took a drive through the town to see the pier and famous break-water, and passed on the way many of the public buildings, and the handsome new High Court still under construction. His Highness has now seen the three presidency towns of India, and found much in Madras to contrast with Bombay and Calcutta. Space here seems no object; the public buildings are scattered, the town is a long way from the Fort, the Fort from the pier, and the Suburbs extend for miles. The size of the Madras compounds must make those who live in Bombay and Calcutta envious, but it is still more surprising to find many of the shops, even in the Mount Road, standing in their own compounds, and one is inclined to say that Madras has no streets but only roads. There is little appearance of stir or bustle, and it is perhaps in keeping with the atmosphere of the place, that men are content to be to wheeled about in big perambulators, while victorias and ticca-garries are not common as with us and in Calcutta. The branches of the river Coum, with its pretty stretches of canal-like scenery are crossed and recrossed, and abundance of palms and trees gives a rural or suburban effect to a large part of the town. The dress of the women, the miniature trotting bullocks, the prevalence of elephantiasis and English are some of the very miscellaneous things which the boys noticed. It was curious to find the beggars and coolies in the streets talking English, and I was told that it is taught in the elementary schools, not only in Madras itself but in the up-country villages. The further south we go the more wide-spead is the English language, and here and in Ceylon the boys had to rely on their English entirely for converse with the natives; an experience not without its useful lesson.

On the next day, the 15th, His Highness and party spent the morning and afternoon in drives to the Botanical Gardens and the grounds of the Governor's residences at Mount Road and at Guindy.

On the morning of the 16th we left the Egmore Station at 7 o'clock by the South Indian Railway for Pondicherry. The country is pretty, particular-

ly near Chingleput (once famous for its fort and now for snipe) with stretches of shallow water, and palm trees, in clumps and lining the roads, and low rocky hills on the western side. At 1 o'clock we changed at Villupuram Junction and reached Pondicherry two hours later. His Highness was met at the station by Lieut.-General H. McLeod, R.A., Her Majesty's Consular Agent, to whom the thanks of all are due for the trouble he had kindly gone out of his way to take in making arrangements for the party. Through his good offices, His Highness and his companions were comfortably housed in the bungalow of Mr. Laxman Chetty, a wealthy merchant, who likewise lent his carriages and came to the station to meet us.

In the cool of the afternoon, His Highness drove to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor of the French Indies, M. Clement Thomas, who after a short interval returned the visit at His Highness' bungalow, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and an A.D.C. His Excellency was very genial, but as he understands no English, conversation was rather laboured, having to pass through the medium of my rusty French, assisted, however by General McLeod, who, of course, is a most competent interpreter. A few days in Pondicherry would soon rub up, if it did not polish, one's French, for all the natives speak it in a way, just as the coolies speak English in Madras; and in fact the people here are obliged to learn the language of their rulers, for the French officials are frequently transferred to other colonies and make no attempt to learn Tamil.

In the evening we took a drive through the "Place", past the fine statue of Dupleix, and along the Beach to the Public gardens, which are worth seeing for the Artesian wells, and the vanilla creepers and bread-fruit trees, which do not thrive elsewhere on the coast. This about finished the sights of Pondicherry, which, however, quite re-paid our short visit. It is a quaint little town unlike any Anglo-Indian place and if it is true that the Englishman carries English ways with him whereever he goes, the French here seem to have re-produced their home surroundings far more accurately than we do. There are no bungalows with gardens and compounds, but the houses stand, one touching the other, with the lower windows barred and looking direct on to regular rough "trottoirs", as in any small town in Normandy. The place is very clean, and in spite of his "liberté egalité and fraternité", the Frenchman has drawn a very strict line between the European quarter and the Black town, the latter being separated from the former by a canal. No trace at all remains of the old fortifications, to recall the struggles of which Pondicherry has been the scene. The chief export trade of the place is in groundnuts, locally called "pistaches", in which many fortunes have been made. The revenues of the colony, derived mainly from the land assessment, barely meet the expenses, as the large sum paid by the English for the monopoly of salt is diverted to Tonquin, but there is practically no local taxation, no stamp or house or wheel taxes, and this must make Pondicherry seem a paradise to the natives.

The next morning, the 17th, His Highness and party patronised the perambulator-like "pousse pousses" for the novelty of the thing, and took a drive into the country.

At 10-30 we left Pondicherry, for Tanjore *viâ* Villupuram. The line runs through a flat country, covered at this time of year with the bright green paddy crops, which seemed to have escaped the drought of the north. Between the Coleroon and Cauvery rivers the country is one fertile garden, clusters of red roofed huts rising every-where from the sea of paddy on knolls covered with luxuriant palms and bananas. In many groves we noticed from the train groups of life-sized horses and elephants in stone or plaster. The horses we are told are the offerings of barren women to Ayanar "a local Dravidian deity, who with his followers is supposed to ride about at night, and to entertain a kindly feeling towards those who furnish him with a mount". The elephants, I suppose, are votive offerings of the more wealthy to the same deity.

Tanjore was reached at 9-30, and His Highness was met with sowars, elephants, torches and umbrella bearers by V. S. Ry. K. Bacharam Sahib, the brother-in-law of the senior Tanjore Rani, who was his host during his stay. It was pleasant to hear Marathi again in this Tamil speaking land.

On the next morning, the 18th, the Raja set out to visit first the palace, which covers a large extent of ground and is conspicuous from a distance with the seven-storied tower built by the Mahratta Raja, Serfoji I. After passing through several arch-ways and courts, guarded by men dressed apparently in the uniform of the days of Clive, we came to the great Durbar Hall, with a fine open front of arches, picked out in colours. Here there are paintings on the walls of the Mahratta Kings of Tanjore from Venkoji downwards, and an ivory skeleton made to teach the many-sided Serfoji, anatomy. The great paved bathing tank was next seen and the room containing State robes and a curious collection of arms. Then we went on to the library which, besides the 20,000 Sanscrit volumes catalogued by the late Doctor Burnell, contains many old and curious English books, which tempted one much to linger, but there was no time for more than a look at the out-sides, and we had to get on to the other Durbar Hall, where stands the statue of the last Raja Shivaji, by Flaxman, on the huge monolith of granite, 24 feet×18 feet×3 feet, where the old Nayakar Kings sat to administer justice. A third Hall shown us was curious only for the medley of incongruous furniture, pictures, ornaments and mechanical toys, which the old fashioned native grandee delighted in, before it was considered the correct thing to affect Wimbridge.

Leaving the palace, we went to the great Pagoda, which we could well believe to be the finest temple in India. Quaint and picturesque Hindu temples in plenty, His Highness and all had seen in a dozen holy cities of the north, but none on a scale to compare with this, the dimensions of which must be mentioned to give an idea of its size. There are two court yards; the first is 250 feet square and is entered by a gate-way or "gopura" 90 feet high; to the second which measures 500 feet by 250 feet one passes under another "gopura", 60 feet high, and in the centre stands the Pagoda itself, somewhat resembling the pile of an English cathedral, with nave and tower; an idea encouraged too, by the solitude and quiet, unlike the usual noise and bustle in most Hindu temples. Ascending a flight of steps the worshipper passes through a portico into a Hall 114 feet by 70 feet, and beyond that again into the secred adytum, about 90 feet square, above which rises the vast pyramid of the Pagoda, over 200 feet high. Its bulk detracts from its height, but it is only 48 feet lower than the Kutb-minar of Delhi. Before the portico is the great sacred bull in black granite, 12 feet high by 11 feet long, said to be the biggest in India. The enclosing walls of the court yard are arcaded into over 200 compartments, and along one side runs a garden of well grown trees, in picturesque combination with the reddish stone of the building. Altogether this is the first Hindu building we have seen, which in magnitude of conception can at all compare with the grand Mahomedan buildings of Bijapur and the north of India.

Tanjore is a place, which with its buildings and historical associations might almost be called a southern Delhi. Here, for the first time we are reminded of those ancient Hindu dynasties, some hitherto known to most of us hardly by name, the Chola kings who built the great Pagoda, and conquered Ceylon, the Nayaks from Vizianagar, and then, most interesting of all to our party in particular, the Mahrattas, who under the famous Shahaji, father of the still more famous Shivaji, founded the Mahratta kingdom here in 1660. The Rajas of Kolhapur are the direct descendants of Shivaji, and the Mahrattas of Tanjore, who are very proud of their race, showed by the warmth of their welcome, their remembrance of the family connection. A further interest in Tanjore is that it was in this State that the English of Madras first set the French the example of hiring European troops to native rulers.

In the evening our host gave a nautch and musical party in honor of His Highness, to which the principal gentlemen of the station including the Sessions Judge, Mr. Davies, were invited. Tanjore is noted for the musicians and those we then heard succeeded in pleasing even European ears.

The same evening we left Tanjore, His Highness being escorted to the station with the same ceremony as on his arrival. Tuticorin was to be our next stage, for, the better to alternate scenery with architecture and historical interests, it had been decided to leave Trichinopoly and Madura till our return from Ceylon. Alas! it would have been better had we stopped there then, for as will be seen we were later or obliged to pass them by altogether.

Tuticorin was reached on the 19th at 11-15 A.M., and we were glad to learn that our steamer, the British India Steam Navigation Company's "Khandalla" was to sail that afternoon. Passengers as a rule are taken out by a steam launch to the vessels, which, owing to the shallowness of the coast have to lie between five and six miles from the shore. Unfortunately at this time the launch was out of order, and we had to sail out in a native cargo boat. As luck would have it, there was a head wind, and we were obliged to tack and tack to make the vessel, and starting at 3 o'clock it was half-past 5 before we got on board. Some of us found this the most trying part of the voyage, though most of the boys enjoyed what was to them quite a novel experience; but no one was sorry to exchange the lively movement of the boat for the steady deck of a ship of 2,000 tons. It was late in the evening before we got under weigh, and every one had turned in, so far pretty happy in mind and body.

The crossing to Colombo is always a choppy one, and the next morning I found myself the only member of the party on deck. Bhavsingji put in an appearance later on, but did not stay long; the rest thought discretion the better part of valour, and by lying low in their berths all day, escaped pretty well the usual miseries of the first day at sea. The "Khandalla" is a leisurely kind of boat, and it was well on in the afternoon before we sighted the first occasional catamarans and then the low line of palms which marked the coast of Ceylon. Certainly of all mariners that man must have had a triple brass bound heart, who first ventured out of sight of land in such a frail craft as a catamaran, which consists of a hollow log, so narrow that there is hardly room for the boatman's knees, and a big out-rigger and a sail, which, generally kept wet, seems in a good breeze enough to lift the whole concern out of the water. It was 6-30 before we were behind the protecting arm of the Colombo break-water, and ready to land, and it was late before the party reached their quarters, for the house taken for His Highness, was some four miles from the town in the suburb of Wellawatta.

The next morning, the 21st, I called at the Queen's House and arranged with the Private Secretary for the Raja's visit to the Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock. His Excellency's A. D. C. Captain V. Pirie paid a formal call on His Highness at one o'clock, and in the afternoon the Raja, Bhavsingji and Bapoosahib, drove into the Queen's House, His Excellency having kindly sent carriages and an escort for them. Sir Arthur Havelock was cordial in his welcome and offered to assist us in every way during our stay.

This was Saturday, and as we were leaving Colombo on Monday, no time was lost in driving out to make acquaintance with the place. Of what are termed "sights" the chief are the museum and the Buddhist temple at Panadure, with a fine recumbent statue of Buddha. The museum, a handsome building in the Cinnamon Gardens, contains a particularly interesting collection of things peculiar to the Island, of which we especially noted the varieties of sharks, the gems, the old jewellery of the Kandyan kings, and the models of devil dancers, with their hideous masks, each one appropriate to the frightening away of a particular disease. Most enjoyable, however, are the natural

sights of Colombo, the harbour busy with shipping, the grand break-water, the drives along the Galle Face, round Slave Island, and through the suburbs which line the road 7 miles out to Mount Lavinia, a small green promontory from where one gets a view of surf-beaten, palm-lined coast right away back to Colombo. It is a pity there is no synonym for "palm", though there are so many varieties, for in talking of Colombo the word must recur again and again. Madras seemed tropical, but it is here first we really understand what the tropics mean. The roads are not planted with palms but seem cut through forests of them, intermingled with flowering shrubs, bananas and the handsome spiked leaf of the bread fruit tree. The effect however is not of a jungle, but of a garden, neither are the people anything but very gentle and civilized in appearance. They all talk English and with their tight tartan coloured skirts, and white cotton jackets, and their hair tied in a knot and fastened with a tortoise shell comb, it is (as every stranger remarks) hard to distinguish the men from the women.

The luxuriant beauties of Colombo are dearly purchased, however, by a climate, hot and moist, like Bombay at its worst, and we were not sorry to start on the morning of the 23rd for the cooler air of Kandy. Captain Pirie, A.D.C. was at the station to see the Raja off, and His Excellency the Governor very kindly lent him and his companions his comfortable saloon carriage.

The often described scenery of the journey to Kandy is beautiful from beginning to end, and enchanted even us who know the G. I. P. Railway between Bombay and Khandalla. The views are of similar kind, first the rich-low lying country with rice field and lotus-covered swamp, and then the gradual winding ascent round rock-crested wooded hills; only that in Ceylon every colour is brighter and every epithet has to be strengthened. There seems no yellow of decay here, but every thing, owing to frequent rain, is the brightest of bright greens; where in Bombay there is one palm or banana, here there are fifty, and we are reminded how much nearer we are to the equator, for this tropical luxuriance continues all the way up the Ghat to Kandy, 1,600 feet above the sea. No Railway in the world, I suppose, follows a more perilous looking road, than does the Ceylon line at Sensation Rock, a sheer wall above on the one side, and a sheer precipice below on the other.

Kandy was reached at 11-30 and His Highness was met at the station by Mr. Templar, the Govt. Agent of the Central Province, and Capt. Gordon, A.D.C to His Excellency General Dunham Massey, C.B. A bungalow could not be obtained, so the party occupied a detached house which forms half of the "Firs" Hotel. In the afternoon we set out walking and driving to explore the beauties of the place. The feature of Kandy is the lake, made by the last king by bunding up the valley, the sides of which come down steep to the water, covered with a wealth of palm, plantain, jack-fruit and bread fruit trees, while here and there the thick covering of ferns, flowers and foliage has been cleared away to make room for tea, coffee and cocao gardens and the houses of planters. Kandy and its lake thus lie like a gem in a close encircling setting of ever green hills, and no detail could be suggested to improve the loveliness of what is certainly the prettiest, though not the grandest, hill station we have yet seen. Well it would be if in dealing with Ceylon I could substitute photographs for description.

Our walk, the first afternoon, was up a winding path through the wooded hills to the east, which brought us out above the Governor's residence, called the Pavilion, and ended, as all walks here do with the lake. The next morning, the 24th, we took another lovely climb round the hills and had a closer look at some of the tea and cocao tree gardens.

At midday General Dunham Massey with Captain Gordon called on His Highness and like every one in this hospitable island was anxious to do any-

thing he could to amuse the boys. Captain Gordon made great efforts to get some snipe shooting for them, but as yet there was too much water in the paddy fields.

In the afternoon we drove to the far famed Peradeniya Botanical Gardens, round which we were shown by Dr. Trimen the Director. First he took us to the Museum, in which there are specimens of all the Ceylon woods, and industrial products, and then we walked round the gardens, which are really more of a park than gardens as usually understood, for the flowers are few, while great lawns, dotted with clumps of trees from every tropical country extend on three sides to the banks of the river Mahavelle Ganga, close above which rise steep wooded hills, shutting in this nook from the rest of the world. To write down the remarkable trees and plants we saw would be to write a catalogue, but mention must be made of the iron-wood tree with its lovely pink leaves, deepening into green as they mature, and the "amherstia" with not unsimilar leaves and its handsome red hanging flowers. Then too, for the first time we saw growing nut-meg, cloves, pepper, all-spice and cinnamon, familiar to every Hindu as dried "masala". The palms are a feature in these gardens and over 200 varieties are included in the famous clump by the entrance gate. Particularly we noticed the talipot in seed, the cocao-de-mer from the Maldive islands, which bears a heart shaped nut, the columnar cabbage palm, the traveller's palm and the Java sugar palm, which avoids the long bare stem common to the family, and keeps its first leaves right down to the ground. We ended a most pleasant afternoon at the summer-house by the river, where grows an especially fine clump of the giant bamboo, and after writing our names in the visitors' book, bade good-bye to Dr. Trimen whom we had to thank, not only for his courtesy then, but also for his kindness another day in making up for me a selection of seeds and plants for trial in the Public Gardens at Kolhapur.

On the next day, the 25th, His Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsingji and Bapoo Sahib returned the visit of General Dunham Massey, and afterwards through the kind offices of Mr. Templar, the Government Agent, were permitted to see the famous Buddha's tooth. Once a year it is exhibited to the public, but at other times to see it is a matter of difficulty, as the consent must be obtained of three of the trustees, who have to be got together from various places. It was last shown to the Czarewitch, and Mr. Caine in his "Picturesque India" is not correct in saying that any one can see it for five rupees. The temple is large but not easy to describe. Passing along an outer corridor, painted with scenes of demons in torment, then through a Hall, and upstairs, one reaches the small shrine of the sacred relic, which was exhibited by yellow-robed shorn priests, in the presence of one of the trustees of the temple, a Kandyan chief in his curious full-dress. Here one cannot do better than quote Edwin Arnold's description—"Behind a plain silver table placed to receive offerings, stands a large silver gilt "Karandana" or bell-shaped shrine. Within this are six shrines of similar shape, decreasing in size, and all of pure gold, ornamented with splendid cats-eyes, rubies, pearls and emeralds. The last two cases are quite covered with square cut rubies; and the smallest of all forms a sheath for the sacred tooth. This is a piece of discoloured ivory, tapering to a point and about 1¼ inches in length and half an inch in diameter at the base". We agreed with the writer in saying that it is like the tooth of crocodile. Some hold that the real tooth was carried off by the Portuguese from Jaffna, pounded into atoms and thrown into the water by the Arch-Bishop of Goa, but that the atoms were miraculously collected together on a lotus leaf, in gratitude to which the tooth is shown lying on a lotus leaf of gold. Others hold that the one destroyed was only a model. The tooth was an object of strife in all the internal wars for the throne of Kandy, and the British Government here, have succeeded to certain duties of trusteeship, as they did in the case of so many religious foundations in India. In the same room as the tooth, we were shown the jewel-

lery of the old kings of Kandy, very effective in richness and design, and also a figure of Buddha carved out of a single emerald.

Leaving the relic we descended to another shrine, containing images of Buddha, one very handsome one carved out of a single block of crystal and contained in a quaint silver casket. Thence we proceeded to the Oriental Library, where are a number of valuable Prakrit manuscripts, written on long strips of the talipot palm leaf between rich boards of carved silver and gilt work.

To this institution and the temple, His Highness, his brother, and Kumar Shri Bhavsingji made a suitable donation.

In the evening we saw a Devil dance by torch-light and thought it a very poor and very smoky kind of "Tamasha". The people generally in cases of epidemic still resort to this means of exorcising the evil deity.

The last day in Kandy was spent in more walks and drives, and on the 27th we left in the morning for Newara Eliya, His Excellency the Governor's saloon being again provided for the Raja. For the first two hours we passed through rich fields and vegetation, which as we began to ascend changed to hills and valleys not unlike those of Devonshire, but the higher we went the sparser became the trees, till little was seen on the hill-sides but tea. The climate of Ceylon seems to suit this plant marvellously, for it grows everywhere, from almost the level of the sea to over 6,000 ft., though the best varieties are found only above 2,000 ft. A further advantage which Ceylon has over Assam is that the picking goes on all the year round, while in India the bushes have to be given several months rest, as we saw in Darjeeling on our first tour. About 3 o'clock it began to get chilly, and forwarned we had warmer things ready to put on. The views of the hills got larger and several grand water-falls and bits of river scenery were passed as the line ran near the Kotmale river. After the Talawakelle station, the ascent became very circuitous, the line making one remarkable bend in particular, known as the "Soda-water bottle" curve, where after a course of three quarters of a mile, it finds itself only 200 ft. distant, though 90 ft. higher than itself. There is no reversing station throughout. The line cannot compare for tortuousness of course with the Darjeeling Railway, for the Ceylon Railway is broad guage with long bogie carriages, while the Himalayan line, with its 2 foot guage and short open cars, is little more than a tramway. Neither are the views here so large, for while it took us 135 miles to reach the Nanuoya station from the plains, the Himalayan line carries one up 7,000 ft. in 50 miles, and the train looks right down on to the low country below, almost till the summit is reached.

From Nanuoya, the present terminus, an hours drive takes one another 1,000 ft. up to Newara Eliya, 6,200 ft. above the sea. The station itself is shut in all sides by hills and there is little to suggest the great elevation except the temperate climate and vegetation, the first thing to strike me being the English gorse which was introduced some years ago by Sir Samuel Baker, and is now blooming freely everywhere. Here as at Kandy there is a long winding lake formed by the bunding of a ravine by a former Governor. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock had kindly put at His Highness' disposal a very comfortable furnished bungalow kept for the use of Civil Servants on leave, and here the party arrived about 5 o'clock. The weather was clear and frosty and though the cold was not to be compared with what we had experienced at Darjeeling, we were all glad of big wood fires in the evening.

Very unfortunately His Highness arrived in Newara Eliya with an attack of malarial fever on him. The evening before at Kandy he had been slightly unwell, and though all right at starting in the morning, the fever had returned on the way up. For some days he was confined to the house but under the treatment of Dr. Craib. the Government Medical Officer, was quite well again before we left.

We were lucky in our weather, and for the first week we were all out, morning and evening, driving and walking and rambling about the hills, which covered with coarse grass and bracken very much recalled Scotland. Every where there come down brawling streams, with runs and pools which look just made for trout, and in fact the burn which issues from the lake has been stocked, with some success, by the late Assistant Government Agent and Mr. Fowler, C.S., is now carrying on the breeding of trout fry for the Local Board.

Our chief excursions were to the Hakgala gardens and Mount Pedro. The gardens are reached by a lovely drive of about 7 miles first by the lake and then along the course of a torrent which makes its way to the Uva country below, down a series of thickly wooded dells and ravines. The road is highly picturesque, but struck us as rather sensational, for even the steepest parts and sharpest curves are unprotected by any sort of parapet from the deep precipices below. The Government gardens, really deserve the name of gardens, for while at Peradeniya it is the trees, here it is the flowers which are the pride of the place. Being several hundred feet lower than Newara Eliya and protected behind the sheer Hakgala rocks, frost is rare and we saw in the beds English flowers which only a temperate climate can produce, primroses, pansies, verbenas, primulas, Christmas roses, stocks and wall-flowers. Ferns and tree ferns from every part of the world are also here in abundance, and many familiar as well as new foliage plants. On the road between Newara Eliya and Hakgala is a spot of great interest to Hindus, the humble shrine of Sitalaya, the legend of which is that Sita sat looking for the coming of Rama from the top of the Hakgala peak, and when she saw him approaching from the low country to rescue her, Ravan, her captor, made her step down from the rock, and where she touched the valley 500 or 600 ft. below, there her foot made a hole into which the water of the river vanished. Close to the little temple, the stream disappears into the ground and bursts out again some 20 yards further on. The old Tamil woman who looks after the holy spot, was much pleased to see such distinguished Hindu visitors.

Pedro-tallagalla, or Mount Pedro is an easy expedition, being only four miles from Newara Eliya. The ascent by a bridle path, took us through a sombre ever-green forest, with a thick under growth of our familiar Deccan "karvi". We noticed here, as generally in Newara Eliya, the scarcity of birds and butter-flies, and one jungle-cock was all that we put up. Pheasants have been turned out in these woods, but though the old birds do well, they do not breed, and the better plan is to be tried of raising young birds from sittings of eggs under jungle hens. The exceptional clearness of the morning gave us a grand view from the summit, and we were just able to make out the sea in the far distance, on either side, east and west. Mount Pedro, 8,295 ft. is the highest point in the Island and commands an unequalled panorama of mountains, jungle, valleys and grassy hills, shading off into the dim level of the lower country. 23 miles away stands out the striking form of Adam's peak, the sacred mountain of Ceylon.

Perhaps what the boys enjoyed best of all was the elk hunting which they were lucky enough to see. This sport, which was started by Sir Samuel Baker is still kept up in the neighbourhood, and the owners of the pack of hounds, Messrs C. W. and R. Jackson, very kindly came up to Newara Eliya at the suggestion of Mr. Fowler, the Assistant Government Agent. The woods about abound in elk, or, as we call them in India, sambar, and there is seldom difficulty in finding. The pack consists of 6 or 7 couple of pure and half bred fox hounds, which hunt the elk up and down the jungle, till it is forced to seek safety in leaving the wooded slopes, and makes for the nearest stream to come to bay. It it pretty well known where the elk is likely to break, and there on the edge of the open are stationed two or three couples of "seizers", as they are called, very large and powerful dogs, generally crosses between Scotch deer hounds,

Kangaroo hounds or mastiffs. These are slipped on the elk as he bursts, and either pull him down in the open, or when it is a good stag, only after a long fight, in the water. There were three meets during our stay and on two days we had capital sport. The first meet was near Sitalaya and an elk was soon on foot and nearly broke cover, but was turned and went back in the direction of the Hakgala gardens, whither we hurried with the seizers, and had barely reached the other side of the jungle, before we met the elk galloping over the "Patana" or open grass, far ahead of the pack. A couple of seizers were slipped and in a minute deer and hounds went crashing down an almost precipitous ravine to the stream below, where the elk, a young stag, was pulled down. It was a roughish scramble to follow them, but all the boys were well in at the death, and Bapusaheb was handed the knife to deal the *coup de grâce*.

The second meet was at the Moon-stone plains. The hounds had to stick to their elk for two hours in heavy jungle before it would break, but at last there was a crash, and the beast jumped into the road, went splash through a stream and making strongly up the opposite bank, had nearly gained fresh cover, when it was grandly pulled down by a single seizer. The bank was exceedingly steep, and though some of us laid hold of the elk, there was no resisting the force of the pack, which had now come up, and elk and hounds, in one mass rolled down an almost sheer drop of 20 feet through the bushes into the stream, where Buwa Sahib was the second to follow them and gave the death thrust. The third hunt did not end in a kill. We were sorry not to have seen a fighting stag at bay, but the huntsman cannot pick his elk, and we owed the Messrs Jackson many thanks for showing us a sport, nowhere else I believe to be met, and followed amid surroundings and scenery alone worth any trouble to see.

Another morning we walked out about three miles, by the kind invitation of Mr. Gordon Fowler and were shown by him over the "Oliphant" tea factory. As is well-known, the coolies all over the island are for the most part Tamils from Madras, the Cinghalese, as in the past, being still too lazy to take to such work. In picking, only the three smallest leaves are taken, the bud making the finest quality of tea. In the factory the fresh crisp leaves are first spread out on canvas cloths in shelves to soften, which takes about 24 hours. Then follows the rolling, then firing or drying for some hours in hot air, after which the mass is sifted into the three qualities, broken Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, according to fineness, and when cut is ready to be packed. It was explained to us that the special qualities which fetch sensational prices from time to time in the London market, are very simply prepared by separating the dried buds alone from the coarser leaves on a rough blanket, but this can only be done at the expense of ruining the rest of that picking.

According to our programme we were to have left Newara Eliya on the 3rd December, but the B. I. S. N. Co. apparently make no attempt to keep to their time tables, and it was the 8th before we could get away from the hills. None of us were sorry to start, for beautiful as Newara Eliya is in fine weather, it is a very depressing place when wet and during the last four or five days the rain clouds had rolled up earlier and earlier, till only an hour or two in the morning remained fine. Very different was Colombo too on our return, and arriving as we did at night in pouring rain, our impressions were hardly so pleasant as on first landing. Then we had seen only the bright side of life in Ceylon, now we appreciated at what cost the brilliant verdure is obtained.

On the next morning the 9th we were disappointed to learn that the dilatory "Nerbudda" would not be in till yet another day, but by good luck the Asiatic Co's. steamship "Nadir", 2,900 tons, was sailing that afternoon, so I took our passages by her. At 3 o'clock His Highness and all the party and luggage left the wharf, but we were met on board by the unwelcome news that owing to the very strong breeze blowing, enough cargo boats could not be got

along side to discharge the freight and that we should not leave till next day. It was impossible to land the large party and kit again, the bungalow being so far from the harbour, so we had just to remain where we were till noon the next day, when we at last said good-bye to Ceylon.

The steamer was steady, and we had a comfortable passage and dropped anchor off Tuticorin at 7 A. M. on the 11th. There was a good deal of swell on, and each one had to be careful how he timed his drop into the small boat alongside as it rose and fell by the companion ladder. This time, of course, the wind was from the shore, and again those six miles to reach the landing place were too much for several of the party, well though they had stood the passage on the steamer. Our intention was to proceed the same afternoon to Madura en route for Trichinopoly and Ootacamund, but at Tuticorin the unpleasant news reached me that there was cholera at both Madura and Trichinopoly, and after telegraphing to the Civil Surgeons at those places, I decided that it would be risky to stop there with our large party of servants. Bapusahib had still got a touch of malarial fever, contracted at Newara Eliya, which made it unwise to take him to the cold climate of the Nilgherries, so it was determined to travel straight through to Bangalore. This, however, meant staying another whole day at Tuticorin to allow the usual party of servants with Mr. H. S. Gokhale to go a head, and dreary though the prospect was, we had to make the best of it. Few travellers probably have made so through an acquaintance with Tuticorin as we did. The place does a large export trade and is pretty extensive, but the only things which recall themselves to the memory are the tulip trees, which flower luxuriantly along every road and Bazaar, and the salt factories, which we visited twice.

On the 13th, we left Tuticorin and reluctantly were compelled to pass on without stopping at Madura, which His Highness and all would have much liked to see as the sculptured figures of its temple and choultri are unlike anything seen elsewhere. Trichinopoly too and the neighbouring island of Seringam we much regretted missing, and we had to be content with just a passing view of the famous rock and fort in the early morning of the 14th. Erode Junction was reached at midday, and six hours rest were not unwelcome after the long journey in the S. I. Railway, which after now considerable experience, we pronounced the shakiest line in India.

At Bangalore the Raja and party were to be the guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, but to our great regret the time of the visit was unfortunate, for the Maharaja himself and the Resident, Sir Harry Prendergast, were away in Madras. The train got in at 6 A. M. on the 15th and His Highness was met at the station by the First Assistant Resident, Captain C. Ravenshaw, and the principal State Officials. The Maharaja's palace was placed at his disposal and thither he drove at once with a royal escort of the silledar cavalry, and was received with a salute of 19 guns. A programme had been drawn up for our stay and in the evening we went to the Lal Bagh, a beautiful garden which would have struck us still more had we not seen Ceylon so recently. From the Lal Bagh we drove to the band in the Cubbon Park, where a large crowd had gathered to see the Raja.

The morning of the 16th began with a parade of the silledar cavalry under Ramrao Regimentdar, a Mahratta of good family, whose ancestors for several generations have been connected with the Mysore horse. The Maharaja has offered them for Imperial service, and they have been brought to a high pitch of training by Captain Jones of the Madras Cavalry. In the afternoon, after going over the large jail, His Highness and his companions went to the Bangalore Club, by invitation of the Committee, which includes several of the Judges of the Mysore Chief Court and leading State officials. Here after going through the comfortable rooms of the club and witnessing some acrobatic tricks which were new to us, all partook of fruits and sweetmeats, it being a novel

and unusual feature in this native club for the members to eat refreshments together, a custom which must, one would think, do much to break down minor divisions of caste, and according to English ideas, promote real sociability.

On the next morning, the 17th, His Highness drove to the old fort, through the Petta, where decorations and arches had been put up and pansupari and garlands were offered by the Municipal Commissioners. The winding entrances of the Fort have been cleared away to make room for broad straight roads, along which we passed close to the remains of Tipu's old palace, where Sir David Baird, they say, in his captivity was kept caged like a squirrel in a wheel for the amusement of the Court. After stopping by invitation for a few minutes at the Oriental and Mixed library of Mr. Gopal Charlu, we left the Petta and drove round the cantonment, past the Halsoor tank, and gained a good idea of the great size of the place, with its fine shops, broad streets, wide parade grounds, and handsome churches and public buildings.

In the afternoon there was a large At Home and mounted sports in honour of His Highness, which he and all the party appreciated very much, the most novel events, being a musical ride, and tent pegging by teams of 6 sowars, who took the six pegs, not in line, but one following a few yards behind an other.

The next morning the 18th, we left early by train to visit the Kolar gold mines. The Kolar station was reached in two hours, and the party accompanied by Mr. Hume Wright, the Resident Magistrate, after breakfast, drove out about 7 miles to the gold fields. Here decorations and a tent had been very kindly prepared and His Highness was saluted with 19 explosions of dynamite. The mine selected for the visit was the Nandydroog, and after changing into rougher clothes we at once started to descend the shaft accompained by the Manager, Mr. Gray. The shaft chosen was only 170 ft. deep, and the whole party including Mr. K. B. Gokhale and Mr. G. N. Triwadi and the Doctor managed the descent. With lighted candles in our hands we explored the passages and saw the holes being drilled for blasting, in some places by hand, in others by the pneumatic drill which does the work of ten men. Traces of old workings were pointed out in the gold bearing quartz, even at a considerable depth, and it was evident that the old miners, who led the way to the present enterprises, were possessed of considerable skill, and extracted vast amounts of gold. From an inscription at the Tanjore temple it has been learnt that, in the south at any rate gold was the commonest of the precious metals, and the probable truth of this occurred to me a few days later when at Mysore I bought by chance an old gold coin, so small that its value was said to have been eight annas only.

After ascending the shaft and changing again our cloths, we went to the stamping sheds, in which the ore is crushed into the finest powder, and carried by a constant stream of water over a shelving copper table, where the particles of gold are arrested by a sprinkling of quicksilver. The amalgam is washed, made into balls, and taken to the melting house, where by simple distillation, the mercury is driven off and the pure gold dust remains, ready to be melted and moulded into bricks for export to England. The whole process was shown us by Mr. Gray himself and nothing could exceed his kindness and courtesy, and His Highness had to thank him and Mr. Hume Wright in particular for the hospitable reception he met with at the gold fields.

Bangalore was reached again at half-past six, in time for the party to attend an evening Fête given by the Municipal Commissioners at the Lal Bagh.

The next morning at 8-30 we left Bangalore in the Maharaja's special Railway carriages, and reached Mysore at 4 in the afternoon. Here His Highness was met at the station by the Maharaja's nephew and brother-in-law, and the State officials, and conducted with full ceremony to the Jagan-Mohan Palace, which is kept up for visitors ; the whole route being lined with regular and irregular infantry, and Sowars of the Mysore horse. The following morning the first

place visited was the Kurohatti or Cattle farm, which contains a fine collection of cows and bulls of many breeds, Gujarath, Mysore, English and half-breds, the latter, they say, being the best milkers. In the middle of the same yard, in an open cage are kept two tigers which must suffer constant desire without hope at the sight of the fat cattle standing close around. Thence we went to the Royal stables, very fine buildings, constructed on English principles, where His Highness was much interested in the fine collection of horses and carriages, which latter include the steam tricycle of the Maharaja. The excellent arrangement of the whole place told plainly of the personal interest which His Highness is well known to take in his horses. We were shown here a five year old bison, perfectly tame, with its companion a doe Sambar, one of the few instances, I believe, of a bison being reared in captivity.

In the evening the party visited Her Highness the Maharani's girl school which numbers 400 pupils, the Jubilee Institute, and the public offices, and went for a short trip on the Kukarhally Tank in a steam launch. It is said to be the intention of the Maharaja to move the seat of his Government from Bangalore to Mysore, and an immense deal has been done in the last few years to improve and beautify the place. The day closed with a theatrical performance.

On the 21st His Highness and party visited the Chamundi Hill and temple close to Mysore, and in the afternoon went over the Maharaja's Palace in the Fort, being conducted round by His Highness' brother-in-law who had come up from Madras to represent the Maharaja. We saw the Durbar gallery, where the Maharaja sits and shows himself to the crowds below in the court-yard, during the Dasara days, the famous fig-wood throne and the armoury room with a remarkably fine collection, including knives and daggers of the Coorg hill tribes, which were new to us. Then we were taken to a room devoted to musical and mechanical toys, where we listened with much interest for nearly an hour to a Phonograph. His Highness, Bhavsingji, Mr. K. B. Gokhale and myself spoke into it, and the instrument caused much amusement in reproducing our speeches, each one recognising how life-like were the tones of the others' voices, but finding with surprise how little he knew the sound of his own voice.

The next day the party drove over to Seringapatam and visited the famous Fort and the tombs of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. On the way back Bapoosahib, and two of the others left the carriages and enjoyed some very fair snipe shooting. On the 23rd, we left with the same ceremony as on arrival, and all will remember the very hospitable welcome they met with both at Bangalore and Mysore, having only to regret that they did not make the acquaintance of their host, the Maharaja himself.

Dharwar was reached again in due course on the morning of December 24th and thus ended the second tour.

No. 19 of 1892.

From

S. M. FRASER, Esquire, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the
Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur,
and S. M. Country.

Kolhapur, 15*th April* 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the education and general progress during the year ending March 31st 1892, of the following, young Chiefs and others, under my charge :—

1. Shahu Chhatrapati, Raja of Kolhapur, born 26th June 1874.
2. Pirajirao Ghatge *(Bapu Saheb)* Chief of Kagal, born 3rd January 1876.
3. Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, eldest son of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar born 25th April 1875.

As before, His Highness the Raja had with him his companion, Dattajirao Ingle, who is of his own age; and Kumar Kalubha of Minapur, aged 17, was with Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, throughout the year.

2. Appendix I, shows the number of working days and holidays and the duration of the terms and vacations respectively.

The cold weather term of 1891 ended on 13th March, when His Highness the Raja returned to Kolhapur for his thread ceremony, which took place on March 20th and his marriage which was celebrated on April 1st. Kumar Shri Bhavsingji, with his companion, after making a short tour to Bijapur and Marmagoa, came to Kolhapur on the 30th March to be present at his friend's wedding, after which he went on to Bhavnagar for the rest of the holidays.

His Highness spent a week in shooting in the ghat districts of his State, and returned to Kolhapur in time to welcome His Excellency Lord Harris, who on 20th April opened the State Railway. The term began on May 1st but the

party remained in Kolhapur over May 11th in order that His Highness and Bapusaheb, might be present at the marriage of their uncle, the Junior Chief of Kagal, after which they returned to Dharwar.

The cold weather vacation began on October 2nd a fortnight earlier than usual, owing to the Temblai festival falling that year on an early date, and also because, at the particular desire of Their Highness the Ranees. His Highness was required to perform the Devasthapana ceremony, on October 4th which, before his marriage, he was not obliged to assist at personally. Kumar Shri Bhavsingji at the same time went back to Bhavnagar.

3. Encouraged by the success of the tour in Northern India made in 1890 it was decided to extend the acquaintance of the young Chiefs with their own country and visit Southern Iudia and Ceylon. Starting accordingly from Kolhapur on November 5th we travelled first to Bijapur and Hyderabad, being joined on the way by Kumar Shri Bhavsingji and his party, and went on to Madras, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Colombo, Candy and Newara Eliya, and on the way back visited Bangalore and Mysore, reaching Dharwar on December 24th. It had been intended to include Madura, Trichinopoly and Ootacamund, but various circumstances compelled us to omit these places. For a detailed account of the tour I beg leave to refer to my report No. 16, dated 17th March 1892, and here need only say that the time was, in my opinion, thoroughly well spent, for the young Chiefs are now quite sufficiently advanced in book knowledge and general information to see new places and things with intelligence, and to take in those benefits which only travel can give. I may mention that they were shown great hospitality at Hyderabad, Tanjore and Mysore and met with very kind attention from His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

4. I am happy to report that the general health of the party throughout the year has been good. His Highness the Raja at Kolhapur had a short attack of bilious fever, during his marriage ceremonies, caused no doubt by deprivation of his usual exercise, and in Newara Eliya during the tour was confined to the house for some days by fever, which attacked Bapusaheb also, but fortunately did not interfere long with their sight seeing. At the beginning of the present vacation too His Highness had a few days bilious fever at Kolhapur. Kumar Shri Bhavsingji has never had a day's illness since he came to me and neither His Highness nor any of the party have been kept from their work for a single day during the past year at Dharwar, the climate of which agrees admirably with all.

5. Our house arrangements at Dharwar, and the daily routine have been the same as in the past year, and need not, therefore, be further mentioned. Buwasaheb Ingle has been His Highness's Mankari as before and continues to deserve the high character he has always borne. The staff of tutors has remained the same, with the addition of Mr. Bhaishankar Triwadi in the case of Kumar Shri Bhavsingji.

6. As before the boys were divided into two classes: Bhavsingji being less advanced than the others, is taken by himself. Below is a list of the work done by the 1st class during the year.

Progress during the year.

1*st Head—Mathematics.*

Arithmetic (Hamblin Smith)—Stocks and Shares; Ratio and Proportion; Division in Proportional parts; Partnership; Equation of time; Exchange and measurement of Area; Papering walls; Cubic contents of Solids; and Examination Papers from beginning to example 151. Also mental Arithmetic.

Euclid (Pott)—From proposition 11 to 48, and Book I completely revised.

Algebra (Todhunter)—From beginning to page 16.

2*nd Head—Vernacular.*

Reading—Travels in England by Karsondas Mulji from page 260 to page 502 (the end); and Travels in America by Pandita Ramabai, from beginning to p. 360 the whole.

Handwriting—Small hand.

3*rd Head—History and Geography.*

History (Cox)—Of the Bombay Presidency from p. 66 to p. 360 the whole; and general sketch of the history of Europe (Freeman) from beginning to p. 167.

Geography—Drawing maps of chief countries in Asia and Europe.

4*th Head—English.*

Recitation—Lays of ancient Rome Stanzas 69; and Children's Treasury of English songs lines 228.

Tara (M. Taylor)—From p. 100 to the end; and Caine's Illustrated India—principal cities in Southern India and Ceylon.

Handwriting—Small hand.

5*th Head—Science.*

Chemistry Primer (Roscoe)—The whole with experiments.

Physical Geography Primer (Geikie)—The whole.

Physics Primer (Balfour Stewart)—From beginning to page 60.

6*th Head—Drawing.*

Brewer's Guide to Science—From beginning to p. 243.

Free hand and model drawing.

Comparison with former lists shows that, as should be expected, the Kumars are advancing yearly in their rate of progress and in the nature of their studies. While keeping up their Arithmetic, they have now come on to Euclid and Algebra, and have made acquaintance with a variety of Science Primers, generally taught to classes, otherwise more advanced than they are. In History too they would hold their own with more senior students. Daily practice is given in English composition, and all are made to read one of the English Bombay Newspapers, to try and develope an interest in current affairs. Appendices II and III show the marks obtained in each subject and the order of the boys in the class at the end of each term. Dattajirao and Kalubha easily head the rest, and the latter would have stood better had he not lost part of the first term by absence on account of his marriage ceremonies. This class was cursorily examined at Dharwar, by the Political Agent, on 11th, 12th and 13th February last. The totals of the marks then gained were:—

Maximum 225.

Dattajirao	152
His Highness the Rajah	148
Kalubha	147
Bapu Saheb	111

The remarks on the examination, showing how the progress of the Kumars struck an outsider are the best supplement to the comments of myself, who am always with them, and are accordingly given in full as Appendix IV. The result may be called, I think, satisfactory and I will only add that the test was made in the middle, not at the end of the term, and that general Geography, in which they did worst, is a subject learnt when they came to Dharwar, but which, not having recently revised it, they had grown rusty in. It is a constant difficulty to keep fresh the old subjects while engaged on new.

7. His Highness the Rajah has done a good year's work, and has shown unfailing industry and interest in his studies. In History and elementary Science he has done well, but Mathematics remain a week subject, chiefly owing to the want of exactness and carefulness in thought. In the same way, though his grasp of the English language has creditably increased, petty mistakes of carelessness in writing and spelling, easily within his own power to correct, mar his composition. His tastes are all for dogs, guns and horses and he shows little fondness for reading for its own sake, but there has been some slight growth in this direction during the past year. The state of his physique is satisfactory, for though he has not grown taller in the past twelve months, neither has he become stouter, as was to be feared, and his weight, thanks to regular exercise, remains the same. Mr. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale has been His Highness's Tutor since when he was selected for the place by the late Regent. As Mr. Gokhale probably retires in June, I wish to put on record my opinion of the way he has filled his responsible position. Possessed of much tact and business capacity and having the respect of all those about him, I have found him of great assistance in the management of the large house-hold at

Dharwar and in the arrangement of tours. Mr. Gokhale has known the Rajah since he was a little boy, and has given conscientious and unceasing care to his health and training. He is a gentleman of the highest personal character, kind, yet a good disciplinarian, a strict observer of old manners, but liberal in thought and with a high ideal of what his pupil should be. His Highness would have come into my hands three years ago, very different than he was, had he not been so fortunate in the man appointed to be his tutor, and whatever success His Highness may achieve in life, Mr. Gokhale may justly have the satisfaction of claiming that he it was who laid the foundations.

8. Bapusaheb has worked steadily, though he hardly appears to take so much interest in his subjects as the others. It must be remembered, however, that he is a year younger than the rest, and of a more reserved disposition. He is slow in manner, and consequently did not do himself justice in the *vivâ voce* examination held by the Political Agent, as will be seen by looking at his marks for the two terms, in which he beat his brother, the Rajah. In fact, in written work, Mathematics, and Composition, he is little behind Dattaji and Kalubha. He has grown two inches in the past year, being now 5 feet 6 inches, but has put on weight more than proportion to his height.

Mr. H. S. Gokhale is Bapusaheb's tutor as before, and has given me every satisfaction.

9. Datajirao Ingle and Kumar Kalubha continue to head the class, as worthy rivals. Both are quick at their work, and have shown much industry finding time to learn Sanskrit with Mr. Gokhale in addition to their regular lessons.

10. The following list shows the work done by Kumar Shri Bhavsingji—

1*st Head—Arithmetic.*

Hamblin Smith—Exercises I—XXVII.

Lalshankar—XVI—XVII, and Mental Arithmetic.

2*nd Head—Vernacular.*

Miss Edgeworth's Parents' Assistant adapted into Gujarati. p. p. 89—161. Ranchhodbhai's Lalita—Dukh Darshak the whole. Dukh Harischandra—the whole. Dukh Taramati—the whole. Sir W. W. Hunter's History of India—Translated into Gujarati Chapters I—VIII Sir T. C. Hope's Gujarathi grammar and parsing p. 1—32. Adarji's Deskat Sikshak No. VI.

3*rd Head—History and Geography.*

J. T. Wheeler's History of India—the whole (Chapters I—XII). Sir W. W. Hunter's History of India—Translated into Gujarati Chapters I—VIII. p. 1—123.

Departmental Geography—Asia, Europe, Africa, and Oceania p. p. 101—146. The Bombay Presidency p. p. 63—72.

4th Head—English.

Chamber's Moral Class-book with meaning, Reading and translation p. p. 31.

Recitation—Macaulay's Horatius, lines 436.

Palgrave's Children's Treasury of English Song Part I—lines 132.

English grammar for Indian Students—Revision of the whole.

Wells' Pathmala, Part III—p. p. 7—73.

Gujarathi into English—Lessons III—XXXII.

Wells' Pathmala—Part IV. p. p. 1—8.

Gujarathi into English—lessons I—IX.

Darnells' copy-book No. XI. Laurie's copy book Nos. XI—XII.

5th Head.

Science—Lockyer's Astronomy Primer. The Earth and its motions p. p. 1—45.

6th Head.

Drawing—Free Hand Drawing.

The list of books read by no means indicates the real progress which, I am happy to say, the Kumar has made. As I have before had to report, Bhavsingji has been very backward from the first, and required to be kept at the same elementary subjects term after term and unfortunately without really grasping what was frequently repeated. During the past year, however, there has been an awakening of real interest in his work, with corresponding improvement in results. He shows great eagerness to get on in English, and has much advanced in speaking, reading and composition. His memory for facts is poor, but a better and more earnest method of working has enabled him to get some hold of his History and Geography. In Arthmetic, the Kumar is still very slow and backward for his age, but some progress has been gained since the employment of Mr. Bhaishankar Triwadi, a trained teacher of the Gujarat Training College, to grapple with the subject in the Vernacular. For this general improvement, much credit is due to Mr. Ganpatram Anupram Triwadi, the Kumar's Tutor who has shown tact and sincere interest in his work. Bhavsingji's tastes continue to be all for out-of-door games and sports, and it remains to be seen whether with further intellectual progress, he will get any liking for books. He has increased little in height or weight, but always is in excellent health and condition.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. M. Fraser, C. S.,

Tutor and Gardian to
H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapur, &c.

Appendix I.

Statement showing the number of working days and holidays and the duration of the terms and vacations:—

Nos.	Months.	Working days.	Sundays.	Special Holidays.	Special Vacations.	Total.	Remarks.
1	April.... ....1891.	0	4	0	26	30	
2	May.... .... „	21	5	1	4	31	
3	June... ... ... „	26	4	0	0	30	
4	July... ... ... „	26	4	1	0	31	
5	August .... „	22	5	4	0	31	
6	September. .... „	25	4	1	0	30	
7	October .... „	1	4	0	26	31	
8	November. .... „	0	5	0	25	30	
9	December.. .... „	0	4	0	27	31	
10	January ....1892.	24	5	2	0	31	
11	February.... ... ... „	24	4	1	0	29	
12	March. .... „	16	4	1	10	31	
	Total...	185	52	11	118	366	

Terms and Vacations.

1. Monsoon Term.....May 1st—1st October 1891.
2. Cold weather Vacation .....October 2nd—2nd January 1892.
3. „ Term.....January 2nd—20th March.

(Signed) S. M. Fraser, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

APPENDIX II.

First Term.

Nos.	Names.	1st Head, Mathematics.			2nd Head, History and Geography.						3rd Head, English.						4th Head, Science.			5th Head, Vernacular.			6th Head, Drawing.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
					History of the Bombay Presidency by Cox.		Freeman's general sketch of the History of Europe.																		
		Total daily marks.	Marks of 7 examinations.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 3 Examinations.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 1 Examination.	Map drawing.	Total.	Recitation.	Grammar.	Copy and Dictation.	Composition.	General Examination.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 4 Examinations.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 1 Examination.	Total.			
	Maximum.....	1240	700	1940	560	300	190	100	40	1180	390	130	1470	90	100	2180	620	400	1020	1030	100	1130	320	7770	
1	Dattajirao ...	934	430	1424	513	199	158	53	22	945	377	95	1232	45	49	1798	534	272	806	873	54	927	276	6176	
2	Kalubha.....	803	437	1240	397	174	134	44	31	780	293	39	1109	9	41	1491	457	192	649	719	33	752	266	5178	Absent for 4 weeks.
3	Bapusaheb ...	869	443	1318	321	153	99	35	19	637	265	51	1039	29	33	1417	381	227	608	836	55	891	300	5171	
4	H. H. the Rajah.	769	304	1073	435	137	114	47	12	745	319	69	1057	37	34	1516	398	174	570	795	56	851	178	4933	

(Signed) S. M. Fraser, C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

APPENDIX III.

Second Term.

Nos.	Names.	Age on 1st January 1892.	1st Head, Mathematics.			2nd Head, History and Geography.						3rd Head, English.				4th Head, Science.			5th Head, Vernacular.	6th Head, Drawing.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
						History of the Bombay Presidency by Cox.		Freeman's general sketch of the History of Europe.														
			Total daily marks.	Marks of 2 examinations.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Map drawing.	Total.	Recitation.	Copy and Dictation.	General Examination.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of 3 Examinations.	Total.				
	Maximum.....	.....	700	200	900	280	200	150	200	10	840	170	740	300	1210	610	300	910	520	200	4580	
1	Dattajirao ...	17·4	594	157	751	245	131	125	112	8	621	146	581	179	906	571	144	715	400	166	3559	
2	Kalubha.....	17·4	552	153	705	225	115	112	100	10	562	133	636	155	924	524	159	683	389	192	3455	
3	Bapusaheb ...	16	463	114	577	148	89	79	81	7	404	114	476	157	747	449	133	582	358	185	2853	
4	H. H. the Rajah.	17·6	328	87	525	179	97	94	95	4	469	129	496	108	733	473	132	605	367	111	2810	

(Signed) S. M. Fraser, C. S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapur, &c.

APPENDIX IV.

Remarks on Examination of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur and his companions held by Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent at Dharwar on the 11*th,* 12*th and* 13*th February* 1892.

1. The number of subjects in which the boys were examined in large, and therefore a pretty good general idea may be formed of their attainments as they appeared to an outsider.

2. All boys were exceedingly weak in Geography with the exception of Bhavsingji who knew what he had learnt very well. Still as this only extended to the Bombay Presidency I did not give him the highest marks, as a boy of his age should know more than that. With the exception of Bapusaheb, the Chief of Kagal, all answered fairly in other subjects. Through a mistake I did not see the drawings of the elder boys but only that of Bhavsingji which struck me as good.

3. I notice with pleasure the great improvement which has taken place in English speaking since last year. The pronunciation of all is good and the whole examination was conducted without the slightest difficulty in that language.

4. As regards the individuals I may make the following remarks.

(1.) His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur.

Greatly improved all round. His memory seems stronger and he evidently takes much pains and interest in his work. In History he was better than the others and has a turn for the subject. In Chemistry, Euclid, and Physical Geography too, his answers were very good. Arithmetic better than last year, but still weak.

(2.) Pirajirao Bapusaheb, Chief of Kagal.

I can only speak of the results of the examination which were very disappointing. Mr. Fraser tells me had it not been *vivâ voce,* but a written test he would have held his own with the others, being studious and intelligent. Except in Arithmetic and hand-writing he was found weak generally, which was not the case last year.

Dattajirao Ingle—Is always a bright boy, painstaking and clever. Reads English remarkably well and has a good memory. Is making good progress.

Kalubha—This boy also is sharp and must have taken much pains. Rather weak in English, spelling and Indian History.

Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavanagar—Relatively has improved since last year more than any of his comrades. He is in a separate class from the others being not their equal in general attainments. The questions I asked him in the various subjects he is learning were for the most part well answered and considering that his

memory is naturally not very strong, he and his tutor are entitled to credit. In English conversation he is ready and his reading and pronunciation are very good. Arithmetic deplorably weak.

5. As in the course of my duties I have to examine many State schools, I may state where I observe the differences in the education given in them and to these youths.

In mental Arithmetic, Geography and dictation, the High School boys especially in the two former subjects would easily beat them. On the other hand these boys (especially His Highness) rarely answer in the parrot-like fashion of High School boys are in the exact words of the book, thus giving the idea that it is a mere effort of memory. On the contrary it is easy to see that these understand what they are being asked and their answers are thus intelligent and reliable. Much more attention to is here paid to hand-writing from copies which all five did well. Their general knowledge too is superior as also of course is their pronunciation and power of expressing themselves in English. In this latter, through their tours and having an English gentleman to teach them, they have great advantage; at the same time I can thoroughly see the great care that is taken in their education by Mr. Fraser both in-doors and out-of-doors, the results in each being to my mind eminently satisfactory. While working well in school hours they are proficient in riding, driving, shooting and tennis, and owing to their individually good dispositions give as little trouble as so responsible a charge must naturally involve. Mr. Fraser in my opinion deserves much praise and the tutors of the boys also must have worked well during the year.

6. The table of marks is appended.

(Signed) C. Wodehouse, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

(True copy).
(Signed) S. M. Fraser..

Results of Examination held by Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, at Dharwar on the 12th and 14th February 1892.

	Arithmetic.	Indian History.	General History.	Chemistry.	Physical Geography.	Euclid.	English talking.	English reading.	Spelling.	Parsing.	English copy book.	Hand writing and Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total marks obtainable.	Remarks.
	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	20	15	10	10	15	15	20	225	
H. H. the Rajah	9	15	17	12	12	15	13	12	8	8	7	10	8	2	148	
Bapu Saheb	15	10	5	8	5	10	9	8½	7	6	8	10	10	0	111½	
Dattaji....	18	11	14	12	12	15	13	17	8	4	8	9	8	3	152	
Kalubha	18	9	15	12	12	14	13	14	7	4	9	11	7	2	147	

(True copy.)

(Signed) S. M. FRASER.

(Signed) C. WODEHOUSE, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur,
and S. M. Country.

Result of Examination held at Dharwar by Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country on the 13th February 1892.

	English reading.	Spelling.	Gujrathi into English.	English handwriting.	Gujrathi handwriting.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	History.	English speaking.	Total marks obtainable.	
	20	10	**20**	10	10	**20**	**20**	15	**20**	**20**	165	
Kumar Shri Bhavsingji.	15	7	15	6	7	10	4	10	14	15	103	

(True copy.)

(Signed) S. M. Fraser.

(Signed) C. Wodehouse, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur
and S. M. Country.

APPENDIX G.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

1891

OPENING CEREMONY.

After His Excellency took his seat on the dais Mr. Candy, the President of the Exhibition Committee presented the members of the committee, and then read an address, describing the Exhibition and narrating its history as follows :—

May it please your Excellency,—It devolves on me as the President of the organising Committee of this exhibition, before asking you to declare it open, to give a short report as to the origin and aims of this undertaking.

The experiment of an Industrial exhibition in Kolhapur was first tried 3 years ago in 1888 and proved such a success that it was then determined to hold another in a few years' time: accordingly, last December, the Divan, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, C.I.E., invited the chief officers and citizens to a meeting at the Town Hall and informed them that, as the holding of the Annual Chinchli Show this year was prevented by the census operations, the Council were prepared to support an Industrial exhibition to be held on the occasion of the opening of the New Railway.

The following Committee was appointed to organize the Exhibition :—

Mr. C. H. Candy, (President).
Dr. G. Sinclair.
Rev. J. J. Priestley.
Mr. R. J. Shannon.
„ H. J. Eunson.
„ G. K. Sovani.
„ K. G. Natu.
„ K. N. Pandit.
„ V. K. Rashinkar.
„ R. V. Dhurandhar.
The Mamlatdar of Karvir.

with Messrs. D. S. Gholkar and B. P. Modak, as honorary secretaries.

We lost no time in issuing on January 1st a prospectus which stated that the "the object of the exhibition is to ascertain what are the different kinds and qualities of work produced by the serveral artisans, manufacturers, and other producers, and, as far as practicable, to find out in what manner such works can be improved and encouraged". The prospectus contains a list of natural products and handicrafts divided into 15 classes. Copies, together with forms of application to be filled in by exhibitors, were distributed broad-cast through the agency of the District Officers and Mamlatdars, and in the S. M. C. States through the Political Agent.

The hearty and intelligent way in which these gentlemen have worked has secured the success of the undertaking and for this the Committee beg to convey to them their cordial thanks. The Karbharis of the S. M. States were invited to become members of the committee and were requested to do all they could to further the objects of the exhibition in their respective States. Our best thanks are due to them, especially to Mr. Chitre, of Miraj, and Mr. Vaidya, of Sangli who have sent very varied and representative collections.

In Kolhapur City the committee invited large numbers of artisans to meet them in the College Hall, where they explained to them the objects of the exhibition and advised them as to the kinds of articles they should prepare. On the suggestion of the Committee the Council kindly sanctioned small advances to such artisans as needed assistance for purchasing raw materials.

An interesting feature in this exhibition will be found in the various indigenous handicrafts which you will find being carried on inside the building. These men have been engaged to work here in order to see what improvement can be made on their primitive mode of working.

After looking carefully round for the most suitable place for the exhibition we decided that these elephant and camel stables could be most easily and economically adapted for the purpose. This work, as I think all admit, has been admirably carried out by Mr. R. V. Dhurandhar, of the State P. W. D. The entrance archway was designed and painted by our well-known artist, Mr. Aba Lal.

Now that this building has been once dedicated to the advancement of industry and art, the Committee hope that those noble animals whom they displaced may be permanently provided for elsewhere, and strongly urge upon the Council of Administration the desirability of settling the J. G. Technical School here on an enlarged scale. Should this suggestion meet with their approval the Committee would willingly draw up a scheme, utilizing the experience they have gained in this exhibition.

Through the kind offices of the Political Agent, Col. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the undermentioned States have promised contributions to the exhibition fund as follows :—

	Rs.
Sangli....	300
Miraj Senior	250
Miraj Junior	300
Kurundwad Senior	100
Kurunwad Junior	150
Jamkhindi	300
Mudhol	300
and Ramdurg	200
Total Rs....	1,900

The following Kolhapur Feudatories have given as follows :—

Ichalkaranji	150
Vishalgad	100
and Kagal	150

It is impossible at this stage to give the exact total of receipts and expenditure, but we estimate roughly that the latter will amount to between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. The Kolhapur State has already contributed Rs. 2,000 and undertakes to make up the deficit if any. We are unable also to give the final figures for exhibitors and exhibits. The latter have been received up to the last moment, as the time available for preparation was so short; and the artisans of this City were specially handicapped, as they were busily engaged in the preparations for the marriage of H. H. the Raja on the 1st instant. However, the figures as they stood on the 10th instant, will give an approximate idea, and they are compared with those for 1888 :—

States.	Exhibitors.		Exhibits.		Value.	
	1888.	1891.	1888.	1891.	1888.	1891.
Kolhapur	417	1,225	,2 00	4,551	9,374	89,438
Miraj, Senior.	1	262	310	950	1,606	9,438
Sangli	18	124	45	484	245	5,087
Other States	7	77	12	403	72	11,409
Total...	443	1,688	1,567	6,388	11297	1,15,372

From this comparison it will be seen that this Exhibition is decidedly larger than the first. The people have evidently begun to appreciate the benefits of this institution. Many new artisans have joined the ranks of exhibitors, and districts which before failed to make any show have now come forward in a marked and successful way. We may point specially to Gadinglaz which has

risen from 1 exhibit in 1888 to more than 500 this year, also to Laxmeshwar in the Miraj State, and in fact to this State generally as well as to Sangli. There has evidently been keen competition between the District officers for the prizes offered by the Committee for the best and largest collection of exhibits sent in by such officers.

The following exhibits may receive special mention:—In Class I (Minerals) there are good specimens of iron ore—lime stone,—earth suitable for colour washing —gypsum from which good plaster Paris is prepared, —sand stones,—lime stones, with which very fair lithographing has been done, —Slates,—and Kolhapur trap, which is well adapted for architectural ornamentation. In Class II (Machinery) we need only notice some scientific instruments for use in the physical laboratory, well made by Keshev Karazgar. The sugar mills are numerous, but show no improvement on the ordinary type, and are decidedly wanting in finish. In this Class a big clock with one and half feet dial is worthy of notice and it is perhaps the first attempt at making a clock on this side of India. In Class III (Iron and brass work) Kolhapur is not so rich in Brass work as Sangli; still the Brass padlocks and other articles sent by the Technical School are nicely finished. In iron work Kolhapur surpasses S. M. C. States. Gadinglaj nut-crackers are the best and so are Panhala garden scissors. Kagal has produced a collecton of steel articles such as axes, knives, razors, &c.; Gadinglaj has sent one iron safe and one large bell, 13 maunds in weight. In Class IV (Textiles) Sangli and Miraj beat Kolhapur in the production of blue sarees worn by native ladies and dhotirs worn by men. In this Shahapur of the Sangli State and Laskhmeshwar of the Miraj State are superior. Kolhapur weavers are making an attempt to equal them, for the Kolhapur, Gadinglaj, and Panalla weavers have sent cotton and silk sarees which can compete with those of Shahapur and Lakshmeshwar. In carpets the Kolhapur Jail as usual makes a good show. There is a good supply of ropes from various Districts. In Class V (Leather) Kolhapur leather work is very superior. As far as shoes and reins are concerned Miraj is superior. But in all other respects Kolhapur tanners turn out good leather and also good leather articles. This industry is likely to thrive. In class VI (Carpentry) the articles turned out by the Technical School are superior to all others. One Tanjore carpenter has exhibited sandalwood carved work of excellent design and finish made in Kolhapur. In class VI. (Pottery) Gadhinglaj water pots are of a good kind, though not as well finished as those of Kolhapur. In pottery Lakshmeshwar of the Miraj State is superior. In Class VIII Gold and Silver articles are still coming and nothing can be said about them for the present. In Class IX (Fine Arts) there are several promising artists and some well finished specimens of modelling in wood, clay and plaster of Paris. In Class X (Musical Instruments) fine satars have come form Miraj for which that city is well-known. Kolhapur also competes in this class. In Class XI (Stone work) the slates exhibited by Mr. Gopinath Pant of the Training school are decidedly good. Some nice specimens of carved work in black stones have also been exhibited. In Class XII the agricultural implements are all quite ordinary. The collection of grains is good. In Class XIII

(Vehicles) the exhibits are few and call for no remark. In Class XIV (Forest Produce) the Forest Department have exhibited various kinds of timber, drugs and spices, fibers, dyeing and bleaching materials, bamboos, &c. This is a new feature in this Exhibition. This collection when carefully examined will show that Kolhapur possesses much useful forest produce. Hirdas already yield a lac of rupees revenue. Other dyeing and bleaching materials which are found in abundance in the Kolhapur Forests may ere long find a market outside. Another interesting exhibit sent by the Forest Department is a bird deposit resembling guano. This can be found in large quantities. It will be tried in the College Farm, and if it turns out to be a good manure, it will be used very extensively. In Class XV (Miscellaneous) cane work from the jail is very superior. But it is to be regretted that very few in the town take to this kind of work. Bamboo work from the Bhudhargad, Ajra and Panalla Talukas is good; some imitations of China matting have also been exhibited. There are several collections of vegetable dyes which may be found useful. Book-binding from the S. P. G. Mission Press shows much improvement. The State Press have also exhibited some Litho: and Type work and a Litho-stone obtained from Katkol of the Kolhapur territory.

The Committee congratulate themselves on having been fortunate enough to secure the services of Professor Modak as Secretary. On him has fallen the chief part of the work of organising, and he has shown himself just the man for the post.

In conclusion we beg to express our thanks to the various Patrons of the Exhibition, and especially to Col. Wodehouse, who has in many ways shown a kindly interest in the undertaking, and also to the Divan Khan Bahadur M. Kuvarji, whose cordial assistance has been invaluable. We are highly sensible of the honour which the presence of your Excellency confers on this unpretending effort to promote the arts and industries of the S. M.¶ Country; and we now request you, Sir, to declare this Exhibition open (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency, in declaring the Exhibition open, said :—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have, I need hardly say, the greatest pleasure in complying with your request, Mr. Candy, to declare this exhibition now open; and an expression in the last sentence of your report gives me the opportunity of considering what are the aims and objects of exhibitions of this kind. It is, as you say, an exhibition of the arts and industries of the country. I think that, first of all, we are justified in considering whether the best endeavours have been made to make this exhibition a success. It has for its object the promotion of arts and industries, and it undoubtedly requires some art to induce some people to support or patronise an exhibition of this kind, and some industry to circulate throughout the country your intention of holding an exhibition. Well, I think there can be no doubt at

all that the endeavours of the committee have been signally successful from the mere fact that in comparing the increase of this year on the exhibition three years ago, both as regards exhibitors and exhibits, the numbers have enormously increased; and it is evident, I think from that, that throughout the Southern Mahratta Country, it has been recognised by the artisans that the exhibition of 1888 did them some good, and, therefore, that it was to their interest that they should send up exhibits on this occasion. But undoubtedly that satisfactory result could not have been obtained had not the committee appointed to carry out this undertaking worked harmoniously together, and got the artisans to work with them. It seems to me perfectly clear that there has been the most absolute co-operation and entire accord throughout the whole of the State, otherwise such a satisfactory result could not have been produced. But we must go further and consider the matter, not only for ourselves who come here to-day as visitors, but also from the point of view taken by exhibitors and business men. I think that undoubtedly the exhibition of 1888 must have done some good to the exhibitors or they would not have come forward in the manner they have done. Those who promote exhibitions should not overlook the fact that in order to make the exhibition a success it is not merely necessary to be provided with funds for the collection of exhibits, but they must also inform the world that there is such a thing as an exhibition going on. Possibly a business man would go further and tell you that to be successful you must spend as much on advertising the exhibition as on the exhibition itself. These things are not so easy in a country where communication is somewhat difficult compared with Europe; but I would suggest to the committee to consider whether it has sufficiently well informed the world around that it would be an immense advantage to their artisans and merchants were they to patronise the Kolhapur Exhibition. People are a little inclined to look only to the immediate financial return produced by gate-money at exhibitions, but they ought to do more than that. They ought to look further and consider the immense advantage to a country or a town, in attracting large numbers of people in producing a circulation of that most useful medium money, in increasing means of employment in the neighbourhood, in making use of the various means of communication to the centre, where the exhibition is, in creating an interest in the place in showing people who had not probably taken the trouble to inquire before that there are systems of trade which it would be well for them to inquire into, and articles of trade which they might buy cheaper there than elsewhere. There are many ulterior advantages in connection with an exhibition to be gained beyond the mere financial return, and I have no doubt that even although, owing to those disadvantages I have alluded to, you have not been able to advertise it as widely and as thoroughly practical business men would do, the fact of this exhibition having been held here, will attract attention to Kolhapur, and cause merchants or business people to consider whether it would not be to their advantage or to their firms to connect themselves in trade of some sort with Kolhapur. If you find this is so, you will be amply repaid for the outlay to which you have committed yourselves, and you will find you have contributed financially to the interests of the people of this neighbourhood, improved their means of employment, and encouraged trade with other places. I am sure that those who have listened to the address of Mr. Candy, to whom individually the success of this exhibition has been largely due, sincerely wish that the most desirable results

should follow from the opening of this exhibition. At any rate we congratulate those who have contributed to establish it most heartily upon their enterprise in undertaking it. (Loud applause.)

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

Prizes were distributed to the successful exhibitors by Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country on 4th May. His Highness the Maharaja, Sirdars, officials, and gentlemen of the town were present. Mr. B. P. Modak, one of the secretaries, read the following report as a supplement to what was read by Mr. Candy at the opening ceremony :—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Since the opening of the Exhibition by H. E. the Governor on the 21st ultimo, the judging committees have finished their work and awarded prizes. Before requesting you, Sir, to do us the honour of distributing them, we beg to supplement Mr. Candy's report, read on the last occasion, by the following brief remarks. To begin with the financial aspect of the undertaking, the committee have at their disposal Rs. 4,755, contributed as follows :—

Kolhapur State	Rs.	2,000
Do. Feudatories.....	„	400
S. M. States	„	1,900
Sale proceeds of admission tickets	„	475
	Rs.	4,775

out of this a sum of Rs. 1,500 is proposed to be expended on prizes, and the remainder will go towards the expenses of fitting up and decorating the building and of the establishment kept up for receiving, registering, labelling, returning the exhibits, &c., which, roughly speaking, will slightly exceed Rs. 6,000. A good portion of this sum is expected to be realised by the sale of the materials used in the fittings and decorations, and the Council of Administration have with their well-known liberality, undertaken, to make up the deficit, which was unavoidable under the following circumstances. The number of exhibits, which kept pouring in from all quarters till the very last moment, was very much larger than we expected and prevented our keeping within the limit of expenditure we had proposed to ourselves, and, on the other side, the sale proceeds of admission tickets fell below our expectations, though latterly the rates were reduced by half in order to give all who wished an opportunity to visit the show. The total number of visitors were between nine and ten thousand, among whom were many from Miraj, Sangli, and other States in the Southern Mahratta Country. The visitors though small in number, largely patronised the show by purchasing exhibits, 310 persons having purchased 1000 articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500. Our thanks are due to the S. M. R. Company for affording us many facilities for carrying exhibits and visitors from and to Kolhapur on the line. The following table shows the number of exhibits from the several pettas and Feudatory States of Kolhapur and the S. M. Country Chiefs, with their respective values and the number of exhibitors as comared with the same in the exhibition of 1888.

No.	Name.	1883.						1889.					
		Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.				Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.			
1	Kolhapur Town	292	926	8,533	13	10		271	1517	94,573	2	1	
2	Patta Karvir							34	44	138	6	3	
3	„ Alte	19	29	108	4	0		332	820	2,133	7	10	
4	„ Gadhinglaj	1	1	45	0	0		147	499	2,293	14	1	
5	„ Shirol	19	34	167	15	0		157	337	326	13	5	
6	„ Bhudargad	30	75	34	13	9		76	325	107	4	3	
7	„ Panalla...	6	25	110	1	3		71	218	183	1	0	
8	Mahal Raybag	0	0	...				44	139	123	11	8	
9	„ Katkol	0	0	...				1	17	11	15	0	
10	Kagal State	24	41	254	12	3		160	308	1,350	9	2	
11	Ichalkaranji State	12	20	104	15	0		55	137	385	11	3	
12	Vishalgad „	0	0	...				30	67	586	11	6	
13	Bavda „	14	49	14	5	5		10	22	20	3	0	
14	State Geologist	0	0	...				1	213	...			
15	„ Forest	0	0	...				16	396	200	0	0	
16	Prepared in the Exhibition yard	0	0	...				10	213	186	3	0	
	Total Kolhapur State...	417	1200	9,374	0	6		1415	5272	1,02,671	1	6	
17	Sangli	13	45	227	1	11		139	639	5,515	8	2	
18	Miraj (Senior)	1	310	1,606	7	5		295	1109	9,667	8	7	
19	„ (Junior)	3	4	18	0	0		13	99	632	9	6	
20	Kurundwad (Senior)	0	0	...				15	48	999	0	0	
21	„ (Junior)	0	0	...				4	113	10,372	9	9	
22	Jamkhindi	0	0	...				11	82	1,615	4	0	
23	Mudhol	4	8	54	10	0		17	49	170	13	6	
24	Ramdurg	0	0	...				24	68	413	5	6	
	Total S. M. States...	26	367	1,905	3	4		518	2207	29,386	11	0	
25	British Territory	0	0	...				10	105	356	0	6	
	Grand Total...	443	1567	11,280	3	10		1943	7584	1,32,413	13	0	

It will be seen that the Alta and Gad Hinglaz pettas have sent in the largest number of exhibits, and all of fair quality. The Mamledars of these two pettas are worthy of great credit for the pains they have taken, and as an encourgement to them and an incentive to others in their position the committee have decided to present them each with a gold ring engraved with the signet of the Exhibition, in addition to certificates. Among the exhibits from the Southern Mahratta States, those from Miraj and Sangli deserve special mention, and the committee take this opportunity to repeat their thanks to Mr. Chitre and Mr. Waidya, the Karbharis of those States, as also to Mr. Narsing Rao Bhanu, Mamledar of Lakshmeshwar, in the Miraj State, who has sent us no less than 450 exhibits from the small Taluka, and many of them of great interest. In consideration of this, Mr. Bhanu carries honours similar to those of the Mamledars of Alta and Gad Hinglaz. Ramdurg has sent a fair number of exhibits and all of them are of real industrial value. The large number of curiosities lent by Jamkhendi and Kurundwar served to make the show attractive to the sight-seers and were therefore useful in their own way, but the committee hope on a future

similar occasion for a larger show of local industrial products from these States, as an indication of the encouragement they should afford to their own artizans. Mudhol and Miraj Junior, contributed their respective quotas, which, we think, might also be increased with advantage to local industries. The committee take this opportunity to acknowledge the handsome contributions made by all the S. M. Country Chiefs towards the expenses of the show. After this general retrospect, a few remarks on the exhibits in each class will not be uninteresting.

Class I.—Minerals.

59 *Exhibitors and* 466 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 48-1-5.

The collection of stones and geological specimens exhibited by Mr. Eunson, the State Geological Surveyor, forms an invaluable and exceedingly interesting addition to the number of exhibits in this class. The collection of earths and paints from Panalla, Bhudargad, and Gad Hinglaz is very systematic, and has brought into prominence the last-named petta, which, till now, was not known to possess so many materials for colourwashing. These pettas also exhibited iron ores, in addition to those from Azra in the Ichalkaranji State, and from Katkol. Six different varieties of the same from the neighbourhood of Kolhapur are sent in by Mr. Eunson. It would be interesting and worth the expense to smelt each one of these with a view to find out which of them are the richest. The Dhawads or native smelters working in the Exhibition-yard, worked with two kinds from Panalla, one of which yielded nearly 33 per cent. of iron, and the other only 20 per cent. Working with an improved furnace ought to produce better results, at any rate it should receive a fair trial in the local technical school as the native smelters are so conservative that they will not go out of their groove, though their fashion is not paying. Among lime-stones, one variety from Azra looks superior, but requires to be tested before a definite opinion can be given. The quartz, flints, sand-stones, inferior marbles, gypsum, and lithographic, and mill-stones, &c., exhibited by the district officers of the State will make a useful addition to he State museum. On trial, the gypsum is found to answer very well for casting and for sizing. As slate and lithographic stones are of commercial importance, it is hoped the quarries may attract the attention of enterprising capitalists if not of the State authorities. Mr. Gopinath Sadashiva Paranjape, of the Kolhapur Training School for Masters, has satisfactorily proved by practical working that the slate stones from Katkol and Torgal are of a superior quality and while sufficiently hard to bear decorative treatment can be cut and sawed and worked like timber. Lakshmeshwar, in the Miraj State, and Shirhatti, in Sangli, have also made a respectable show of minerals and stones.

Class II.—Machinery.

55 *Exhibitors and* 84 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 1,488.

This class is poor in exhibits. The practical working of the several models exhibited has not been proved. There is a large number of sugar-cane mills in

wood, but none of them show ingenuity or finish, and iron sugar-cane mill, cast by Mr. S. D. Dantawate at his local foundry, and models of a sawbench and potter's wheel deserve mention. The electric machines after Wimshurts are well finished and work satisfactorily. There are besides these, an eletric fountain, a Saverts' toothed wheel, an eye-let machine and a numbering machine, all of local manufacture. The tower-clock with its dial, a foot and a half in diameter, after a little more care and improvement in its external appearance, might adorn any of the numerous Sirdar's residences, and it is to be hoped the enterprising manufacturer of it will receive the encouragement he deserves, especially as the price, Rs. 200 is not at all prohibitive. The Chief of Ichalkaranji has offered a prize of Rs. 50 to the best model of a machine, which can be proved to the satisfaction of the committee to be practically workable.

Class III.—Iron and Brass Work.

159 *Exhibitors and* 892 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 10,267-6-6.

Kagal, Panalla, Gad Hinglaz, and Sangli share the honours awarded in this class to steel and iron articles, such as pruning scissors, nut-crackers, bits, &c. The brass padlocks turned out at the Jaysingrao Technical School in Kolhapur are superior to all others exhibited, but they do not seem to command a ready sale on account of their cost. Sangli still maintains its reputation for the superiority of its brass utensils, but this industry is gradually gaining ground in Kolhapur, as shown in the good lampstands of local manufacture.

Class IV.—Textiles.

469 *Exhibitors and* 1202 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 4,239-3-5.

In silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics Shahapur, in the Sangli State, and Lakshmeshwar, in Miraj, are at the head of the list, but a weaver of Halkarni, in the Gad Hinglaz Petta, and some others in the town of Kolhapur have run them very close, and with some encouragement ought to be able to come up to them. Alta Petta has distinguished itself for turban manufacture. Azra has beaten all other places in the cotton fabric, popularly known as "Chikodi cloth." The Kolhapur jail stands first in cotton carpets, but the prices are still high, and the industry is not likely to flourish unless it is taken up by the common weavers. With this end in view it might be introduced in the Local Technical School. The towels and table-cloths and napkins turned out at the jail workshops are worthy of honourable mention. In woollen carpets the village of Rendal, in the Alta Petta carries the first prize. This industry is said to be indigenous to the village of Vategaum, in the Kurundwar State, and though several looms are reported to exist there, only one solitary exhibit found its way to the show! In Kamblees Shirhatti in the Sangli State, with encouragement from the State authorities, ought to be able to flourish and even compete with Bellary, so

noted for this industry. On the whole the woollen industry in Kolhapur and Southern Mahatta Country must be considered poor. The Alta Petta has sent some fine specimens of aloe and cotton ropes and cords, and there is a rope-machine from the same Petta, which is some improvement on the crude method usually employed. Kolhapur shows some good lace.

Class V.—Leather-Work.

156 *Exhibitors and* 411 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 739-13-0.

The Kolhapur State has reason to be proud of its leather-work, for it has this time beaten Miraj in the production of native shoes, for which the latter has been so long deservedly famous. The Alta Petta sends the largest number of exhibits in this class, and there are some good specimens of tanned hides from the town of Kolhapur, and the Gad Hinglaz Petta.

Class VI.—Carpentry.

121 *Exhibitors and* 626 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 3,060-11-3.

The exhibits in this class, though they are numerous, are below the mark. Miraj sends a goodly number, which give evidence of skill, care, and attention on the part of the artisans. There are few exhibits from the Kolhapur city, except those coming from the Technical School, where this industry appears to have made considerable progress.

Class VII.—Pottery.

76 *Exhibitors and* 640 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 117-1-6.

Gad Hinglaz has, for the first time, shown that it possesses good material for the manufactnre of earthenware. Panalla, though it has maintained its reputation for this class of work, shows no improvement on what it sent at the last Exhibition, while the Kolhapur potters have displayed skill in making new furnaces, khujas, and tiles. Raybag has attempted enamelled inkstands, but, above all, Lakshmeshwar, in the Miraj State, bids fair to turn out as good earthenware as any pottery works in India. A new type of tiles and khujas, exhibited by Mr. Vishnu Amrit Bhawe, of Sangli, are good in their own way, but nothing can be said of their practical use as only one or two articles of each sort are exhibited.

Class VIII.—Goldsmith's Work.

90 *Exhitors and* 402 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 99,531-15-2.

Neither the Kolhapur District nor the S. M. Country States have much to show in goldwork, with the exception of a few rings from the Gad Hinglaz

Petta and the Ramdurg State. The bulk of exhibits consists of the jewelry recently made in the palace on the occasion of H. H. the Raja's wedding, by artisans specially brought from Bombay. The show of silver-ware is numerically much stronger and consists of a variety of articles made in Kolhapur, Miraj, and Sangli, the forms and finish of those exhibited by Mr. Naro Ramchundra Ukidve, of the last mentioned place, proving so attractive as to result in a rush of purchasers. There is some artistic skill in some of the silver "chowks" (worn by Lingayets) exhibited from Gad Hinglaz and Lakshmeshwar, but there are few things to equal the famous Cutch silver-ware.

Class IX.—Fine Arts.

109 *Exhibitors and* 622 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 8,918.

In oil-paintings Aba Lal, the State artist, has some good portraits of members of the Raja's family. Next to him comes Martand Jingar, with his oil-paints of Hindu gods and some living notabilities. There is not much to see in water-colours. Mr. Gangadhar Raysinha Punekar, who is being specially trained in the Bombay School of Arts at the expense of the Kolhapur State, exhibits some good photos and enlargements and Mr. Shriniwas Mahadev, of Shahapur, in the Sangli State, has some pretty views of Northern India, very neatly done. The work of the State Photographer also deserves mention. The Chief of Miraj exhibits some photo-apparatus of local manufacture, such as a dark tent, enlarging frames, &c. Among models in plaster of Paris are some made by Krishna Sutar, of the Technical School, from Gypsum, obtained from Bhudargad. In the models in clay, the bust of the late Regent of Kolhapur, by the Drawing Master of the Kagal A. V. School, is the only exhibit which the committee consider deserving of a prize. The figures in wood, exhibited by the Miraj State, were centres of attraction to the visitors.

Class X.—Musical Instruments.

15 *Exhibitors and* 18 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 649.

This may be called the poorest class in the show, there being only hardly more than half-a-dozen exhibits consisting of *sitars* and *vinas*. Miraj, as was expected, carries the prize for *sitars*.

Class XI.—Stone-Work.

57 *Exhibitors and* 208 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 766-8-6.

The majority of articles in this class consisted of Slate-work, manufactured by Mr. Gopinath S. Paranjape, of the local Training School for Masters, already mentioned in connection with minerals. Among others made of stone found in

Jotiba's Hill is a large Tulsi Vrindavana rather elaborately worked, and a few pestles and mortars.

CLASS XII.—AGRICULTURE.

385 *Exhibitors and* 967 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 426-3-7.

The collection in this class consists of a large variety of corn and vegetable seeds, none of which are above the ordinary run, an indication of want of proper care on the part of the agricultural classes in the selection of seeds. The raw sugar exhibited is of fair quality, but the refined article, though prepared in several places in the State does not come up, in a single instance, to the exhibits of Mr. Gasswalla of Poona. This is, no doubt, to be attributed to the clumsy process which is followed in the State, and which must continue to be adopted by the village-refiners till the State or some enterprising capitalist steps in to effect an improvement. The agricultural implements though numerous are clumsily made. Sangli exhibits an iron plough, copied from an English article.

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.

16 *Exhibitors and* 17 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 995.

There is very little improvement perceptible in the class of vehicles (Class XIII.) over the last exhibition.

CLASSE XIV—FOREST PRODUCE.

15 *Exhibitors and* 402 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 200

CLASS XV—MISCELLANEOUS.

161 *Exhibitors and* 627 *Exhibits and Value in Rs.* 971-12-8.

There is nothing more that requires to be said of these beyond what is stated in Mr. Candy's previous report.

It now remains for us to make our acknowledgements to those whose efforts have contributed to the success of this exhibition. First and foremost, allow us, Sir, to offer our thanks to you, and also to the Dewan Saheb for your cordial assistance, but for which, we are afraid, our efforts would have been lame. The co-operation of the Karbharis of all the S. M. States and district officers and mamledars of Kolhapur has been very valuable to us, but above all that of Mr. Eunson and Mr. Fernandez, who had everything from their respective departments ready, cut and dried for us, thus saving us a lot of work. The judging committees have had by no means an easy task, and the care which they

bestowed upon awarding the prizes should not be passed over in silence. We also repeat our thanks to Mr. R. V. Dhurandhar who has shown such taste and skill in fitting up and decorating the grounds, and unstintingly giving his assistance in other arrangements also. Lastly, a word of praise is due to Mr. Dinkar Wasudev Gokhale, whose services were lent to us by the Kolhapur Durbar, and who has spared himself neither night nor day during the last three months in carrying out the minor but none the less tedious details. All this labour so willingly bestowed, and this money so readily given, will not be spent in vain, if, on some future occasion, be it in Kolhapur or any of the S. M. Country States the lessons to be derived to-day, some of which we have pointed in the course of our report are shown to have been utilised for improving the industries of this State as well as those of the S. M. Country. Your Highness Ladies, and Gentlemen, we thank you for having graced this occasion by your presence.

Colonel Wodehouse rose and said: Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Mr. Modak's report, which is supplementary to that read by Mr. Candy at the opening of the Exhibition, is very full and complete, so that it will not be necessary for me to go into any detail. I am very glad that another auspicious event the marriage of his uncle, the young Chief of Kagal, should have enabled us to have the honour of seeing his Highness here this morning. Had it not been for this he would have already left for Dharwar. The ceremony to-day seems to me to be a very fitting windup to those that have been taking place here for the past six weeks. That has been a very busy time for all and not the least to you, gentlemen, who have given your time and labour to this Exhibition. I am sure the administration is much indebted to you all from Mr. Candy downwards. Mr. Modak, the secretary, and Mr. Dhurandhar, the overseer in charge, have been indefatigable, and often, as I visited the Exhibition, before its opening, yet never once did I find them except hard at work. The way the Southern Maratha Chiefs have co-operated with Kolhapur in this undertaking is most gratifying; and I am very glad that with the single exception of the Chief of Mudhol and the Chief of Sangli all have managed to come in here and honour the Exhibition with their presence. You have touched in the report on its financial aspect. It cannot be said that it is a favourable balance-sheet; on the other hand it was never intended that it should pay: the Council granted the money with the view to benefitting the subjects of the State and specially the artizan class, but it was intended and wished that these should visit the exhibition in large numbers, and here I can sympathise with the disappointment you express. Considering the population of the Kolhapur itself and that numbers you say come in from Miraj and Sangli, I do not think there has been so large a dance as might have been reasonably expected. When Mr. Chhatr was here last month I believe hundreds night after night were turned n the doors, though his charges were double what you levied. It sho le care more for amusement than industry in their leisure hours and i n whether on another occasion it would not be a good thing e a little amusement with the show. Whether it is wise to

charge an admission fee at all is a question. But probably it may be, but it should be very small. The amount realized even by the higher fee is but little and would not do much more than pay for the signet rings you say you are going to present to three deserving officials. I would suggest on the other hand giving free tickets both by train and on admission to the better exhibitors and not perhaps accepting as a matter of course for exhibition every thing that is sent up. A little judicious weeding would give more room. I think too, as at Chinchli, we allow horses and cattle from outside to compete for our prizes, so we should here. Then our artizans would see in what they are deficient and in what they excel. Briefly as regards the exhibits themselves, I think we may say we have good State gypsum and dyeing and colouring materials, and the Exhibition has done a good deal to bring them to light. The improvement in local leather-work is most marked and encouraging. As regards iron I know it is the intention of my friend Mr. Eunson to make smelting experiments in the monsoon, and from the practical and careful way he does all that he puts his hands to, I am sure they will be systematically and thoroughly conducted, and we shall then know better how we stand, whether it would be desirable to go on further with the iron industry. Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen, I will now with your permission proceed to deliver the prizes and certificates, as I am unwilling to detain you longer this morning, and very full remarks have been given by the committee under each head.

After this Colonel Wodehouse distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful exhibitors, and Mr. Candy proposed a vote of thanks, which terminated the proceedings.

Statement Showing the Exhibits in the various classes received from different Petas and States in the Exhibition held in 1891.

Name.	Class I. Minerals. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class II. Machinery. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class III. Metal work. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class IV. Textiles. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class V. Leather work. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class VI. Carpentry. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class VII. Pottery. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class VIII. Goldsmith's work. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class IX. Fine Arts. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class X. Stucks. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class XI. Stone work. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class XII. Agriculture. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class XIII. Vehicles. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Class XIV. Forest Produce. Cash Value.	Value.	Class XV. Miscellaneous. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.	Total. Exhibitors.	Exhibits.	Value.
Kolhapur Town	1	1	7 11 0	14	72	1,059 0	25	474	6,795 7 6	50	338	984 13 6	25	92	345 12	19	102	208 15 0	19	12	15 7 1 6	107		80,698 14 0	29	154	2,459 2 0	5	5	905 10	73		932 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	204	879 8 3	506	1667	94,390 13 1
Peta Karvir	...	...	.....	2	2	3 0	1	2	1 6 3	3	7	10 0 0	4	6	18 0	5	5	76 8 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	23	81	13	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	58	59	195 11 3
,, Alte	3	4	2 14 0	19	33	105 8	19	42	44 1 6	93	173	455 13 6	26	93	148 16	25	81	91 14 0	4	2	3 10 2	20	36	202 9 0	4	8	338 9 0	3	3	15 5	6		71 4 6	59	173	197	9	11	506	...	...	24 4 6	330	587	2,178 7 10
,, Gadhinglaj	2	19	0 13 2	2	3	4 0	7	30	256 3 0	30	97	414 6 2	10	61	65 3	5	11	74 11 6	4	4	1 9 9	28		3,965 14 8	8	25	23 15 0	...	...	.....	4	7	8 8 0	55	105	93	4	16	1	1	20	...	...	20	46	21 10 4	147	409	2,995 14 1
,, Shirol	...	...	.....	2	2	7 0	8	32	44 13 6	49	86	153 2 6	20	60	39 12	10	16	55 8 6	1	1	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	2	7 0 0	31	129	17	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	0 4 0	157	287	826 12 6
,, Shirbhargaol	10	50	2 5 11	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2 13 0	12	76	92 13 3	2	2	2 0	2	10	14 1 6	4	7	1 6 5	1	1	13 0 0	1	1	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	1	2	2	...	...	...	23	43	9 1 6	76	203	297 4 9
,, Patoda	9	41	1 3 0	1	1	40 0	2	3	2 8 0	26	30	34 8 0	3	11	17 6	3	6	1 0 0	2	4	1 14 10	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	10	60	81	1	1	...	...	...	6	20	8 0 6	71	210	183 1 0
Mahal Sailing	6	6	0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	6	8	3 9 0	8	12	64 3 0	1	2	2 6	3	3	21 10 0	4	2	0 12 6	...	...	.....	1	1	0 6 0	1	1	8	...	...	.....	16	62	6	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	1 1 7	66	130	139 13 3
,, Kothal	1	17	11 15 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	17	11 15 0
Kagal State	6	6	0 1 6	2	2	24 0	11	16	99 14 4	13	16	21 1 0	13	24	21 0	2	20	176 13 0	10	4	1 9 9	13		534 4 3	4	11	923 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2	6	80 4 6	68	198	.....	7	7	1	1	5	18	18	26 2 8	105	209	1,332 9 3
Ichalkaranji State	3	3	.....	2	2	25 0	3	6	24 0 0	12	28	54 11 3	10	24	43 12	2	2	79 0 0	2	2	1 5 1	1	1	200 0 0	1	1	10 0 0	1	1	.....	1	1	12 0 0	7	21	.....	2	2	1	1	5	5	15	1 0 6	56	127	315 11 7
Vishalgad ,,	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	0 16 0	6	8	24 2 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4	8	249 11 0	2	2	2 2 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	10	10	0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	2	.....	20	67	305 11 6
Bavda ,,	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2 2 0	2	4	13 2 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	1	0 12 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	2	3 0 0	15	32	53 2 0
Shahu Geologist	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	113	.....
,, Forest Dept.	7	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	6	379	150	...	...	.....	13	472	500 0 0
Prepared in the Exhibition yard.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2 8 0	6	17	79 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	6 15 6	1	10	.....	1	20	88 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1	27	13 15 0	1	2	3	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	2	98 0 0	1	123	186 3 0
Total Kolhapur State.	67	594	58 3 2	46	73	1,304 0	133	605	7,407 13 7	318	783	2,896 3 9	127	371	692 8	91	437	1,081 15 9	67		83,338 6 9	50	316	2,815 2 0	5	5	941 10	114		475 6 0	283	800	895	9	13	14	540	1	572	500	127	451	772 14	1441	3177	1,05,651 1 6
Sangli	8	20	1 3 9	2	2	45 9	21	164	1,883 2 0	45	63	629 13 3	2	2	2 0	3	3	115 3 0	2			3	3	0 0	13	50	1,764 8 0	1	1	80	27		3 15 0	16	19	42	2	2	1	1	45	1	7	.....	7	45	27 3 0	130	323	4,315 8 6
Miraj (Senior)	7	17	2 19 6	3	3	24 8	20	85	810 7 11	102	174	891 4 0	11	27	34 6	16	69	211 0 0	2			2	2	0 0	27	80	1,401 8 0	7	7	179	25		188 15 0	30	50	8	3	3	1	1	15	4	71	.....	23	148	284 8 6	294	1106	5,007 8 7
Do. (Junior)	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	600 0 0	2	7	21 2 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	1	0 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	14	170	602 0 0
Kurundwad (Senior)	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	17 2 0	2	2	68 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	13	738 0 0	1			1	2	283 0 0	2	2	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	1	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	12	41	854 0 0
,, (Junior)	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	173 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	2,122 0 0	1	24	2,240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4	113	10,547 9 0
Jamkhindi	1	11	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2	6	230 0 0	7	12	57 12 0	1	1	4 0	1	24	299 0 0	1			1	1	270 0 0	2	16	318 0 0	1	1	300	1	4	1 4 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	6	63 4 0	21	83	1,110 4 0
Mudhol	1	2	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	6	15	95 2 0	...	...	.....	1	1	5 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	87 7 0	4	10	13 4 0	.....	.....	.....	2	2	52 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	17	40	170 13 0
Ramdurg	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	10	13	221 0 0	4	8	2 0	2	13	13 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	76 7 6	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3	9	3 14 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	2	.....	24	63	432 5 6
Total S. M. States	36	75	24 14 3	9	11	158 8	86	387	3,804 9 11	189	417	1,996 19 9	19	49	67 1	32	180	1,479 12 0	15	15	0 42	308		16,568 10 0	56	300	8,752 15 6	13	13	479 11	94		799 5 0	91	166	48	7	7	2	2	98	6	22	.....	38	197	166 13 1	518	1297	29,805 11 6
British Territory	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6 8 0	2	2	12 4 0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		2	2	23 0 0	2	2	270 1 6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3	3	12 1 6	10	10	306 0 0
Grand Total	103	669	83 1 5	55	84	1,462 8	219	992	11,212 8 6	507	1200	4,909 3 3	146	420	759 9	123	617	2,561 7 9	82		83,338 6 9	358	316	19,383 12 6	61	305	9,693 15 6	127	127	1,381	188		1,674 17 0	283	966	943	16	20	16	2	2	598	6	29	1,098 17	427	1648	1,35,456 12 6

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

SURVEY OF LAND.

153. The question of introducing the survey rates into the States of Vishalgad and Bavda has been disposed of. The Chief of Vishalgad having shown his willingness to have the survey rates introduced into his State on condition that the rates are augmented in such a manner as to make the total amount of assessment equal to the average revenue for the past 5 years, he has been requested, with a view to his working out the rates from the maxima adopted by him, to depute a man whom he could trust to serve with the superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey for a time to acquire a knowledge of the system of assessment.

The Chief of Bavda has declined to have the survey rates introduced into his villages, arrangements have, therefore, been made to hand over the survey record of that State to him.

154. During the year under review, the survey and settlement rates were introduced into the Dumala village of Talgaon in the Karvir Peta. The subjoined table gives the financial results of the survey rates in the settled village, compared with the revenue realized at the mamul rates in the previous year.

No.	Name of Village.	As per old assessment in 1890-91.	As per revised assessment in 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Talgaon in the Karvir Peta.	2,788 1 8	1,150 7 9	504 9 4	2,142 3 3

City Survey.

155. This Department continued to be in charge of the Kolhapur Municipality during the year under review as before.

156. The number of appeals made to the Chief Revenue Officer from the decisions of the Special Inquiring Officer, during the year under report, was 19 against 20 in the preceding year, and there were 6 appeals pending at the close of the last year, which make a total of 25 appeals for disposal during the

year. Of these 25 appeals, 18 were disposed of and 7 remained pending at the end of the year. In 6 appeals the original decisions were confirmed, in 11 they were modified, and in 1 the decision was reversed.

157. The cost of the City survey establishment was Rs. 352 during the year under report against Rs. 752 in the preceding year. The whole sum was disbursed from the State Treasury.

158. The number of Sanads that remained to be delivered at the close of the last year was 3,097. Of these 635 Sanads were handed over to the holders of properties, leaving 2,462 to be delivered at the close of the year.

The non delivery of these Sanads is mainly owing to the parties concerned not having appeared to receive them, although notices have been duly served on them.

Geological Survey.

159. This work was completed in November 1891 energetically and satisfactorily by Mr. Eunson, temporarily engaged for the purpose, and the Council of Administration were gratified to record the following resume and opinion of the results in the resolution passed by them, No. 38 on the 9th of February 1892 :—

"The Council have perused with interest Mr. Eunson's full and detailed "report received with his letter No. 164 of 20th November 1891.

"That gentleman was engaged by the Kolhapur State to make a geological "survey of the State territory. His engagement lasted from the 4th November "1889 to the 24th November 1891.

"The actual field work lasted 370 days, and every square mile has been exa- "mined, and nearly every village and vadi visited.

"Very complete maps have been made, and specimens of Geological pro- "ducts, found in the State, neatly catalogued and arranged.

"The State is therefore for the first time in possession of full information "as to its geological position and capabilities.

"It would appear that while there is abundance of iron ore, owing to want "of fuel, and no coal having been found, it would not pay to work it; that the "manganese deposit, within the boundary of Bijkupi in the Torgal Jahagir, is "worth exploring; also the gypsum at Tambyachivadi.

"The Council will consider Mr. Eunson's suggestions of sending a few tons "of the quartz rocks, found in the Gneissic series around Nesri to England to be "crushed and tested with a view to ascertain whether any traces of gold might "be found in them. The Council regret that they do not at present see their "way to meeting the expense of a deep boring experiment through the Deccan "trap, though it is a project, which should be borne in mind in the future.

"The total cost of the survey has been Rupees 20,900 in round numbers.

"Though the practical results are somewhat disappointing as far as the "State is concerned, the Council cannot but recognize the zeal and interest Mr.

"Eunson has displayed in the work. To them it seems to have been thoroughly "well done, and the fact, that not a single complaint or objection was ever re- "ceived from the inhabitants of the State, in connection with his proceedings, "shows that he must have used considerable tact in his dealings with them.

"The report should be printed, and the maps lithographed, and a translation "made, and copies furnished to the several departments of the State for careful "record.

"A copy of this resolution to be sent to Mr. Eunson, who is now employed "at Vizianagaram in the Madras Presidency."

160. As directed in the resolution, arrangments have been made for printing the report and lithographing the maps; but owing to the great distance at which Mr. Eunson is at present employed, and the consequent delay and difficulty in getting the proofs corrected by him, no copy, the Council regret, is available to be appended to this report; but they hope to have the printing finished in a short time with maps inserted in each copy, when they will do themselves the honor of presenting some copies to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M C., and the Government of Bombay, for perusal and record.

Alienation Department.

161. At the end of the last year, there were 12 settlement cases valued at Rupees 469-14-0, pending undisposed of. During the year under report, 65 new cases involving claims worth Rs. 2,262-5-2 were brought to notice, so that the total number of cases to be disposed of during the year amounted to 77, valued at Rs. 2,732-3-2. Of these, 26 cases with claims worth Rs. 703-15-2 were disposed of during the year under report, in 25 of which, holdings have been continued to the heirs of the deceased holders; and in 1, involving a claim worth Rs. 33, the holding has been made Khalsa for want of an heir. The remaining 51 cases, which were pending at the close of the year, are valued at Rs. 2,028-4-0.

162. In addition to the above, the number of cases, in which original succession inquiries were held during the year under report, was 556 against 583 in the preceding year; of these 556 cases, 469 belonged to the Kolhapur State, and the remaining 87 to the feudatory states, viz., 43 to Kagal senior; 2 to Kagal, junior; and 33 to Ichalkaranji and 9 to the Kapshi State. In 466, the holdings have been continued to the rightful heirs and in the remaining 90 cases, they have been made Khalsa. The subjoined statement will show the states, to which the cases, in which the holdings have been continued or resumed belong:—

Name of State.	Cases in which holdidgs are continued.	Cases in which holdings are resumed.	Total.
Kolhapur	399	70	469
Kapshi	5	4	9
Kagal Senior	35	8	43
Do. Junior	.....	2	2
Ichalkaranji	27	6	33
Total...	466	90	556

163. The following are the principal reasons, for which the holdings, mentioned above, have been resumed :—

No.	Causes of resumption.	Kolhapur Proper.	Feudatory States.	Total No. of cases.
1	For want of heirs	22	3	25
2	Service not being required	23	4	27
3	Holdings not having been enjoyed for sufficiently long period to entitle the heirs of the deceased holders to have their claims recognized	12	6	18
4	Heirs having declined to serve, either on account of the smallness of the income derived from their holdings, or some other reason	5	7	12
5	Minor causes	8	0	8
		74	16	90

164. Besides the above, sanction for the mutation of names, consequent on the death of the alienees of the adjudicated Inam lands, was given, after proper inquiry, in 541 cases, during the year under report, against 401 in the preceding year. Of these 541 cases, 446 belong to the Kolhapur State, and the remaining 95 to the feudatory States, namely, 6 to Vishalgad, 33 to Kagal senior, 20 to Kagal junior, and 36 to Ichalkaranji.

165. The following statement will shew the number of Inam Yadashtas, that were reported to be sanctioned at the close of the last year, and of those that were sanctioned during the year under report :—

No.	Names of Pettas and States.	No. pending at the close of the year 1890-91.	No. sanctioned during the year 1891-92.	No. pending at the end of the year 1891-92.
1	Peta Karvir	18	15	3
2	" Panala	3	3	0
3	" Alta	1	0	1
4	" Gad Hinglaj	3	3	0
5	" Bhudhargad	31	31	0
6	State af Kapshi	5	1	4
7	" Ichalkaranji	12	12	0
8	" Torgal	31	0	31
9	Jahgir of Himmat Bahadur	6	6	0
10	" Shri Swami Jagadguru	1	1	0
	Total.	111	72	39

The above table shows that there were 39 Inam Yadashtas yet awaiting sanction at the close of the year under report. To this one more was added during the year, in consequence of the introduction of the survey settlement in the village of Talgaon, in the Karvir Peta. Thus there were 40 Inam Yadashtas pending at the close of the year. This work, it is hoped, will be finished in the current year.

166. As regards the "Rustam Patti" or a cess leviable on the lands held by Inamdars under the Ichalkaranji State after every 4th year, referred to in para. 166 of the last report, the same seemed to be of the nature of a Judi Patti and of a long standing, and as orders were issued by the former Political Agents for its recovery, the Council passed a resolution No. 281, dated 3rd June 1891, in which they called upon the Chief Revenue Officer to report, after inquiry, as to through whose negligence the said orders were not carried out so long, and as to the mode in which the arrears of the said patti should be recovered. As the management of the Estate of Ichalkaranji has been since restored to the Chief, the case will be disposed of by him.

WASTE LANDS.

167. The extent of the unoccupied assessed waste land in the Kolhapur State proper, and its feudatories for the past two years, is shewn in the subjoined table :—

Name of State.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.
Kolhapur State (Proper)	1,79,923	29	1,61,461	14
Kagal Senior and Junior	1,914	19	1,882	11
Ichalkaranji	19,186	34½	18,849	¼
Kapshi	105	9	70	27
Vishalgad	23,944	21	24,255	39
Total....	2,25,074	32½	2,06,519	11¼

On comparing the figures of the current year with those of its predecessor, it will be seen that there is a decrease of 18,555 acres and 21·25 gunthas of the waste land in the Kolhapur State and its feudatories, which is chiefly due to the following causes:—

Firstly to kuran lands, hetherto shewn under the head "occupied lands," having been classed under the head "nàkird" or unassessed waste;

Secondly to new lands having been taken up for cultivation; and

Thirdly to forest lands, which were hitherto shewn under the head "unoccupied assessed waste" having been separately shewn.

168. The largest decrease appears in the Kolhapur State proper—the waste lands of which are distributed as under:—

Names of Pettas.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	A. g.	A. g.
Karvir	10,672 33	5,802 31
Panhala	67,148 37	66,756 26
Alta	8,701 27	8,654 37
Shirol	14,566 4	14,519 2
Gad-Hinglaj	11,828 36	10,896 9
Bhudargad	67,005 12	54,831 29
Total....	1,79,923 29	1,61,461 14

169. The following statement shews how much waste land has been taken up for cultivation, and the percentage of the waste to the culturable land during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year:—

Extent of cultivable area for		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end the of year		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		
14,93,095-18¼	14,90,386-15¼	12,68,020-25¾	12,83,867-4	2,25,074-32½	2,06,519-11¼	15·07	13·85

GOVERNMENT ESTATE, OR SHERI LANDS.

170. The subjoined statement shews the area, assessment, and the income of the sheri lands, or the personal holdings of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	A.	G.		A.	G.	
Area....	6,137	1		6137	1	
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment.	21,267	4	6	21,267	4	6
Revenue realized	52,121	11	8	53,456	8	6

From the above it will be seen that the area and the amount of assessment during the year under report, are the same as in the last year. The revenue realized on account of the Sheri lands, during the year under review, however, exceeds that in the preceding year by Rs. 1,334-12-10, and the excess is due to larger amounts having been realized in the auction sales.

Revenue Accounts.

171. There has been no change in the system of keeping either the village or the Peta accounts during the year, except that a register of Revenue deposits, as per Hope's Taluka Form No. 6, has been introduced in all the Talukas.

172. The following statement will show the extent of travelling and the work of inspection done by the Revenue Officers, during the year under report, as compared with those done in the preceding year :—

Names of Officers.	No. of Petas, Feudatory States, Mahals, and villages in each Division.				Of which visited.				No. of Miles and days travelled.		Accounts and Records Examined in.				No. of villages in which boundary marks examined.		No. of villages in which Rayats' receipt books examined.	
	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Miles.	No. of days.	Pettas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Villages.	No. of Fields.	No. of Villages.	No. of Books.
1890-91.																		
Chief Revenue Officer.	6	3	2	1010	6	3	2	39	703	129	6	3	2	145	19	240	32	804
District officer N.D.	3	2	....	498	3	2	....	175	993	203	3	2	....	376	45	499	163	3904
District officer S.D.	3	1	2	512	3	1	2	139	1559	187	3	1	2	454	63	606	126	2655
1891-92.																		
Chief Revenue Officer.	6	2	2	944	6	2	2	128	791	167	6	2	2	98	13	155	75	1358
District officer N.D.	3	1	....	432	3	1	....	161	1052	226	3	1	....	381	46	608	126	2897
District officer S.D.	3	1	2	512	3	1	2	132	1546	176	3	1	2	469	49	658	107	2212

During the year under report, the Feudatory State of Vishalgad has been omitted from the above statement, as the Chief of that State has been entrusted with its management during the year. With the exception of this State, all the Petas, Mahals, and the Feudatory States in the Kolhapur Territory, were visited by the Chief Revenue Officer, who also visited 128 villages, during the year under report, against 39 villages in the preceding year.

173. Besides the usual inspection work, as mentioned in the foregoing statement, the Chief Revenue Officer, in the course of the travelling season, fixed the remuneration of Patils and Kulkarnis in the Bhudhargad Peta, on the principles of Wingate's Scale. He also settled the allowances to Patils on account of the contingencies in the Talukas of Karvir, Gadhinglaj, Shirol, and Alta, the contingent allowances of the Patils in the Bhudhargad Peta having been settled along with their remuneration.

174. The work of settlement of cash alienations was continued during the year, and the Peta of Panhala, and the States of Kagal Senior and Junior, and Ichalkaranji, including the Taluka of Ajra, were partially settled.

175. The District Officer, N. D., spent 226 days out of Kolhapur, during the year, against 203 days in the preceding year, and he travelled 1,052 miles.

176. The District Officer, S. D., spent 176 days on inspection duty, out of Kolhapur, during the year under report, against 187 in the preceding year. He could have spent more days in the District, but he was prevented from doing so in consequence of his being often required to return to Kolhapur for Census work, and his having proceeded on 14 day's leave.

177. The mistakes discovered at the inspections of the Revenue Officers were numerous, but they were all of a technical character.

The framing of Watan Registers of Patils and Kulkarnis.

178. The subjoined statement shows the work done by Mr. T. M. Marathe, Watan Registering Officer, during the year under report, and that pending at the close of the year :—

Names of petas &c.	No. of Watan Registers to be settled.		Work done during the year 1891-92.		Total work done up to the end of 1891-92.		Work pending at the end of the year 1891-92.	
	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni.
Peta Karvir	135	135	30	20	39	33	96	102
Do. Panhala	202	202	33	17	43	40	159	162
Do. Alta	49	49	10	24	15	34	34	15
Do. Shirol	33	33	13	8	22	29	11	4
Do. Gadhinglaj	126	126	21	14	26	33	100	93
Do. Bhudhargad	192	192	16	41	41	70	151	122
Mahal Raibag	30	30	3	6	3	6	27	24
Do. Katkol	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	8
Feudatory States.								
State Kapshi	10	10	...	1	...	1	10	9
Do. Kagal Senior	40	40	12	11	30	33	10	7
Do. Do. Junior	6	6	1	2	2	5	4	1
Do. Ichalkaranji	11	11	...	2	2	4	9	7
Taluka Ajra	67	67	7	5	13	13	54	54
Total...	909	909	146	151	236	301	673	608

From the above it will be seen that the total number of registers of Patils and Kulkarnis, framed during the year under report, was 146 and 151 respectively, excluding Vishalgad against 62 and 115 in the preceding year including Vishalgad.

179. Thirty-nine appeals were made from the decisions of the Watan Registrar of Kolhapur to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, during the year under report, and there was one appeal pending at the close of the last year. The total number of appeals to be disposed of, during the year, amounted therefore to 40. Of these, 21 appeals have been disposed of during the year under report, leaving 19 appeals pending at the close of the year. In 19 appeals out of 21 disposed of, the decisions of the Watan Registrar have been confirmed, and in two they have been reversed. Out of the 19 appeals pending at the close of the year, 4 have since been disposed of; and in the remaining 15, either papers have been called for, or dates for their hearing fixed.

Appointments of Patils and Kulkarnis.

180. The number of appeals made from the decisions of the District Officers to the Chief Revenue Officer, during the year under report, against the appointments of Watandars, was 13; and there were two appeals pending at the close of the last year. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 15. In 7 appeals out of 15, the decisions of the District Officers have been confirmed, in 2 they have been modified, and in 3 reversed. Three appeals remain undisposed of at the end of the year.

Wards' Estate.

181. During the year under review the number, of Wards, under the care and protection of the Darbar, was raised from 6 to 8, in concequence of the deaths of Anandrav Kadamrao Bhope, and Dinkarrao Bhonsle Savardekar. The particulars of their Estates, as required by Government Resolution No. 5700, dated 26th August 1889, are given below :—

No.	Names.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year 1891-92.	Receipts.	Disbursements,	Balance at the close of the year 1891-92.		Value of moveable property in hand.	Area of land under management.
								In cash.	In Govt. Securities.		
											A. g
1	Udajirao Chavan, Himat Bahadur.	17	Karvir	Rajaram High School.	34,616 3 0	67,797 3 6	63,740 9 6	22,172 13 0	16,500 0 0	25,000	31,615 0
2	Hanmantrao Nimbalkar, Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	26	Brahmagaon Taluka Khed.	Deccan College, Poona.	41,592 10 7	52,552 9 4	54,621 5 9	8,948 12 10	30,575 1 4	25,500	14,021 2
3	Nathajirao Japtanmulk	12	Madyal Taluka Gad-Hinglaj.	1st Grade Ver. School, Kolhapur.	4,877 0 6	7,471 15 6	7,382 11 3	4,966 4 9	.....	.....	1,100 28
4	Shri Raghunath Pandit alias Pandit Maharaj and his two brothers, viz.	20	Kolhapur City...	Learns under a Private tutor.	2,142 14 10	22,274 11 8	22,209 0 2	2,208 10 4	.....	27,000	3,717 14
5	Shriniwas Pandit alias Raoji Maharaj.	10	Do.	1st Grade Ver. School, Kolhapur.							
6	Shri Sidheshwar Pandit alias Tatya Maharaj.	8	Do.	Do.							
7	Ramchandrarao Anandrao Kadamrao Bhope.	6	Do.	Ver. School No. 3, Kolhapur.	1,660 11 5	7,085 8 10	7,456 5 9	1,289 14 6	.....	.....	3,300 0
8	Dattajirao Dinkarrao Bhonsle ..	18	Khanvat, Taluka Bhimthadi.	Rajaram High School.	.....	33,84* 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The expenditure in the cases of Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 being within their incomes, no remarks are necessary.

The excess of expenditure over the receipts, in the case of No. 2, is due to high prices of grains, the Chief's residence at Poona for prosecuting his studies in the Deccan College, and refunds of revenue realized from attached possessions to heirs of deceased alienees.

In the case of No. 7, the increase in disbursements was caused by the repayment of debts, purchase of a riding horse for the minor, and extra expenses in connection with family events.

In the case of the last Estate, the late Dumaldar Dinkarrao, adoptive father of the minor, died on the 26th May 1891. The Estate began to be managed by the Kolhapur State from the 15th of August 1891. No balance was found in the treasury of the Dumaldar when the Kolhapur Government took charge of the Estate. The accounts of the Estate are in a chaotic state, so that even approximately, correct figures as to its income and expenditure for the year under review, cannot be given in this report. The aggregate collections of the lands held in deposit, on account of this Estate, in the several Petas, as they stood on 5th June 1892, amounted to Rs. 3,884-1-9.

Education.

182. No. I.—Attends Rajaram High School. His progress and health are reported to have been good, and conduct excellent, during the year under review.

No. II.—Attends the Deccan College, Poona.

No. III.—Attends the 1st Grade Vernacular School and has completed studies under Standard IV.

No. IV.—Has left the School and is said to be studying at home.

No. V.—Attends the 1st Grade Vernacular School and has completed the studies under Standard IV.

No. VI.—Attends the 1st Grade Vernacular School and learns under Standard IV.

No. VII.—Attends Vernacular School No. 2, and learns under standard I.

No. VIII.—Attends the Rajaram High School.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

183. No new rules were enacted by the Legislative Committee of this State referred to in paragraph 186 of last report, during the year under review; nor were any of the British acts and regulations adopted for introduction into the State.

184. The Legislative sub-committee, appointed by the Karbhari's meeting, presided over by the Political Agent, as mentioned in paragraph 189 of last report, had only finished 6 drafts last year. It, therefore, set to its work of preparing the remaining drafts of laws this year by a distribution of work. Laws of a civil nature fell to the share of the Chief Judge of Kolhapur—the President of the Committee—and the transfer of Rav Bahadur, R. R. Mule, to the Jahagir of Jat neccessitated the Chief Judge disposing of the unfinished portion of the work, alloted to him. The three Karbharis of the States of Sangli, Miraj, senior, and Miraj, junior respectively, took up other laws amongst themselves.

The Committee having finished this work by the end of November 1891, submitted 43 drafts to the Politicat Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C., for consideration by the General Committee.

A meeting of the General Committee was held at the Residency, on 1st March 1892, and the following day, at which the following members were present

Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, President.

Major J. W. Wray, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Country.

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji, C.I.E., Divan of Kolhapur.

Rav Bahadur B. N. Joshi, Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

The Karbhari of Sangli.
Do. Miraj junior.
Do. Miraj senior.
Do. Mudhol.
Do. Jamkhandi.
Do. Ramdurg.
Do. Kurundwad, senior.
Do. Kurundwad, junior.

The Committee considered in detail the drafts, prepared by the sub-committee, and approved them with such modifications, as were deemed necessary in some of them, with the exception of Rules, regarding Mofussil Courts of Small Causes, which were omitted.

185. The work of recasting the laws, which are to be called Rules, and having them printed as modified by the General Committee, is entrusted to the Chief Judge, and it is hoped that they will be ready for submission to Government for approval, before the close of the current official year. A vote of thanks to the President and members of the Sub-committee for their labour was adopted at the meeting of the General Committee.

MILITARY.

186. The military establishments of the State consist of 2 divisions, viz., (1) the Kolhapur Infantry, and (2) the Red Risala, or His Highness the Raja's Body Guard.

187. The sanctioned strength of the corps including the officers and the rank and file &c., remains the same as before, namely, 551.

188. The actual strength, during the year under report, was 550 as shown below :—

2	European Officers.
6	Subhedars.
6	Jamadars.
32	Havladars.
32	Naiks.
1	Bugle Major.
10	Buglers.
443	Privates.
3	Bhistis.
15	Boys.
550	

189. The only vacancy, remaining to be filled up to complete the full sanctioned strength, was that of a boy.

190. The following is a brief account of the drill, discipline, and general efficiency, and conduct of the Infantry &c., as reported by Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, Acting Second-in-Command.

1. "*Musketry.*—The musketry course for the past year, being the 2nd year, in which the regiment has been exercised with the new snider rifles, again shows a creditable improvement on the course of the preceding year. The figure of merit is 55·31 as against 50·55 last year. This improvement was steadily maintained at each distance, the whole way up the Range. The number of marksmen too shows a large increase, there being 68 this year against 37 last year."

2. "The total number of men exercised is 471. No. 4 Company, commanded by Subhedar Adjutant, Ragho Dongre, is again the best shooting for the year. It has maintained this

position now for seven (7) years in succession, and the fact is eminently creditable to the Company and its commander. The average of the Company is 63·41, being 6·46 points better than the next best Company. The native Officers have all taken pains with the musketry training of their companies, and throughout the annual course, there was a great deal of friendly emulation between the Companies and eagerness to beat their own record and other Companies. The native Adjutant, Subhedar Ragho Dongre, did yeoman service on the Range, and took no less trouble with the other Companies than with his own."

8. " Drill Havildar, Dhondi Bavkar, maintained his place as best shot of the Regiment with 86 points—being two points better than his last year's score. He was closely followed by Lance Naik, Shaikh Hassan with 85."

4. "*Field Firing.*—Field firing was carried out under the hills, beyond the village of Shiya. In this phase also, there was a marked improvement, the nnmber of hits being 7 per cent. better than last year. It was carried out under the same conditions, so the comparison is a reliable one."

5. "*Rifle Club.*—A Regimental Rifle Club has recently been started to enable men to fire a few rounds, at odd times, throughout the year. This, it is hoped, will still further improve the shooting, and make the range popular."

6. "*Drill and Efficiency.*—There is, I think, no falling off in the efficiency of the Corps, rather the contrary. The men have improved in the Sword Bayonet Exercise, which, owing to the heaviness of the Snider Rifle and Bayonet, as compared with the old rifle, came rather difficult to them at first. They have also learnt to do the Physical Drill with the Band, otherwise called Musical Drill. It was difficult for some time to get the men to understand the time, but now that they have masterd it, the result is effective. Their knowledge of the Tactical portion of the Drill Book, as opposed to mere Drill, has been kept up, and, I hope, enlarged. Out-posts, the attack formation, and the skirmishing are all regularly performed. The Native officers are also regularly instructed in the "Sword Exercise.""

7. " 25 Recruits have been enlisted; of which 24, after passing their course of Drill and musketry satisfactorily, have been drafted into the ranks. No difficulty is experienced in getting good recruits. There are many more applicants than vacancies; consequently we can afford to pick the physically best men. There is no vacancy in the Corps at present."

8. "*Signalling.*—As regards signalling, regular practice has been kept up with the hill station of Panhalla, 11 miles distant, where a portion of the Signallers are sent annually for the purpose. The Heliographs in use in the Regiment, which were worn out in some parts, have recently been sent to the Bombay Arsenal for repairs."

9. " There are in all 12 Signallers under the charge of the Native Adjutant, Subhedar Ragho Dongre, who performs this, as well as all his other duties, most efficiently."

10. "*Gymnastics.*—The recruits are all exercised in squads as heretofore, under Drill Naik, Shaik Mahomed, and L. Naik, Govind Jadhow, both passed Gymnasts. The result is most satisfactory, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the physical capabilities of the young blood in the Regiment."

11. "*Band.*—Mr. Mendis, the Bandmaster, has received an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem, according to the terms of his agreement. There is no vacancy in the Band. The frequent compliments, that I have heard paid to the execution of the Band when playing out, especially the String Band, redounds much to the credit of Mr. Mendis, and is in itself evidence of his ability as a Bandmaster, and to the satisfactory way, in which the men of the Band respond to his endeavours. The total strength of the Band is 26 forming the String and Brass Bands."

12. "*Desertions.*—There have been 2 desertions during the past year. Two young Sepoys of good character deserted together, leaving a note behind to the effect, that they

intended to become devotees. They were evidently seized with religious mania. Efforts were made to trace them, but without effect."

13. "*Discharges.*—Two privates were discharged at their own request."

14. "*Death.*—One death occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and one while on Malkapur outpost. Total number of deaths 2, being 2 less than last year. All these men had less than 8 years service and therefore no gratuity was allowed to their heirs."

15. "*Pensions.*—Subhedar Major, Parsu Scinde, was discharged on full pension, after 34 years service; during 7 of which he held the post of Subhedar Major. Also 9 Havildars, 8 Naiks, and 18 Privates were discharged on pension."

16. "*Gratuities.*—Two Privates were unavoidably discharged with gratuity, having been invalided by the Medical Officer—one for leprosy, and the other for weakness of intellect."

17. "*Pension Scale and Good Conduct Pay.*—During the past year, the New Enhanced Pension Scale and Good Conduct Pay has come into force. The condition and prospects of the men has been thereby much improved, and one and all owe a debt of gratitude to the Darbar for their liberality."

18. "*Health.*—On the whole, the health of the Regiment has been good. The average of admissions to Hospital has been 5·5, against 5·3 last year; but this is due to the Influenza epidemic which prevailed for some time; with this exception there has been little sickness."

19. "*School.*—Instruction is carried on under the same arrangements as heretofore Qualification rolls of all Sepoys are kept, and educational attainments carry weight, when considering claims for promotion."

20. "*Garden.*—The produce of the Regimental Vegetable garden has been good, and the returns show an improvement on last year. There has been an especially good crop of peas. The majority of the European Residents indent on the garden for their vegetables."

21. "*Conduct.*—The Conduct of the Regiment in Quarters has been excellent; but I regret to say that the otherwise good record has been marred by an event, which occurred at one of the outposts, furnished by the Corps. A treasure box containing some 600 Rupees, and being one of several, in charge of the Guard at the Hatkalangda Peta, was found to have been tampered with, and the money extracted."

22. "The theft was known to have occurred between 2 certain dates; but between those dates, the Guard had been relieved; so unfortunately the stigma fell on both the detachments No evidence was forthcoming, tending to throw suspicion on any individual; consequently both detachments were held to be jointly answerable and punished accordingly. The missing rupees have never been traced, though a reward of Rs. 150 was offered from the Regimental Funds."

23. "*Hutting.*—2 New blocks have been completed during the year, and 2 more just now commenced."

24. "*Fire-pump.*—A Fire pump has been supplied to the Corps, and a shed built for it, contiguous to the Regimental Store Building."

25. "A Reward of Rs. 100 was given by the Darbar to the Regiment for their exertions in extinguishing a fire, which occurred on the premises of the Execution Engineer's office."

26. "*Outposts.*—An inspection of the outposts was made last May by Lieutenant Westropp, and was made the subject of a special report."

27. "*Official Changes.*—Lieutenant J. G. Westropp handed over duties of 2nd in Command, to Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, on 24th June 1891; and the latter officer, to Captain S. M. C. Schneider on 18th January 1892."

191. The total expenditure, during the year under review, amounted to

Rs. 74,338-7-11, against Rs. 1,18,614-0-7, incurred in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact, that no new arms were purchased this year for the use of the Corps.

Red Coated Risàlá.

192. The sanctioned full strength is 156. The particulars about casualties, recruiting, and filling up of vacancies are given in the annexed tabulated Statement, which will show that the actual strength amounted to 151, and that there were 5 vacancies, caused by death of sowars, which were not filled up, the savings this resulting being appropriated to provide pay to candidates in the class, opened to train up drummers and trumpeters.

193. The general efficiency and good conduct of the sowars and officers were maintained during the year as before.

194. 12 new remounts were purchased; one horse died, 4 were sold, and 3 given away, being unserviceable.

195. The salary of the Risaldar, Mir Husen Alli, was raised from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150, and that of the Drill Dafedar, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

196. Sowar Bala Shelar rendered good help in capturing the notorious dacoit, named Shida Berud, who had committed several dacoities in the Belgaum District.

197. The aggregate cost of the Risàlá, during the year, amounted to Rs. 71,776-8-3, which includes the pay and allowances of the sowar, officers &c., against Rs. 72,129-8-9.

198. *Buildings.*—No improvements were made.

199. *Arms and dress.*—The Sowars and Officers wear a uniform and are armed with Swords and Lances.

199 *a.* The duties assigned to them are to furnish escort where necessary, and to carry departmental tapál, within the State limits, on emergent occasions. They have been well drilled and disciplined.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of service	Total number of Fighting Officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c. (b.)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	149	5	...	2	2	..	1	151	...	...	..	...	27	124	Rs. a. p. 31,312 14 11	* Of these, 9 are mounted only. The number returned last year, was 66; of these, 12 have been since broken, and the metal sold. One more gun being an old field piece, which was found buried in a field, near the bridge on the road, leading from the town of Kolhapur to the Residency has been placed in the Tophkhana.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	54*	...	...	...	22	.....	
Infantry	530	27	...	2	2	...	23	532	...	517	2	12	97	421	74,338 7 11	
Lashkar Fad or Peons, Establishment ...	545	15	...	22	22	...	28	510	...	148	...	...	...	...	38,946 0 0	
Total...	1,246	47	...	26	26	...	512	1,215	...	...	2	12	124	567	... ..	

POLICE.

200. Khan Saheb Rustomji Pallonji, Chief Police Officer, continued to manage this Department, during the year under review, *i. e.*, that ending on 31st December 1891, subject to the general control of Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Waidya, Chief Revenue Officer.

Strength and Cost.

201. The total strength and cost of the force in Kolhapur Proper during 1891, amounted to 505, inclusive of Office Establishment (hands 5),and Rs. 57,975-2-4, against 504 and Rs. 57,331-3-2 respectively in 1890; the small increase in expenditure Rs. 643-15-2 calls for no detailed explanation.

202. As regards the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, there is a deficit of 41 in the numerical strength of the force, as compared with the same in 1890 the previous year, because the strength of Vishalgad is not shown in the statement appendix VI. (Statement No. I) as no information about its Police strength cost &c. is furnished by the Chief. The expenditure varied a little, there being, a small increase of Rs. 40-7-3 and Rs. 96-1-6 in the Kagal Senior and Junior States respectively, and a considerable decrease, viz. Rs. 2,673-10-1 in the Ichalkaranji State owing to no uniform having been issued to the Police during the year, and Rs. 62-11-1 in the Kapshi State.

203. *Conduct.*—Referring to the columns relating to punishments in Statement No. I (Appendix No. VI.) it appears that there were 5 cases fewer this year in the force of Kolhapur Proper, the subordinate States also exhibit a decrease in similar punishments by 3, as compared with that of the previous year.

204. *Reward for good service.*—In the Kolhapur State Proper, as well as in the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, no reward was given for good service.

205. *Education.*—The number of Police able to read, and write, and under tuition was 211 and 61 respectively.

206. *Working of the Police.*—Statement No. 2 (Appendix No. VII.) will show that, during the year under review (1891), 637 offences were committed in all in this principality including its Feudatories (except Vishalgad) and Jahagirs against 580 in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of 57 offences, and the total number of persons arrested by the police was 623, of whom 615 were sent for trial against 463 and 461 respectively in the last year. Of the 615 sent for trial, 427 or 69·43 per cent. were convicted against 461 sent. and 366 or 79·39 per cent convicted in 1890. The proportion falls short by nearly 9 per cent which, though not very satisfactory and much creditable to the Police of the Kolhapur Proper, as well as of the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, is still above the average standard of merit. The proportion of convictions to arrests in 1891, taken as a whole, is also somewhat low, as compared with that in 1890.

207. Statement No. 3 (Appendix VIII.) shows that the aggregate amount

of the property, stolen in the whole territory, inclusive of subordinate Jahagirs (except Vishalgad), was Rs. 38,776-12-7; of which property, worth Rs. 29,278-7-7½ or 73·4 per cent., was recovered against Rs. 61,440-10-2½ lost, and Rs. 41,931-8-5½ or 68·24 per cent., recovered in 1890. This shows that the reputation of the Police for vigilance and detective capacity is fully maintained.

208. The ratio of recovered to stolen property has risen considerably in Kolhapur Proper, Kapshi, and Bavda, as compared with the same in 1890.

209. The total number of offences of all descriptions, during the year under review (1891), was (Vide Appendix No. IX.), 2809. Out of these, 1,120 were offences against person; 674 against property, 110 against public justice, 3 against coins and stamps, 9 against documents, 3 against marriage bonds, and 990 were micellaneous other offences. There were 50 serious offences against 41 of the last year namely :—

	1890.	1891.
Murders	4	13
Culpable homicide	2	3
Attempt to Murder	1	0
Causing abortion	2	0
Grievous hurt	28	31
Kidnapping	3	2
Rape	1	1
	41	50

This shows that offences against person increased by 9 during the year.

210. The state of crime against property is compared below:—

	1890.	1891.
Theft and misappropriation....	337	372
Aggravated theft	11	4
Dacoity	1	5
Receiving stolen property	61	32
House breaking	270	247
High way robbery	0	5
	680	665

The above figures will show that the thievish propensity of the people increased during 1891, owing probably to the scarcity prevailing in some parts of the State.

211. The total number of criminal cases for disposal in 1891 was 2,331 against 2,272, showing slight increase of 59. Of these 2,331, 2,283 were decided against 2,221 in the previous year. And 48 cases remained undisposed of against 51 in the last year. 5,517 persons were arrested and tried, of whom 1,217 were convicted, and the rest were acquitted or discharged against 5,012, apprehended, 1,400 convicted, and 3,612 acquitted or discharged respectively, during the last year. Of the 1,217 convicted, 179 were sentenced to imprisonment 232 to imprisonment with fine, 790 to fine only, 1 to whipping, 6 to transportation for life, and 9 to capital punishment.

Village Police.

212. There are 786 village Police Patils in the Kolhapur State Proper, and 233 in the Feudatory States (except Vishalgad) and Jahagirs. Only three of them are invested with the powers, contemplated by section 16 of the Village Police Act (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867). Only one case is reported to have been decided by the Police Patel of Shirol during the year of report.

Statement No. 1.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, suspended, or departmentally punished.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Kolhapur Proper.											
Chief Police Officer	1	275	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Special Police Officer ...	1	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Foujdar 1st class	1	50	...	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	
Do. 2nd „	2	40	....	...	....	...	....	...	2	....	
Do. 3rd „	1	35	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Do. 4th „ ...	3	30	....	....	....	...	....	....	3	...	
Jamadar 1st class	7	20	....	...	1	....	....	....	5	....	
Do. 2nd „	6	15	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	1	
Havaldar	20	12	....	....	2	....	....	....	14	6	
Naik 1st class	16	10	....	....	5	....	....	....	9	4	
Do. 2nd „	31	9	....	1	6	....	....	...	23	1	
Sepoys 1st class	102	8	....	....	9	....	...	...	22	3	
Do. 2nd „ ...	127	7	...	1	15	...	....	...	34	10	
Do. 3rd „	182	6	....	4	18	....	...	...	45	30	
Clerk	1	25	....	...	....	...	....	....	1	...	
Do.	2	15	....	....	....	...	..	...	2	....	
Daftarband	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	
Labekari	1	5	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	
Total...	505	...	57,975 2 4	6	58	...	....	....	170	55	
FEUDATORY STATES.											
Bowda.											
Foujdar	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Jamadar	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	
Naik	1	5	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	
Sepoy	1	4·2·6	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	
Sepoy	19	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Total...	23	....	1,441 1 0	...	....	...	....	....	3	...	
Kapshi.											
Jamadar 1st class	1	20	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	
Havaldar	1	12	...	...	1	...	....	....	1	...	
Naik 1st class	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Do. 2nd „	1	9	....	...	....	...	....	....	1	....	

Sepoys 1st class	2	8	....	...	...	....	...	...	2	....
Do. 2nd „	3	7	...	...	....	...	....	....	2	1
Do. 3rd „	6	6	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	....
Total....	15	....	1,353 1 7	....	3	....	...	....	8	2
Ichalkaranji.										
Foujdar 4th class	2	30	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	1
Jamadar 2nd class.... ...	2	15	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....
Havaldar	3	12	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	...
Naik 1st class	1	10	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	....
Do. 2nd „	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...
Sepoys 1st class	7	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	...
Do. 2nd „	10	7	....	....	1	....	....	...	4	...
Do. 3rd „	28	6	....	....	1	...	....	....	3	....
Total...	55	....	5,761 8 8	...	5	...	....	....	14	1
Kagal (Senior).										
Foujdar 4th class	1	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...
Jamadar 2nd class	1	15	...	....	...	....	....	....	1	...
Havaldar	1	12	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	...
Naik 1st class	2	10	....	....	....	....	...	...	2	...
Do. 2nd „	2	9	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Sepoys 1st class	2	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Do. 2nd „	8	7	....	....	1	....	...	....	2	...
Do. 3rd „	15	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2
Total....	32	....	3,138 14 10	....	4	...	....	....	11	3
JAHAGIRDARS.										
Kagal (Junior).										
Jamadar 2nd class	1	15	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	...
Naik 2nd class	1	9	....	...	....	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys 1st class	1	8	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Do. 2nd „	1	7	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....
Do. 3rd „	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....
Total...	6	....	827 0 1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....
Hitni of Jagadguru.										
Foujdar	1	10	....	...	....	...	....	....	1	...
Jamadar	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Sepoy (Sanadi)	4	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	...
Total....	6	....	204	....	....	....	...	....	2	...
Grand Total...	642	....	70,701 5 6	6	71	....	....	....	211	61

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Kolhapur State, during the year ending 31st December 1891.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (columns 3 and 4)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Under the supervision of the Chief Police Officer.															
Kolhapur Proper	446	485	354	434	353	426	289	308	52	81	82	17	82	72	
Feudatory States.															
Vishalgad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not received.
Kagal Senior	27	20	14	15	13	15	12	13	1	2	85·71	86·6	85.71	86·6	
Ichalkaranji	54	86	49	91	49	91	43	66	4	24	87·75	72·52	87.75	72·52	
Kapshi	22	22	16	52	16	52	9	27	6	22	55·25	51·95	56.25	51·95	
Kagal Junior	9	4	10	7	10	7	7	6	...	1	70	85·71	70	85·71	
Total...	558	617	443	599	441	591	360	420	63	130	81·26	70·11	81.63	71·06	
Not under the Supervision of Chief Police Officer.															
Bavada	12	12	6	19	6	19	3	4	3	15	50	21	50	12	
Hitni	10	8	14	5	14	5	3	3	11	2	21·42	60	21·42	60	
Nagojirao Patankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total...	580	637	463	623	461	615	366	427	77	147	79·04	68·53	79.39	69·43	

Statement No. 3.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Kolhapur State during the year ending 31st December 1891 :—

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Kolhapur Proper	49,655 0 2½	32,498 5 10	34,277 9 9½	26,488 4 7	69·03	81·5
Kagal (Senior)	5,553 10 11	628 10 3	5,287 12 5	474 8 6½	95·21	75·5
Ichalkaranji	4,483 8 1	4,926 11 9	2,126 1 3	2,010 9 9	47·42	40·81
Kagal (Junior)	83 4 0	2 2 0	83 4 0	2 2 0	100·	100·
Kapshi	1,056 3 9	223 1 9	56 4 9	223 1 9	5·30	100·
Total...	60,831 10 11½	38,278 15 7	41,831 0 2½	29,198 10 7½	68·76	76·28
Bavda	92 2 6	38 9 0	26 1 6	33 9 0	28·26	100·
Hitni	483 4 3	459 4 0	65 4 3	41 4 0	13·45	8·98
Nagojirao Patankar	33 8 6	.....	9 2 6	.....	27·27	.....
Total...	61,440 10 2½	38,776 12 7	41,931 8 5½	29,278 7 7½	68·24	73·44

STATEMENT No. 4.

Appen

Statement showing the number of crimes cases awaiting trial in the Kolhapur State, during

Description of crimes or offences	Number of crimes.		Total.	Number of cases disposed of during 1891.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1891.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sen-					
	Balance on the 1st January.	Committed during the year.						Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
False evidence	1	9	10	9	...	9	4	1	1	...	2	...	...
Offences against coin and stamp	...	3	3	3	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Murder	1	12	13	12	1	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	3	3	3	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	1	30	31	23	5	62	22	...	2	...	19	1	...
Hurt by criminal force	10	1,057	1,067	1,014	11	2,706	238	...	9	5	21	203	...
Kidnapping	1	1	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Theft & misappropriation of cattle	2	13	15	15	...	30	17	...	4	...	7	6	...
Simple theft	6	351	357	319	12	588	349	1	105	15	100	128	...
Dacoity	1	4	5	3	1	29	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
High way robbery	...	5	5	3	...	7	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
Aggravated theft & extortion	...	4	4	4	...	14	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Receiving stolen property	4	28	32	11	...	16	11	...	6	...	4	1	...
House breaking	4	243	247	164	1	457	94	...	16	5	15	57	1
Forgery	...	9	9	6	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	3	3	2	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
Other offences	8	994	1,002	689	16	1,504	445	8	13	3	27	394	...
Total	39	2,770	2,809	2,283	48	5,517	1,217	11	118	29	203	790	1

Disc IX

committed, number of cases disposed of, and the year, ending 31st December 1891.

tenced	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment &c.											Awaiting trials.
Total.				Under 1 month	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
4	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	25	...	...	2	3	7	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
238	2,437	...	...	24	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	13	...	...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
349	203	...	...	97	52	24	38	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	5	...	...	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	359	...	...	6	8	7	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
445	1,048	...	...	22	13	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1202	4766	...	...	164	91	47	61	26	13	7	2	...	6	9	4

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

213. There are 38 Criminal Courts of Magistrates of different classes in this State (including Vishalgad) as follows:—

Names of Court.	Kolhapur State Proper.	Feudatory States under Direct management.	Feudatory States under the management of their Chiefs.	Jahagirs	Total.
District Magistrate	1	....	1	....	2
1st Class Do.	2	1	1	....	4
2nd Class Do.	10	3	2	5	20
3rd Class Do.	7	2	2	1	12
Total....	20	6	6	6	38

From the above it will be seen that there were 38 Criminal Courts, during the year, against 36 in the last year. The increase of 2 Courts is thus explained. The Chief of Vishalgad, on being invested with Jurisdiction over his State, created 2 more Courts as mentioned below:—

	Courts newly created.	Courts previously existing.	Total.
Nyayadhisha's or District Magistrate's Court	1	0	1
Courts of the Second Class Magistrate	1	1	2
Courts of the 3rd Class Magistrate	2	1	3
	4	2	6

214. Statement No. 5 (Appendix No. X.) will show the work done by the above mentioned Courts (38). Of 5508 persons brought to trial during the year 1891, 618 were apprehended by the Police, 1335 upon warrants, 3231 appeared on summons, 76 appeared voluntarily, 194 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 40 were apprehended by Forest Inspectors, 2 by Village Patils, 1 by Abkari Inspector, and 11 were brought under the provisions of the Extradition Act from foreign districts.

215. Statement No. 6 (Appendix No. XI.) will show the number of appeals decided by the different Appellate Courts, except the Council of Administration.

216. There are four Courts of Sessions viz:—

1 Court of the Political Agent and S. M. Country.
1 Do. Chief Judge.
1 Do. Chief of Vishalgad.
1 Do. „ Bavda.

217. There were 30 Sessions cases decided during the year of report. Out of these 30, 22 cases were decided by the Chief Judge, and 8 by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

218. The number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Sessions collectively, during the two years under reference, is contrasted below:—

Statement No. 7.

Statement showing the work done by the Courts of Sessions collectively for the last two years.

	1890.	1891.
Under trial on 1st January	9	9
Committed during the year	59	78
Total...	68	87
Acquitted	25	49
Convicted	21	21
Referred to the President in Council	11	1
Referred to Bombay Government	2	14
Otherwise disposed of....	0	2
Total....	59	87
Balance on the 31st December	9	0

219. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Courts during 1891 may be classified thus:

Statement No. 8.

Statement showing the description of punishments awarded by the Courts of Sessions during 1891.

Description of Punishments.	Number of convicted.
Capital punishment	9
Transportation for life	6
Imprisonment from 5 to 10 years	0
„ 3 to 5 „	2
„ 1 to 3 „	10
Under one year.....	8
Fine without imprisonment.....	0
Whipping.....	1
Total....	36
Fine with imprisonment	5

220. There were two appeals preferred to the Council of Administration against the decisions of the Chief Judge, in which the convictions and sentences were reversed.

EXTRADITION.

221. The particulars, under this head, are given in the subjoined statements Nos. 9 and 10. No cases were found, in which demands were not complied with.

Statement No. 9.

Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the Kolhapur State by the British Government, or other Native States, during 1891.

No.	Name of accused person delivered.	Offence.	To whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Gurpadapa Bin Dhondyapa Jadhav ...	380	2nd Class Magistrate, Khanapur, Zilla Belgaum.
2	Dayama Bin Hanmanta Berad	392	Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Class Belgaum.
3	Rama Bin Raghu Ghadge.....	302	Do. Do. Do.
4	Anna Bin Payapa Birge	302,324	Karbhari and Magistrate 1st Class, Miraj.
5	Dhaku Bin Lingapa Phadake	379	3rd Class Magistrate, Chikodi.
6	Dhondi Bin Lingapa	,,	Do. Do. Do.
7	Hari Bin Mahadu Chambhar	,,	Chief Constable Shirale Taluka Walwa.
8	Shenya Wallad Kalu Manga	392	1st Class Magistrate, Walwa.

Statement No. 10.

Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the Kolhapur State by the British Government, or other Native States, during 1891.

No.	Name of accused demanded.	Offence.	By whom delivered.
		I. P. Code Section.	
1	Murtuza Wallad Balla Pinjari	379	Chief Constable, Parasgad.
2	Hasan Wallad Sultan Kamya.....	457, 46, 380	2nd Class Magistrate, Chikodi.
3	Hari Bin Konari Pailwan	380	Karbhari & 1st Class Magistrate, Sangli.
4	Tukaram Bin Malhari Sirke	302	1st Class Magistrate, Walwa.
5	Rama Bin Appa Subhedar	380	1st Class Magistraie, Shahapur.
6	Appa Wallad Subhana Manga	403	,, ,, Sangli.
7	Yesu Gungadhar Palkar	379	Collector Zilla, Ratnagiri.
8	Bashya Wallad Ballya Manga.....	379	2nd Class Magistrate, Chikodi.
9	Vyankya Wallad Sheshya Mahar	379	,, ,,
10	Annapa Bin Seda Badkale	379	,, ,,
11	Rama Bin Bapu Ghatge	379	,, ,,

General Remarks.

222. During ths year of report, the number of murder cases would appea conspicuous. A statistical comparison shows that the number, in the year 1882-83, was the same as that in the year of report. It is difficult to account for such an abnormal increase in any particular year; but it is the opinion of some of the best statisticians, that. even in cases of murder, there is a regularity of recurrence at certain intervals, which shows that the causes of murderous propensities are far deeper and more inscrutable than those apparently fur-

nished by statistics. In the year of report, family disputes about immovable property supplied the motive for murder in some cases. In none of them, however, was it found that the disputes could not be settled by recourse to law. The sudden impulse, which led to the cruel act, was generally due, more to want of self-control and a sort of temporary insanity, than to a settled purpose, harboured and matured from despair and consequent desperateness. Such purpose seems to have prevailed in one case, in which a money lender of Halkarni in the Gadhinglaj Peta, who on account of his oppressiveness had become hateful. One of the cases, that of Bairagi murdering his fellow Bairagi, was in fact so singular, that no motive worth the name could be assigned. In a wrangling, as the accused stated, about smoking he lost his temper so far, that he struck his companion with a club on the head and stabbed him with a knife. Of all the cases base motive and deliberate design were the bases of the crime only in a few.

223. The police returns for this year would show, as they did last year, too good a percentage of accused persons sent for trial and convicted, to those arrested. This percentage is due, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, to a practice prevailing in the police department of not recording arrests (or as the police authorities would probably put it, of not arresting accused persons), until after a complete investigation, a case is found against the accused person, sufficient to forward him to a Magistrate. This is not the proper place to consider how far the practice is well or illfounded, and whether any and what reforms are necessary.

224. On a tour of inspection, the District Magistrate examined the records of the Magistrates of 1st and 3rd Classes of Kagal Senior, of the 2nd Class Magistrates of Kagal Junior and of Ajra, and of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates of Gadhinglaj. Certain irregularities were found only enough to show that occasional inspection was necessary, so as to bring the proceedings of Magistrates up to the latest improvements in law and circular orders. There was little or nothing that called for special notice. During the year of report the Magistrates of the 1st Class of Northern and Southern Divisions, (though they are not strictly divisional Magistrates), were invested by the Council of Administration with the powers of calling for and examining the records of the Magistrates of 2nd and 3rd Classes. This will facilitate the work of supervision.

225. It appears from the District Magistrate's report, that all the subordinate Magistrates have performed their duties satisfactorily.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Kolhapur State during the years ending 31st December 1891

Names of the Court.	No. of offences reported during the years.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1891.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	
	1890.	1891.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrants.	Upon summonses.	Voluntarily.	Arrested on the premises of the Magistrate.	1890.	1891.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kolhapur.																
District Magistrate.....	27	22	1	10	14	3	.	5	78	32	6	12	12	.	.	2

Magistrates of 1st 2nd & 3rd Classes....	2,123	2,118	98	456	1,107	2,583	66	162	3,987	4,312	2,100	1,173	863	69	1	106
Feudatories.																
Magistrates of 1st 2nd & 3rd Classes.....	388	500	19	146	181	349	2	28	647	900	244	385	244	8	13	6
Jahagirdars																
Exercising powers of Magistrates	151	123	3	59	44	152	8	1	291	264	95	84	82			22
by themselves or by																
appointed stipendiary																
Magistrates.																
Total.....	2,689	2,763	121	661	1,348	3,227	76	191	5,003	5,508	2,415	1,654	1,181	78	14	136

M5.

Statement 6.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of the appeals against the decisions, passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kolhapur State, during the year ending 31st December 1891.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases															
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry ordered &c.		Pending.	
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.									
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Kolhapur.	Chief Judge.....	12	..	...	18	6	1	1	7	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	96	1	1	102	59	12	9	41	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	6
	Chief of Bowda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nyayadhish of Vishalgad.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total..	110	1	1	122	67	13	10	48	24	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	6

PRISONS.

226. There are 14 Jails or lock-ups in the Kolhapur District, of which Kolhapur Central Jail is conspicuous, where long termed prisoners are kept.

227. The position and description of the building is just the same as stated in para 223 of the last year's report. No additions and alterations were made to the Jail building during the year.

228. The following Statement (Appendix No. XII.) will show the number of prisoners admitted, the number remaining, and their cost in the several Jails:—

STATEMENT No. 11.

Appen

Stations	Number of prisons	No of prisoners.				Daily average in jail.	
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.			
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolhapur Central jail.	1	166	388	452	554	137	146
Karvir Mamledar's Kacheri	1	4	116	95	120	202	209
Panhala	1	...	59	49	57	1·05	2·48
Shirol	1	...	85	79	85	1·5	1·5
Alta	1	2	97	63	99	1·5	5·08
Gad-Hinglaj	1	1	199	224	200	7	7·3
Bhudhargad	1	...	62	81	62	2·2	1·14
Kalbag	1	1	41	68	42	1	1·6
Katkol	1	...	8	11	8	·5	·002
Vishalgad	1	...	...	29	...	·6	...
Bavda	1	2	20	13	22	2·3	2·4
Kagal	1	3	25	16	28	·29	·8
Ichalkaranji	1	1	54	65	55	1·6	4·7
Ajra	1	...	48	30	48	·61	·87
Total	14	180	1202	1245	1382	...	...

Appendix XII.

Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners			Average period of accused remained under trial.	Remarks.
9	10			11	12
	Rs.	As.	P.		
145	14799	15	9	16	
...	141	7	3	9·1	
3	83	7	9	5·6	
...	71	10	6	8·4	
...	216	1	4	21·4	
3	485	...	3	12·7	
...	49	6	6	7	
5	68	1	8	20	
...	10	3	6	19	
...	...	...	...	...	Information not received
1	98	10	7	19	
...	102	13	8	25·5	
23	206	2	6	31·5	
...	54	9	6	6·3	
190	16387	4	9	15·5	

Out of 388 prisoners, admitted during the year, 100 were under trial prisoners, against 320 and 32 respectively in the last year.

229. Of the convicted and under trial 554 prisoners, 393 were released, 6 transported, 3 died, and 7 executed; leaving 145 at the close of the year.

230. The net cost per prisoner per annum was Rs. 83-1-11, against Rs. 84-6-7 in the last year.

231. There were 66 admissions into the Hospital, attached to the Central Jail, against 41 in the previous year, showing an increase of 25, due to the prevalence of Influenza amongst the prisoners. Three deaths occurred during the year amongst weakly prioners.

232. The conduct of the Establishment was on the whole satisfactory. In only two instances was it found necessary to inflict corporal punishment on prisoners for breaches of Jail discipline in the Central Jail.

Civil Justice.

233. The following is the list of Civil Courts in the Kolhapur State (including those of the Vishalgad State viz. 4):—

1	Court of the Council of Administration.
1	Do. Chief Judge.
1	Do. Chief of Vishalgad.
1	Do. do. Bavda.
1	Do. do. Assistant Judge.
1	Do. do. Sadar Amin of Kolhapur.
1	Do. do. Nyayadhish of Vishalgad.
11	Courts of Munsiffs, presided over by stipendiary Munsiffs (including those of Vishalgad Munsiff and Karbhari of Bavda).
2	Courts of Munisiffs, presided over by Honorary Munsiffs.
1	Court of the Mahalkari of Katkol.
1	Court of the Joint at Thana Mahagao (Vishalgad State).

234. The powers exercised by them, except those marked with * are the same as given in the last year's report, para 230. This year the number of Courts has increased from 19 to 22, by the opening of 3 new Courts by the Chief of Vishalgad.

235. From Appendix XIII. it will be seen, that, during the year under report, 5328 suits were for disposal, including 1653 of the last year's balance, of these 5328 suits, 3967 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1361 suits, against 6204 suits for disposal; of these latter 4551 were disposed of, and 1653 remained

undisposed of at the end of the last year viz. 1890. Though the suits for disposal were less by 876, as compared with those of the last year, yet the work, done by the Courts in disposing of cases, is not satisfactory, as they have disposed of smaller number of cases, as compared with last year's viz. 3967 and 4551. The closing balance is, however, less by 292 than that of the last year. The average duration of each suit is 3 months and 24 days, against 5 months and 9 days in the last year, which fact reflects credit on the Courts. The aggregate value of suits disposed of, during the year under report, was Rs. 3,94,590-9-11; and that of the suits disposed of, during the year preceding 1890, was Rs. 4,19,239-0-6½.

236. The number and value of suits, disposed of in the two years, are compared in the following table:—

Statement No. 12.

No.	Name of Court.	Suits for immovable property.				Money suits including suits for Haks &c.			
		1890.		1891.		1890.		1891.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1.	Chief Judge's Court	2	550 8 0	1	11,825 0 0	118	14,984 15 10	10	16,239 14 7
2.	Bavda Chief's „	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....
3.	Sadar Amin's „	61	25,285 12 4	77	41,232 10 6	487	72,612 8 9	373	38,056 7 11½
4.	Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court ...	160	23,112 9 4	117	28,712 5 3	802	52,835 2 0	485	43,188 3 11
5.	Karvir „	104	9,888 12 0	91	10,185 2 9	733	49,131 0 5	690	47,472 11 10¾
6.	Shirol „	112	28,991 12 4	138	28,189 10 7	608	56,305 9 9	612	56,503 10 0
7.	Katkol Mahalkari's „	....	.....	....	.....	29	789 3 1	67	2,738 3 11
8.	Ichalkaranji Munsiff's „	49	5,429 1 0	32	2,980 14 1	556	28,284 5 1	433	8,444 10 5
9.	Kagal (Senior) „	68	6,410 3 9½	74	8,835 1 1½	110	10,673 13 3	121	20,636 4 6
10.	„ (Junior) „ ...	6	580 12 0	4	247 11 0	5	212 12 2	30	2,441 15 8
11.	Kapsi „ ...	8	677 12 4	10	799 0 1	121	9,261 2 2	125	9,306 5 11
12.	Hitni „ ...	2	146 6 0	4	1,391 1 4	40	4,708 5 1	14	675 4 3
13.	Jagadguru Vakil „ ...	1	500 0 0	....	.....	7	492 15 6	7	458 14 0
14.	Ramchandrarav Joshirav's Court...	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
15.	Nagojirav Patankar's „	4	520 8 0	5	690 0 0	30	1,480 14 1	42	1,965 4 4½
16.	Bavda Munsiff's „ ...	4	814 12 0	17	2,252 11 4	70	3,080 11 2	197	6,372 0 7¾
17.	Nyayadhish of Vishalgad „	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
18.	Vishalgad Munsiff „ ...	18	1,604 11 10	12	471 0 6	236	9,372 1 8	179	7,278 5 4
19.	Mahagao Joint's „ ..	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
	Total....	599	1,05,013 8 11½	582	1,32,812 4 6½	3,952	3,14,225 7 7	3,385	2,61,778 5 4½

237. Appendix XIV. gives information as to the results of applications for execution of decrees, during the year under report. The number of applications for disposal, during the year of report, has slightly increased by 59, as also the number of applications disposed of is greater by 189, than that dealt with in 1890 (3675-3486); so the closing balance has decreased by 130 (1342-1212).

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil work and value of

Serial No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remands.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chief Judge's Court	116	4	8	11	124	15	120	11	4	4
2.	Baroda, Chief's ... Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3.	Sadar Amin's ... Do.	327	263	484	394	811	657	548	450	263	207
4.	Sad. Hingalaj Munsiff's Do.	252	171	881	581	1133	752	962	602	171	150
5.	Karwir's ..... Do. ..... Do.	514	457	780	758	1294	1215	837	781	457	434
6.	Shirol ..... Do. ..... Do.	353	315	682	660	1035	975	720	750	315	225
7.	Ratkal. Mahalkari's Do.	3	15	41	59	44	74	29	67	15	7
8.	Ichalkaranji Munsiff's Do.	196	250	659	405	855	655	605	465	250	190
9.	Kagal. Senior ... Do.	35	38	181	200	216	238	178	196	38	42
10.	..... Do. ..... Junior ... Do.	6	9	14	35	20	44	11	34	9	10
11.	Kopai Munsiff's ... Do. ...	38	47	138	119	176	166	129	135	47	31
12.	Vita's ... Do. ..... Do.	3	5	44	14	47	19	42	18	5	1
13.	Jagadguru Vakil's Do. ...	4	"	5	9	9	9	8	7	1	2
14.	Ramchandrao Joshi's Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.	Nagojirao Patankar's Do.	11	8	31	53	42	61	34	47	8	14
16.	Baroda Munsiff's Do.	19	50	105	186	124	236	74	214	50	22
17.	Vishalgad Nyayadhish's Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.	..... Do. ..... Munsiff's Do.	58	20	216	192	274	212	254	191	20	21
19.	Mahagaon Joint's Do.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	1935	1653	4249	3675	6204	5328	4551	3967	1653	1361

Abstract XIII.

original Suits filed and disposed of.

Value.			Suits filed in 1891.								Suits disposed of in 1891.								Remarks.
			Suits regarding lands, houses &c.	Suits for money & instruments.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits not above Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 & under 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 & under 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000.	Sec. - parties.	Admitted & compromised &c.	Struck off & fell.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.			Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
13			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29	30
Rs.	As.	Ps.													Rs.	As.	Ps.				
27590	2	6	-	10	1	1	8	-	-	2	5	-	-	5	28064	14	7	-	5	-	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
88121	15	11	48	344	2	285	80	17	10	4	170	119	14	147	79289	2	5½	-	8	4	
56567	3	15	113	468	"	465	103	7	6	-	219	162	18	203	66900	9	2	"	5	26	
59431	3	13¼	110	639	9	651	91	7	9	-	261	240	32	248	57657	14	7½	"	4	16	
89990	3	8	107	546	7	551	90	10	9	-	299	200	15	236	86693	4	7	"	6	24	
1821	14	10	-	59	"	57	"	"	"	-	30	32	1	4	2738	3	11	"	1	21	
27453	4	9	39	363	3	363	38	2	2	-	113	101	13	238	11425	8	6	-	5	22	
27932	10	11½	74	126	"	145	48	5	2	-	126	34	24	12	27471	5	7½	"	3	27	
2531	14	10	-	35	-	32	3	-	-	-	20	6	6	2	2689	10	8	"	6	16	
14360	12	1	8	111	"	101	17	"	1	-	90	24	3	18	10105	6	-	"	5	14	
589	13	9	2	12	"	13	1	"	"	"	3	7	1	7	2066	5	7	-	4	22	
528	14	-	-	8	-	7	1	"	"	"	6	1	-	-	458	14	-	"	3	16	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2779	-	2½	7	46	"	48	3	2	-	-	20	9	9	4	2655	4	4½	"	3	-	
8015	14	9½	12	174	"	172	14	"	"	"	112	43	16	43	8624	11	13¼	"	6	7	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9739	"	4	16	176		171	20	"	1	"	39	47	13	42	7749	5	10	"	2	22	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
413334	"	7½	536	3117	22	3062	617	50	40	6	1563	1025	164	1215	324590	9	11	-	4	346	

APPENDIX XIV.

App

Civil work — Results of applications

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance. 1890.	Opening Balance. 1891.	Value of opening balance for 1891. Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.	Applications brought to the registers. 1890.	1891.	Value for 1891 Rs.	As.	P.	Tot 1890.	1891.
1	2	3		4			5						
1.	Chief judge's court	36	145	43,213	6	10	155	27	41,337	10	7	191	172
2.	Bowda Chief's Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Sadar Amin's Do	195	190	36,977	15	1	457	419	62,902	3	1	652	609
4.	Gadinglaz Munsiff's Do	188	219	42,459	..	7	622	637	69,212	14	4	810	856
5.	Karvir Do — Do	332	362	39,191	8	9¼	790	743	64,606	5	½	1,122	1,105
6.	Shirol — Do — Do	97	103	23,883	7	5	438	479	69,738	8	6	535	582
7.	Katkol Mahalkarri's Do	3	..	..	..	..	6	22	926	10	6	9	22
8.	Ichalkaranji Munsiff's Do	115	119	12,286	13	9	445	488	39,507	1	7	560	607
9.	Kagal senior — Do —	28	13	8,946	12	4	77	98	16,691	15	3	105	111
10.	Kagal junior — Do —	1	3	87	8	..	8	14	1771	4	3	9	17
11.	Kapsi — Do — Do	8	21	1,566	9	..	81	85	6,051	14	9	89	106
12.	Heitni Do — Do	1	2	230	..	..	10	10	3,624	6	7	11	12
13.	Jagadguru Vakil's Do	2	2	667	9	..	4	16	707	4	7	6	18
14.	Ramchandrarao Joshira's Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Nagojirao Patankar's Do	2	6	302	9	6	27	32	1,291	..	1½	29	38
16.	Bowda Munsiff's Do	58	33	4,306	3	7¼	81	84	6,258	9	5	139	117
17.	Nyayadhish's court at Vishalgad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Vishalgad Munsiff's Do	84	124	4,773	1	2	477	391	12,450	15	4	561	515
19.	Mahagaon joints Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1150	1342	218,886	9	5½	3,678	3,545	397,088	11	11	4,828	4,887

endix XIV.

for execution of decrees for 1891.

al.			Disposed of.					Closing balance.					Nature of application pending disposal at the close of 1891.			Remarks.
Value total for 1891.			1890.	1891.	Value for 1891.			1890.	1891.	Value of closing balance for 1891.			Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.				
6					7					8			9			10
84,551	1	5	46	86	4,234	13	5	145	86	80316	4	..	8	2	76	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
99,880	2	2	465	458	86,592	4	10	190	159	63287	13	4	81	18	60	
111,691	14	11	591	672	71,574	..	11	219	184	40097	14	..	144	16	24	
103,797	13	9¾	760	763	49,349	10	1½	362	342	54448	3	8¼	260	25	57	
93,621	15	11	432	456	64035	9	9	103	126	29,586	6	2	95	11	20	
926	10	6	9	19	818	15	5	..	3	107	11	1	3	..	..	
51,793	15	4	441	494	36,020	1	10	119	113	15.773	13	6	92	11	10	
25,638	11	7	92	97	18,845	4	1	13	14	6,793	7	6	9	3	2	
1858	12	3	6	11	1143	2	10	3	6	715	9	5	6	..	..	
7,618	7	9	68	86	6,145	13	6	21	20	1472	10	3	19	..	1	
3,864	6	7	9	11	2,574	6	7	2	1	1,290	..	..	1	..	..	
1,368	13	7	4	15	842	5	2	2	3	526	8	5	2	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,593	2	7½	23	30	1166	..	10½	6	8	427	8	9	8	..	..	
10,564	13	¼	106	64	4,630	14	3	33	53	5933	14	9¼	37	2	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17,224	..	11	437	421	12,795	11	3	124	94	4428	5	8	89	2	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
615,795	6	4½	3,448	3,478	3,18,769	2	10	1342	1212	3,95,206	2	6½	854	90	268	

APPELLATE COURTS.

238. There were two Appellate Courts, during the year 1890; while during the year under report viz. 1891, the number of Courts has increased by one, making in all 3, owing to the bestowal of the District Judge's powers in Civil matters on the Karbhari of Vishalgad by its Chief. The following table shows the work done by the Appellate Courts.

Statement showing the work done by the Appellate Courts during the years 1890 & 1891.

Numbers	Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed or received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during..						How disposed of.										Average duration.				Remarks.
																		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Months.		Days.		Months.		Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8						9		10		11		12		13		14				15		16
		1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890			1891			1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890		1891		
1.	Chief Judge's Court	78	90	295	297	373	387	283	302	90	85	57,325	4	2	57,332	"	10	153	150	64	66	20	23	31	28	16	35	4	21	4	26		
2.	Baroda Chief's Do	4	"	7	8	11	8	11	8	"	"	1916	14	"	344	9	6	8	5	2	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	5	6	2	23		
3.	Nyayadhish of Vishalgad's Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	Total	82	90	302	305	384	395	294	310	90	85	59241	2	2	57676	10	4	161	155	65	67	20	23	31	30	17	35	4	23	4	25		

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239. The number of appeals for disposal in all the 3 Courts together were 395 against 384 of the last year. Out of the 387 appeals in the Chief Judge's Court, 112 were decided by the Chief Judge himself, and 190 by his Assistant, leaving a balance of 85 appeals against 92 and 191 respectively, during the year 1890 The average duration of appeals, decided during the year under report was 4 months and 26 days against 4 months and 23 days in 1890. In addition to the appeals disposed of by the Chief Judge, he disposed of 7 appeals from orders, 2 petitions for registration of documents, and 45 applications requiring judicial inquries such as applications for certificates of heirship, guardianship, administration of estates &c.

240. The Council of Administration is the final appellate authority in civil matters.

241. The number of regular and special appeals, received and disposed of during the year under report, is given below :—

	1890.	1891
Opening balance.....	31	31
Admitted during the year...	158	77
Total...	189	108
Disposed of during the year.	158	70
Closing balance.....	31	38

242. Of the 70 appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed; in 35 cases, in 19 they were reversed; in 5 the decrees were amended; 7 cases were remanded, and 4 were otherwise disposed of.

General Remarks.

243. The Munsiff of the Karvir Court performed his work in a satisfactory manner, ever since his appointment in the State. He is an LL.B. of the Bombay University. He drew only Rs. 125 per month. At the recommendation of the Chief Judge, the Council was pleased to increase his salary by Rs. 25 from June 1891.

244. The work performed by the Sadar Amin during the year, as will be seen on a reference to appendix A, is not what it ought to have been. He had only at the beginning of the year 263 cases from past years for disposal; out of which he disposed of only 138. It was expected that he would dispose of many of them this year. The expectations, however, have not been fulfilled. He accounts for the little amount of work done, during the year under review, by stating that he disposed of old contested cases, which consumed much of his time, that he was appointed Secretary to conduct the Industrial Exhibition held at Kolhapur in 1891, which occupied some portion of his time, that his Court was closed for a time on account of the marriage ceremany of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharrja, and that a smaller number of suits was filed during the year. The reasons assigned by him partly explain the cause of the little work

performed by him. The Chief Judge, however, observes, that he could have disposed of a larger number than what he has done, if he had worked a little harder.

245. Appendix A shows that the Munsiff of Ichalkaranji has done little work this year. He was by an order called to Kolhapur, to assist in His Highness the Raja's marriage ceremony at Kolhapur, which closed his Court from 24th March to 12th April 1891. The Munsiff annually holds his Court at Ajra from about the middle of January, till the beginning of the summer vacation, which commences nearly in the second half of April. He was, therefore, not able to dispose of a sufficient number of the Ajra cases this year. The number of suits, filed in this Court this year is, also less by 254 than in the previous year.

246. The Judicial conference of the Subordinate Judges of the District was held at Kolhapur on 27th April 1891, which lasted for 3 days.

247. On the whole the working of the Civil Courts, during the year, will be found to be satisfactory.

Chalu wahivat cases.

248. The following statement shows the number of cases, decided by the Mamlédars and Karbharis (excluding Vishalgad), under the Chalu wahivat Rules during the year under report, and the extent of supervision, exercised by the Chief Revenne Officer.

Name of Taluka or State.	No. of cases decided.	No. of cases examined on application of parties.			No. of cases examined by the C. R. Officer of his own motion.		No. of applications remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
		No. of applications for revision of Mamledar's orders.	No. of applications rejected.	No. of cases referred to the Council for reversal of orders.	No. of cases examined.	No. of cases in which interference on the part of the Council was not thought to be necessary.	
Kolhapur City	49	2	2	...	...	...	...
Peta Karvir	125	10	8	2	...	...	...
„ Panhala	117	10	9	1	1	1	...
„ Alta	83	9	7	2	...	...	...
„ Shirol	53	5	5	...	1	1	...
Mahal Raibag	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	63	6	5	1	...	...	...
Mahal Katkol	15	...	..	..	...	...	...
Peta Bhudergad	72	..	...	...	...	...	...
State Kagal Senior	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Junior	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ichalkaranji	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
Taluka Ajra	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Kapshi	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	696	43	37	6	2	2	...

249. From the above, it will be seen that 43 applications for revision of the decisions of the Mamledars and Karbharis, were made during the year under report and there was one application pending at the end of the last year. The total number of applications for disposal, during the year, was thus 44. Of these 38 applications (37 of the year under report, and one belonging to the last year), were rejected and 6 referred to the Council of Administration for the reversal of the orders passed by Mamledars &c.

250. Of the number of cases examined by the Chief Revenue Officer of his own motion, one, belonging to the Shirol Mamledar's Court, was referred to the Council for the reversal of the Mamledar's order.

Assistance to recover rent from inferior holders.

251. The following statement shows the number of cases, filed and decided by the Mamledars and Karbharis &c. (excluding Vishalgad), under Section 87 of the Land Revenue Code during the year under report:—

Names of Petas &c.	Cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year.	No. of cases filed during the year 1891-92.	No. of cases decided during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
Kolhapur City	21	4	23	2
Peta Karvir	8	211	195	24
„ Panhala	4	104	106	2
„ Alta	6	62	68	...
„ Shirol	1	84	82	3
Mahal Raibag	35	35	70	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	14	46	53	7
Mahal Katkol	...	8	8	....
Peta Bhudergad	...	33	33	....
State Kagal Senior	...	8	8	....
„ Junior	...	1	1	...
State Ichalkaranji	2	10	4	8
Taluka Ajra	1	35	33	3
State Kapsi	...	5	3	2
Total....	92	596	637	51

From the above, it will be seen that there were altogether 688 cases to be disposed of, during the year, including 92 pending at the close of the last year. Out of 688 cases, 637 were decided during the year, and 51 cases were pending at the close of the year, in the Courts of Mamledars, Karbharis &c.

252. The subjoined table will show the result of the appeals, heard by the District Officers from the decisions of the Mamledars &c., in assistance cases:—

Name of Taluka.	Appeals heard by District Officer, N. D.				Appeals heard by District Officer, S. D.			
	No. of appeals including those pending at the close of the last year.	No. of cases in which original decisions confirmed.	No. of cases in which original decisions reversed.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.	No. of appeals including those pending at the close of the last year.	No. of cases in which original decisions confirmed	No. of cases in which original decisions reversed.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.
Kolhapur City	8	2	3	3	....	...	...	...
Peta Karvir	38	27	3	8	...	...	...	....
„ Panhala	10	3	5	2	....	...	...	...
„ Alta	17	10	1	6	....	....	....	....
Mahal Raibag	....	...	...	....	24	23	1	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj.....	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...
Mahal Katkol	...	....	...	...	3	2	1	....
Peta Bhudargad	...	...	...	...	68	27	41	...
Vishalgad State	2	2	....	....	...	....	....	...
Kagal Junior	1	...	1	...	...	....	...	....
Ichalkaranji State	...	...	....	...	1	1	...	...
Taluka Ajra.....	...	....	...	...	1	...	1	....
Kapshi State	...	....	....	...	1	1	....	...
Total....	76	44	13	19	106	60	46	...

253. Of the 19 appeals, pending in the Court of the District Officer, N. D., 10 have been sent back for further inquiry, and the remaining 9 cases have been fixed for hearing in the following year. The District Officer, S. D., has disposed of all the appeals filed in his Court, during the year under report. The percentage of the Mamledars' decisions, reversed by the District Officer, N. D., is 17·10, while that of the reversals by the District Officer, S. D., is 43·4.

254. The following table shows the result of appeals, made to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, from the decisions of the District Officers, N. D., and S. D., during the year under report :—

Name of Office.	No. of appeals pending at the close of the last year.	No. of appeals filed during the year.	Total No. of appeals for disposal.	No. of appeals in which original decisions confirmed.	No. of appeals in which original decisions reversed.	No. of appeals pending at the end of the year.
District Officer, N. D.....	.....	16	16	11	1	4
District Officer, S. D.....	4	19	23	5	1	17
Total..	4	35	39	16	2	21

Of the 21 appeals remaining undecided, 11 have since been disposed of, and in 10, dates for hearing have been fixed.

Registration Department.

255. This Department continues to be under the management of the Daftardar, who is Ex-Officio District Registrar, subject to the general control of the Chief Revenue Officer.

The subjoined Statement shows the Registration work, done by each Sub-Registry Office, and the Registrar's Office in the Kolhapur State, and its Feudatories, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor:—

No.	Name of office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents							
				Deeds of mortgage.		Deeds of sale.		Wills.		Money-bonds	
		1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
1.	District Registrars office	34	35	8	7	17	13	1	2	...	...
2.	Karvir Petta	1,336	1,437	714	709	399	459	7	9	6	4
3.	Panhala "	398	463	162	181	150	165	2	1	1	3
4.	Alta "	846	910	373	459	253	234	3	3	1	5
5.	Shirol "	490	532	252	300	85	121	1	...	1	1
6.	Gad-Hinglaj "	768	1037	517	665	125	176	2	1	5	...
7.	Bhudhargad "	458	582	171	254	92	110	...	1	1	2
8.	Raibag Mahal	111	146	53	57	21	36	...	...	...	2
9.	Hatkol "	261	157	71	78	61	57	...	...	...	2
	Total...	4602	5319	2,323	2708	1145	1371	16	17	15	19
	Feudatory States.										
10.	Bavada.....	33	38	18	22	3	4	...	...	...	...
11.	Kagal	377	449	147	195	70	76	1	...	...	...
12.	Ichalkaranji..	512	544	245	320	119	94	2	1	1	...
13.	Ajra	488	318	158	208	35	60	...	...	...	...
14.	Vishalgad.....	82	85	60	53	12	24	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1492	1434	628	798	239	258	3	1	1	...
	Grand total	6094	6753	2,951	3,506	1384	1629	19	18	16	19

ts: Miscellan-eous.		Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91			1891-92			1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	
8		9		10						11		12		13
8	13	34	35	29227	8	6	18937	3	10	...	...	...	...	
270	256	1334	1434	421359	15	9	508935	15	9	3	3	1*	...	*This document
84	113	397	463	94703	12	7	119137	13	7	1	...	...	...	is refused to be re-
213	209	843	909	269783	9	3	336940	15	...	3	1	...	...	gistered this year.
151	110	489	531	151052	8	3	202887	...	6	...	1	1	...	
119	215	768	1037	267613	3	7	340942	11	...	...	...	...	...	
182	215	456	582	82747	...	6	103184	7	6	2	...	...	...	
37	51	111	148	34524	10	...	37326	7	2	...	...	...	...	
28	22	169	157	27866	4	6	23304	14	...	1	...	...	...	
1103	1204	4592	5314	1384878	8	11	1691197	8	4	10	5	2	...	
12	12	33	38	6174	1	9	12002	7	5	...	...	...	...	
159	178	377	448	107507	2	3	123666	11	3	...	1	...	...	
145	129	512	543	159563	2	1	197427	15	9	...	...	...	1	
295	50	488	318	49502	2	...	66455	8	...	...	...	...	...	
10	8	82	85	18880	6	3	15001	8	...	...	...	...	...	
621	377	1492	1432	341626	14	4	414604	2	5	...	1	...	1	
1724	1581	6084	6746	1726505	7	3	2105801	10	9	10	6	2	1	

256. The foregoing statement shows that altogether 6753 documents were presented for registration during the year against 6094 in the preceding year and that, of the documents presented 6746, documents valuing Rs. 21,05,801-10-9 were registered against 6084, valuing Rs. 17,26,505-7-3. The number of cases in which registration was refused was 7 against 10 in the preceding year. Out of these 7 documents 2 were refused because the parties concerned denied execution, 4 on account of the expiry of the period allowed for presentation and the remaining one, owing to the minority of the executant.

257. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the Registration Department as also the net profit derived on that account in the Kolhapur State Proper during the year under report as compared with its predecessor.

No.	Description.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
		No of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		No of documents	Value of property.	Fees realized	
1.	Deeds of mortgage.	2323	8,65,653 6 4	12,428 0 0		2708	10,57,334 11 5	14,869 0 0	
2.	Deeds of sale.	1145	3,82,395 7 6	5,537 12 0		1371	4,60,522 4 0	6,564 4 0	
3.	Wills.....	16	1,030 0 0	118 12 0		17	1,432 8 0	108 0 0	
4.	Money-bonds.	15	5,939 13 6	74 12 0		19	5,214 8 0	88 4 0	
5.	Miscellaneous deeds.....	1103	1,31,278 1 7	3,949 0 0		1204	1,66.633 8 11	4,170 8 0	
	Miscellaneous receipts, fines, &c.	...	...	780 2 0		...	...	626 6 6	
	Grand total...	4602	13,86,296 12 11	22,888 6 0		5319	16,91,197 8 4	26,423 6 6	
	Deduct expenditure....	...	...	5,977 15 4		...	...	4,730 2 5	
	Net profit.....	...	...	16,910 6 8		...	...	21,693 4 1	

258. The receipts and expenditure as also the net profit on account of Registration in the Feudatory States for 1891-92 and the year previous to it are shown in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Description.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
		No of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1.	Deeds of mortgage..... ...	628	2,22,979 9 0	3,217 4 0	798	2,74,077 7 9	3,978 12 0
2.	Deeds of sale.	239	71,315 0 0	1,030 4 0	258	81:491 8 0	1,158 12 0
3.	Wills..	3	377 0 0	19 8 0	1	15,900 0 0	6 0 0
4.	Money-bonds.	1	100 0 0	1 4 0	...	.....	.....
5.	Miscellaneous. deeds	621	46,855 5 4	1,719 8 0	377	43,935 2 8	1,224 4 0
	Miscellaneous recipts and fines &c.....	...	.. ...	105 2 0	...	.....	96 10 2
	Grand total ..	1492	3,41,626 14 4	6,092 14 0	1434	4,15,404 2 5	6,464 6 2
	Deduct expenditure.....	...	.....	1,234 15 5	...	.....	1,117 6 0
	Net profit.	...	.....	4,857 14 7	...	.....	5,347 0 2

259. The foregoing two statements show that the entire receipts on account of Registration in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories amounted to Rs. 32,887-12-8 during the year under report against Rs. 28,981-4-0 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,906-8-8 which is attributable to the increase in the number of documents presented for registration. The expenditure incurred in the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,847-8-5 against Rs. 7,212-14-9 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,365-6-4 which is due to the absence of charges on account of supply of printed Registers and Books during the year under report. The net profit derived from this Department amounted to Rs. 27,040-4-3 against Rs. 21,768-5-3.

260. The receipts and expenditure as also the number of documents registered in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories during the last two years are distributed as under :—

Name of State.	1890-91.			1891-92,		
	No of deeds,	Receipts.	Expenditure.	No of deeds.	Receipts.	Expenditure
Kolhapur State	4,592	22,888 6 0	5,977 15 4	5,314	26,423 6 6	4,730 2 5
Vishalgad.....	82	373 15 0	168 4 9	85	294 4 0	76 15 5
Bavda	33	152 11 0	86 13 2	38	208 14 0	54 14 1
Kagal	377	1,868 10 0	96 0 0	448	2,190 5 0	102 0 0
Ichalkaranji...	512	2,502 2 0	523 1 4	543	2,665 1 2	545 0 10
Ajra.....	488	1,225 8 0	360 12 2	318	1,105 14 0	338 7 8
Total...	6,084	28,981 4 0	7,212 14 9	6746	32,887 12 8	5,847 8 5

261. There were three appeals made to the Chief Judge against the orders of refusal by the Sub-Registrars of Karvir and Shirol, one of which was disposed of and the document was ordered to be registered, the remaining two are still ending. There was also one appeal preferred to the District Registrar against the order of refusal by the Sub-Registrar of Alta in which the document refused was rodered to be registered.

262. At the end of the year under report there were 398 documents to be returned to the parties concerned. Of these, 336 belonged to the Kolhapur State and 62 to the Feudatory States.

MUNICIPALITIES.

263. The number of Municipalities during the year under report was the same as in the preceding year viz. 8. They exist at the following places:—

1. Kolhapur.
2. Narsoba's Wadi.
3. Malkapur.
4. Wadgaon.
5. Shirol.
6. Gadhinglaj.
7. Katkol.
8. Hatkalangda.

264. In addition to the above there are two other towns viz. Kagal and Ichalkaranji which owing to their size and population deserve to be constituted Municipal Districts. But owing to the minority of the Chiefs the question of establishing Municipalities in them has been postponed. However the sanitary and conservancy arrangements have not been neglected in these important towns, and the principal streets are also lighted, the expenses being met from the revenues of the States. The amounts spent by Kagal and Ichalkaranji during the year under report were respectively Rs. 533-10-1 and Rs. 1886-9-2.

Kolhapur Municipality.

265. On 21st April 1891, His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Kolhapur, was pleased to accept an address from the Kolhapur city Municipality. This address, as well as the reply given thereto by His Excellency are appended hereto and will be found to be interesting (Appendix H.)

266. The work of the Kolhapur Municipality is conducted by a committee consisting of 27 members of whom 11 are Ex-officio and 16 Non-officials. The committee is headed by a President appointed by the Kolhapur Government. Rao Saheb G. B. Deval continues to be the President and the City Mamledar for the time being acts for him, with the Council's permission whenever Mr. Deval is absent on duty or on leave.

267. During the year new members were appointed by the Darbar owing to the expiry of the term for which old members were appointed.

268. The number of general meetings held in the year under report was 55, at 27 of which no business was transacted for want of quorum.

269. The subjoined table will show the receipts includiug the balances for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

1890-91.	1891-92.
92,943 7 11	93,532 15 1

270. The receipts of the year under report exclusive of the balance were 73,007-2-10 and the opening balance amounted to Rs. 20,525-12-3.

271. The various sources from which the Municipal income was derived during the year under report as compared with its predecessor are shown in the subjoined table:—

Name of Item.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Toll	10,025 0 0	11,891 8 0
Town duties	7,677 0 0	7,866 0 0
House tax &c.	17,316 6 0	17,209 6 0
Market fees	6,744 4 1	7,539 14 5
Debts and deposits ...	1,900 14 7	20,729 13 5
State subsidy on account of conservancy in the cantonment of Kolhapur....	1,837 6 2	0 0 0
Miscellaneous	7,340 8 1	7,770 9 0
Total....	52,841 6 11	73,007 2 10

272. It will be seen from the above that the income of the year under report has exceeded that of its predecessor by Rs. 20,165-11-11, and that almost all the items except House-tax and State subsidy have contributed to this result. The decrease under the head House-tax is trifling and requires no explanation. The non-appearance of any amount under the head "State subsidy &c" is due to the fact that the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the cantonment were not attended to by the Municipality during the year and therefore no amount has been received from the State on that account.

273. The following statement will show the several sub-items composing the town duties and the recoveries made on their account during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year.

Name of item.	1890-91.	1891-92.
License fee for sale of Ganja	1,576 0 0	1,576 0 0
Do. Snuff	810 0 0	976 0 0
Fee on sale of sheep and goats	645 0 0	645 0 0
Do. Cattle	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0
License fee for sale of poisons	105 0 0	105 0 0
Fee on sale of Pan and tobacco	1,841 0 0	1,864 0 0
Total Rs....	7,677 0 0	7,866 0 0

274. The following statement shows the Municipal expenditure under several heads during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

No.	Item.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Establishment	5,111 5 6	4,929 4 3
2	Lighting	2,251 9 7	1,637 2 5
3	Water-supply	59 8 2	99 8 3
4	Conservancy	22,381 0 9	22,380 8 3
5	Fire Engine	397 7 10	696 1 1
6	Repairs	9,534 5 9	6,056 10 0
7	Public works (original)	7,079 9 9	12,010 1 6
8	Vaccination	319 3 4	377 15 7
9	Conservancy and lighting of Kolhapur Cantonment	.....	.....
10	Cash allowances to Hakdars	.....	.....
11	Kolhapur City Survey	10 0 0	300 15 6
12	Miscellaneous	2,687 9 6	3,031 15 1
13	Debts and deposits	22,585 15 6	21,880 10 2
	Total Rs...	72,417 11 8	73,400 12 1

275. From the above it will be seen that the total amount of expenditure of the year under report exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 983-0-5. The causes of increase and decrease under several heads are given below :—

I. The increase in item No. 3 is due to an additional hand having been employed to look after the water-pipes in the city.

II. The increase in item No. 5 is owing to the cost price of hoses &c. of the new fire engine bought last year having been disbursed during the year.

III. Item No. 7. The increase under this head is on account of several new works mentioned further on having been carried out during the year.

IV. Item No. 8. The increase under this head is trifling and requires no explanation.

V. The increase in item No. 11 is owing to the Municipality having to pay on allowance of Rs. 15 per month to the State measurer to do Municipal work in consequence of the services of the City Surveyor having been dispensed with.

VI. Item No. 12. The increase under this head is due to the purchase of a new fire engine. This being an article of Dead Stock has been charged under this head instead of under head No. 5.

VII. The decrease in items Nos. 1, 4 and 13 being trifling calls for no explanation.

VIII. The decrease in item No. 2 is due to the absence, during the year under report, of expenditure on account of lamps' posts.

IX. Item No. 6. The decrease under this head is owing to the roads and buildings in the city not requiring extensive repairs.

276. The following statement shows the Public works constructed by the Municipality during the year under report and in the preceding year.

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Cost.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Widening the road from Ganga Wesh to Joshirao's Ganpati.	2,072 8 0	.....
2	Preserving trees.....	412 2 6	279 15 3
3	Making pavement in the grain market...	1,082 1 6	45 8 8
4	Constructing new drains	1,817 7 10	3,229 1 4
5	Widening the road from Waruntirth to Mangalwar Wesh.	1,060 0 0	.....
6	Constructing new roads	.....	2,462 2 0
7	Building new latrines in the city	.....	1,274 3 2
8	Constructing a drain in the Ganga Wesh "Khandak"	.....	2,598 6 9
9	Watering roads in the city.....	.....	458 10 3
10	Unforeseen works	535 5 11	1,662 2 1
	Total Rs...	7,079 9 9	12,010 1 6

277. The Municipal balance, at the close of the year under report, is Rs. 40,482-3-0, inclusive of the amount deposited in the State Treasury, of which Rs. 20,100 have been invested in Government paper.

278. The Karvir Peta Mamledar was appointed to audit the Municipal accounts; but owing to the press of work in the Peta Kacheri, he could not find time to do the work.

279. The principal wants of the Municipality are the same as those mentioned in the last years report, viz :—

1. The construction of drains.
2. The construction of public latrines.
3. Do. of public urinals.
4. Widening the public streets.
5. The construction of a Municipal Office.

Of these the first, the second, and the fourth have been taken in hand by the Municipality; but as regards the remaining two, they will be commenced, when funds are available for the same.

280. A set of Bye-laws, prepared by the Kolhapur Municipality under the Municipal Rules, has been placed before the Council of Administration for their sanction.

Other Municipalities.

281. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Town Municipalities in the Kolhapur State :—

No.	Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts during the year.		Total receipts including the opening balance in the year 1891-92.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1892.
			1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Malkapur	2,737 0 6	2,091 15 6	2,018 1 8	4,755 2 2	1,742 11 8	2,160 15 9	2,594 2 5
2	Narsoba's wadi	6,035 13 10	1,633 4 0	2,066 0 3	8,101 14 1	1,126 10 7	1,530 11 1	6,571 3 0
3	Wadgaon	9,547 13 4	3,698 9 2	3,864 14 9	13,412 12 1	1,013 7 11	1,192 1 0	12,220 11 1
4	Shirol	2,450 14 4	2,734 10 6	2,649 6 0	5,100 4 4	2,308 7 9	2,916 12 9	2,183 7 7
5	Gadhinglaj	1,120 11 11	2,171 7 1½	3,144 14 0	4,265 9 11	2,617 8 1	2,903 4 7	1,362 5 4
6	Katkol	1,854 8 11	1,871 14 3	1,798 10 2	3,653 3 1	2,478 6 11	3,015 13 11	637 5 2
7	Hatkalangda	15 1 0	410 0 0	838 7 3	853 8 3	894 15 0	781 8 4	71 15 11

282. The foregoing statement shows that there is an increase in the receipts of all the Municipalities, excepting Malkapur, Shirol and Katkol, during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year. The causes of increase and decrease in the receipts are given below :—

1. The increase in the case of the Municipality at Narsoba's Wadi is due, 1stly to the imposition of house-tax, in the case of newly built houses, and to the assessment at higher rates of houses rebuilt or otherwise improved.

   2ndly to the increased realizations on account of the poletax at the Gurudwadashi fair.

2. The increase, in the case of the Wadgaon Municipality, is chiefly owing to two causes, namely (1st) to arrears on account of house tax of former years having been recovered during the year under report, and (2) to the fees on sale of cattle having increased, in consequence of larger sales having taken place.

3. The increase in the amount of receipts of the Gad-Hinglaj Municipality is due to the Government contribution, proposed to be paid from Local Funds, for years 1297 to 1300, having been recovered during the year.

4. As regards the Municipality at Hatkalangda, this being the first year, in which the house tax at Hatkalangda has been recovered, the entire receipts appear as an increase.

5. The decrease in the amount of receipts of the Malkapur Municipality is trifling, and requires no explanation.

6. The decrease in the amount of receipts of the Shirol Municipality is owing to the following sums having not as yet been recovered:—

   1. Amount of Government contribution due from Local Funds for the year 1300—Rs. 600.

   2. Amount of fee on sale of snuff for the Fasli year 1300—Rs 190.

   3. Amount of fees and fine under the cattle Trespas Act, Rs. 212-10-6.

7. The decrease in the case of the Katkol Municipality is owing to the amount of the Government contribution from Local Funds having not been recovered.

283. The sources of income of all the Municipalities are the same, as those mentioned in the last year's administration report.

284. The expenditure of all these Municipalities, during the year under report, exceeds that in the preceding year. The excess, in the case of the first six Municipalities, is chiefly due to works of public utility having been carried out by them, and the excess in the case of the seventh and last Municipality is

owing to the sum of Rs. 400, advanced to it in the last year by the State, having been repaid during the year under report.

285. The principal wants of the town Municipalities are as mentioned in the last year's Administration Report as under :—

1. Malkapur :—
    1. Construction of a Market.
    2. Construction of roads.
    3. Water works.

These works will be commenced as soon as funds become available for the same.

2. Wadgaon :—
    1. Water supply in the town. The question is under consideration.
3. Shirol :—
    1. Water supply in the town. No steps have been as yet taken by the Municipality in this respect, owing to the inadequacy of funds.
4. Gad-Hinglaj :—
    1. Construction of road-side gutters. This work has been taken in hand by the Municipality, but it is not pushed on vigorously owing to the insufficiency of funds.
5. Katkol :—
    1. Construction of drains. No steps have yet been taken by the Municipality in this respect as the funds are not available.

Appendix H.

The Divan then presented the following address enclosed in a beautiful kinkab covering :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the President and members of the Kolhapur Municipality, on behalf of the people of this town, beg to offer to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome on this auspicious occasion of your Excellency's first visit to our place. Your Excellency's visit, we feel sure, is certain to be a memorable event in the history of the industrial progress of this State. We cannot over-estimate the wisdom of the policy of ruling a Native State by means of an administration, composed of native gentlemen of education and experience under British supervision. It was an experiment and has proved a splendid success. Col. C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., our popular and generous-hearted Political Agent, in his remarks on the last administration report of this State, speaks of our Council of Administration in encouraging terms. "The experiment," he observes, "of ruling a Native State by a council of natives' under European supervision, is, I think, proved by the results portrayed, to be emphatically a success." This system of administration has secured the confidence of the Government as well as of the subjects of the State. Under the fostering care of the Council of Administration, the State has been making marked intellectual and material progress. The arrangements made by Government for educating His Highness, under the supervision of Mr. S. Fraser, are highly satisfactory. The Education of the subjects is attended to by the Darbar with equal solicitude. The Rajaram High School has been raised to the status of college, teaching up to first B. A. To this institution have been attached a drawing class, an agricultural class, and two U. S. F. classes. Speaking about the Rajaram College, it may be mentioned that it is the only College in this part of the country available to the people for acquiring higher education. It is, therefore, desirable in the interests of the subjects of this State, as well as, of those in the Southern Maratha Country, that it should be raised to the status of a full-time-college, teaching up to Final B. A. and B. Sc. Considering its limited resources, this State has already done much for promoting education and we cannot, therefore, expect it to bear the additional expense, unless it receives hearty co-operation from the neighbouring States, whose subjects so readily avail themselves of the facilities for education afforded by this institution. We fervently hope that a time will soon come when the neighbouring States will

come forward to help in accomplishing this desirable object. The attaching of a law-class to this institution will add to its usefulness in a marked degree There is a Training School for supplying trained masters. There are also many private schools in the city, one of them teaching up to the Matriculation Standard. Primary education has received due attention. The total number of schools throughout the State is about two hundred and thirty, with an aggregate attendance of fourteen thousand scholars = 1·5 per cent. of the population. Female educaton has also made proportionate progress. We have a Girls' school under Miss Little for supplying trained mistresses and giving primary education to the girls of the town. Several primary schools for teaching girls have been set up in the Pettas, and the work is progressing satisfactorily throughout the State. A class of nurses and midwives has been attached to the Albert Edward Hospital. Nor is the State backward in its efforts to promote technical education, the Jayasingrao Technical school having made an excellent start in that direction. It is not only the cultivation of the minds of the subjects, that has occupied the attention of the State authorities. Equal amount of interest is evinced in their physical education. Gymnasium under trained instructors have been attached to the Rajaram College and the training and other schools, Cricket has become extremely popular with the students under the fostering care of Mr. Candy—the Principal of our College. With the view of promoting such exercises, the Council of Administration has lately supplied the College with a large play-ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The land given for play-ground, of course, yielded much revenue, but they are, it would seem, well aware that the loss would be more than compensated by improvement in the physique of the students. The idea of a Horse and Cattle show at Chinchli was conceived and taken up in 1883 by Shrimant Abasaheb Ghatge, our late lamented Regent, and by Colonel Reeves, the then Political Agent. Since then the Kolhapur Darbar assisted by the Southern Maratha States, has maintained the show at no little cost. It has during the short space of 8 years fostered a love for bringing up superior breeds of horses and cattle, not only in the Southern Maratha Country, but in the Deccan throughout. The number of animals sent up is gradually rising and there quality steadily improving, and there is no doubt the show is doing much good work in the direction of improving the prospects of agriculture in this part of the country. The Paddock system introduced by the State, under the advice of Colonel Wodehouse, is an additional proof of the desire of the Darbar to improve the breed of horses. The practice of holding industrial exhibitions in Kolhapur is calculated to encourage the indigenous productions and to act as a stimulant to the dormant faculties of the artisan classes. The idea of maintaining a museum in connection with such exhibitions is a fitting sequal to all efforts in this direction and we hope it will soon engage the attention of the Darbar. During, the administration of your excellency's illustrious predecessor, the State took the lead in liberating trade from such duties as had hampered its free course. The State sacrified considerable revenue, feeling certain that the effects of the step could not but be beneficial to itself in the long run. Last but not least is the extension of

the Railway line to Kolhapur a measure with which your excellency's name will be inseparably associated. This and the preceding measure were warmly advocated by Mr Lee-Warner during his short stay here as Political Agent and President of the Council of Administration. The scheme was carried out by the State at a heavy outlay in consideration of the prospective gain to its subjects in facilitating extension of trade and communication with other parts of the civilized world. Speaking of ourselves, the Kolhapur Municipality, as at present consitituted, consists of 27 members, of whom 9 are ex-officio and 18 non-official. The body is headed by a President appointed by the Kolhapur Government. The business of the Municipality is managed in accordance with rules sanctioned by Government. We acknowledge our heart-felt gratitude to the State for having provided. at a very heavy cost, an abundant supply of pure drinking water to the inhabitants of this town. This supply has made the want of drainage keenly felt. The Municipality has, therefore, sanctioned the construction of pucca surface drains, and a fair beginning has been made in that direction. The principles of sanitation are carefully observed and every effort is made to promote the conservancy of the town. Since the town has been so thickly populated—the last census showing an increase of 14 per cent. over that of 1881—the providing of a suitable piece of ground for its extension has already engaged the attention of the State. A scheme was entertained for extending the town towards the East, but had to be abandoned as the place could not be connected with the present water system. We beg to congratulate ourselves on having our beloved Chhatrapati Maharaj amongst us to welcome your Excellency. This small tribute of honour that we pay to your Excellency is but an expression of gratitude for the blessing of security, peace, and prosperity that we enjoy under native rule conducted on principles derived from the present advanced state of western civilization. In conclusion we beg to offer our heartfelt thanks for the deep interest that your Excellency takes in our welfare as seen from this journey made in the excessive heat of an Indian summer and to subscribe ourselves as your Excellency's most loyal and humble servants.

His Excellency in reply said :—

Gentlemen of the Kolhapur Muncipality,—It must undoubtedly be as gratifying to Colonel Wodehouse and to those who were originally instrumental in initiating the system of Government of this State, as it is to the Bombay Government, for the arrangements that have been made for the education of your young Chiefs, that those arrangements met with your approval. I am informed that during that long term of years, in which, owing to the lamentable losses which the State has suffered from the early deaths of its Chiefs, the Council has bestowed the closest attention upon those public works, which are of more advantage to the people than building of a more showy character, and that no less, I believe, than one hundred lakhs of rupees has been spent in this direction, from which the people of the country will most distinctly benefit. At the same time the Council has taken care to place the administrative system

of the country on such basis as will ensure a sound system being handed over to your young Chief, as soon as the Queen-Empress shall see fit to allow him to take the reins of office. You go on to refer to your High School, which I hope to have the pleasure of seeing very soon, and also to the Rajaram College, and you point out in your address that it would be very desirable to have it made a fulltime College. You point out, that in order to secure that would be necessary for the neighbouring States to come forward and help in that very desirable object, I am under the impression that as far as the Council is concerned they have done all that lies in their power; but you should not be disappointed even if that result is not attained, because I think that here, as well as in the Presidency of Bombay, there is ample scope for attention being paid to primary education. I should, therefore, be rather inclined to advice you not to trouble yourselves too much about the intricate alphabetical titles that have been manufactured as educational titles in the Presidency, but to pay as close attention as possible to the education of the low castes. With reference to that I observe that you say that the average attendance in primary schools is a little over one per cent. of the population, which can compare satisfactorily with the attendance in the Southern Division. My impression is that the average attendance in the Southern Division is considerably higher; so you see there is ample scope for improvement in that direction. At the same time there is no doubt as far as school buildings are concerned, the Council has done everything in its power to provide the childern with schools, for I find from the last adminstrative report issued by the Government of Bombay, that the area of square miles covered by each school is less in Kolhapur than in the whole of the Southern Dvision. Therefore I say the Council has, as far as buildings are concerned, done all in its power for primary education. I join with you in your satisfaction that the teaching of females is being attended to, and that a class of nurses and midwives has been attached to the Albert Edward Hospital. I am also quite sure that you join with me in the thanks that are due to the zenana mission for the work it is doing in its special undertaking. The American Mission is likewise due our sincere thanks for all it is doing in the neighbourhood. Then you refer to a subject that is of great interest to me—the subject of horse-breeding I am sure that the whole country must be grateful to the Council of Kolhapur. State for what it is doing in the way of encouraging the breeding of good horses. I do trust that every endeavour will be made, not only by Kolhapur, but also by the Government of India, for recruitment of that excellent animal, the Deccan pony, which I regret to think has materially diminished both in quality and numbers, owing to some of the recent wars in which India was engaged. Then you refer to your Industrial Exhibition which I will have an opportunity of seeing presently, and perhaps it would be better to defer my remarks on that subject till we get there. You refer also to the fact that this State took the lead during my predecessor's administration in removing all obstructions to free trade. That is very much to the credit of the Political Officer, Mr. Lee-Warner, who was here then, and of the present Diwan, and the Council. Through their generous foresight I daresay the lessening of revenue will be followed in the

near future by such advantages as will make up that primary loss in revenue. I trust by this time the revenue has recouped itself. At any rate if it has not recovered itself, you must feel that the Council has done great service in increasing the trade of the neighbourhood, and in all probability in creating a greater demand for land hitherto unoccupied, and has set an example to Native States in the whole of India. You refer to special matters that you have yourselves in hand such as water and drainage. I understand that your water-scheme has been successful, and that it has marked its advent by almost extirpating cholera from your town, a remarkable instance of what pure water can do. I believe your water-supply, too, is so satisfactory that you could even do without rain throughout an entire monsoon, and have enough water for the following season. You go on to point out that the want of drainage is keenly felt, and that in the construction of proper surface drains you have made a fair beginning. I am told that the sanitation of the town is very good indeed, and that even during the marriage ceremony of your Chief when the town was visited by people who out-numbered your own population, there was scarcely any sickness at all. At the same time you should not relax your efforts in carrying out the scheme of drainage you have commenced. I do not know what your financial position may be, but I understand you have no heavy debt upon your shoulders, and I should hope, therefore that you will find means to complete that scheme of drainage. I am extremely obliged to you for the cordial character of your address. I only regret that my visit is such a short one, that I have had so little time to see the beautiful buildings of your town, and to make a closer inspection of the surroundings, but I hope upon some future occasion I may have the opportunity I have missed now. I thank you again for your cordial reception, and for the kindness you have shown me. (Loud applause.)

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

AGRICULTURE.

286. The subjoined statement compares the area of culturable and cultivated lands of the year under Report, with that of the preceding year in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
Culturable land	14,93,095	18¼	14,90,386	15¼
Actually cultivated land	12,68,020	25¾	12,83,867	4

The area of the culturable land has decreased by 2,709-3 acres in the year under Report, as compared with that of its predecessor, and the decrease is chiefly due to the following causes:—

1stly. Survey operations having been carried out in the Dumala village of Talgaon in the Karvir Peta, and

2ndly. The mistakes in the Akárbands of some of the villages in the Bhudhargad Peta having been corrected.

287. The area of cultivated land has increased by 15,846-18¼ acres, during the year, as contrasted with that in the preceding year, and the increase is due entirely to more land having been taken up for cultivation.

288. The following statement shows the area under principal crops, during the year under Report, as compared with that in the preceding year:—

Name of crop.	1890-91.		1891-92.		More.		Less.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
Cotton	25,776	16	17,820	35	.....		7,955	21
Tobacco	14,140	15	10,125	6	.....		4,015	9
Sugarcane	16,364	21¼	16,011	10½	.....		353	10¾
Bajri	63,581	25	65,508	9	1,926	24	.....	
Rice	1,58,003	5¾	1,50,994	6¼	.....		7,008	39½
Jwari	2,76,742	12	2,93,140	12	16,398	0	.....	
Gram	28,874	35	25,409	30	.....		3,465	5
Wheat	15,141	19	9,357	12	.....		5,784	7
Hemp	5,747	10	5,493	32	.....		253	18
Ragi	1,19,693	29	1,22,554	18	2,860	29	.....	
Rale	36,775	27	33,286	5	.....		3,489	22
Chillies	15,871	6	15,300	1	.....		571	5
Groundnut	50,549	37¾	49,993	14	.....		556	23¾
Horse gram	6,778	25	8,369	22	1,590	37	.....	
Korta	17,405	34	15,313	4	.....		2,092	30
Sawa	42,057	34	43,144	7	1,086	13	.....	
Pigeon pea (Tur)	33,500	28¼	33,063	1¼	.....		437	27
Field pea (Vatana)	20,705	11	10,698	29	.....		10,006	22
Lentil (Masur)	8,554	31	4,295	22	.....		4,259	9
Maize	5,958	31	5,977	14	18	23	.....	
Coriander	3,798	20	2,686	17	.....		1,112	3
Safflower seed	6,138	3	4,382	27	.....		1,755	16
Vegetable	1,776	37	2,602	32	825	35	.....	
Black gram (udid)	6,008	19	5,862	15	.....		146	4
Green gram (mug)	2,529	14	2,220	18	.....		308	36
Barag	1,988	8	2,057	30	69	21	.....	
Castor oil seed	2,588	16	2,517	19	.....		70	37
Barley	3,875	18	3,001	11	.....		874	7
Kidney bean (mutki)	1,519	19	1,510	23	.....		8	36
Large fruited dolichos (pavta)	3,167	28	3,303	25	135	37	.....	
Varai	33,842	24	33,210	1	.....		632	23
Ghoti	4,872	26	5,728	39	856	13	.....	
Kodra	22,035	28	22,043	28	8	0	.....	
Turmeric	2,393	37½	2,452	28½	58	31	.....	
Small fruited dolichos (chavli)	.....		250	0	250	0	.....	
Plantains	561	22	574	37	13	15	.....	
Miscellaneous crops	13,012	38	3,360	35	.....		9,652	3
Total...	10,72,334	11½	10,33,522	35½	26,098	38	64,910	14
Add fallow	2,57,989	35¼	2,94,603	32½	36,613	37¼	.....	
Total....	13,30,324	6¾	13,28,126	28	62,712	35¼	64,910	14
Deduct area of double cropped land	62,303	21	44,259	24	.....		18,043	37
Grand Total....	12,68,020	25¾	12,83,867	4	62,712	35¼	46,866	17

Weather and Crops.

289. The subjoined statement shows the total rain-fall in each of the Talukas and Mahals of the Kolhapur State, including its Feudatories, during the

year under Report, and the average rain-fall calculated on the last five years' fall:—

Name of Place.	Rain-fall in 1891-92.	Average rain-fall for the last 5 years.
Karvir...	34 4	45 88
Panhala	59 8	68 82
Alta	23 66	33 66
Shirol...	17 80	25 49
Raibag	11 1	22 88
Gad-Hinglaj	33 9	42 29
Katkol	21 14	22 25
Bhudergad	58 35	70 67
Vishalgad	65 72	81 86
Bavda	223 52	251 1
Kagal	32 8	38 36
Ichalkaranji	22 59	31 42
Ajra	82 25	87 68

From the above, it will be seen that the current year's fall has been below the average, throughout the whole Principality.

290. The average rain-fall and temperature, as recorded by the Darbar Surgeon, during the years 1890 and 1891, were as follows:—

Average rain-fall.				Average Temperature.					
1890.		1891.		1890.			1891.		
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
53	40	36	16	88·4	61·6	26·8	86·9	63·4	23·4

291. For the purpose of describing the season, the Kolhapur Territory is usually divided into two parts, viz., the Western and the Eastern parts. The Western part adjoins the Sahyadri Ghats, and comprises the Talukas of Panhala, Bhudhargad, and Ajra, and the Feudatory States of Vishalgad and Bavda; and the Eastern part comprehends the Talukas of Karvir, Alta, Shirol including Raibag, and Gad-Hinglaj including Kalkol, and the Feudatory States of Kagal and Ichalkaranji.

292. In the Eastern division, the rain began to fall in April, except in Shirol, where there was no rain at all until June, and that too was not general. The early rain-fall helped the Agriculturists in preparing their lands for sowing, and in some parts the sowings were actually commenced in May. But as the monsoons broke rather late, and the fall of rain of Mrig Nakshatra in the first fortnight of June, was scanty throughout the part, excepting Shirol and Raibag, the sowing operations had to be suspended, and the young plants, wherever the sowings had taken place, withered from want of moisture in the soil. In Shirol and Raibag, over an inch of rain fell in the early part of June, but it

was not general. However the sowing of Kharip crops was commenced, wherever the rain fell. The sugarcane plantation was carried on everywhere, according to the custom of the country, before the commencement of the monsoon, but as the rain held off, most of the wells, rivers, Nalas, &c., which supplied water to the crops, failed and consequently the crops suffered more or less. The fall of Aradra Nakshatra was both plentiful and general, except in the Raibag and Katkol Mahals, and in the Basapur division of the Gad-Hinglaj Peta; and the sowing operations were resumed and completed, as soon as the circumstances of the different localities permitted; but the whole operations were not finished before the middle of the August, and in the case of late Kharip crops, they were carried till September also. The fall of Aradra revived the crops, which suffered from the scanty fall of rain of Mrig, and the sugarcane and other Bagayet crops were also greatly improved.

293. In Raibag the sowings were again commenced towards the end of July, when about an inch of rain fell there, and in Katkol the Masar lands, which do not require much rain, were alone sown at the same time; but the rich lands containing black soil were sown in August, after the heavy rain, that fell at the end of July, and in the beginning of August, had soaked into the ground.

294. Although the early sowings at first suffered from want of rain, the Kharip crops on the whole thrived very well, as the rain of July and August was very beneficial to them. In September, however, the rain again held off, and where sowing of thd late Kharip crops was still in progress, it was suspended and was not resumed, as the season had too much advanced for that purpose. In the case of already sown crops, which by the fall of rain of the previous months were flourishing, the break of September did considerable damage. The crops on the Mal lands entirely withered, and those in the black and other good soils yielded a poor out-turn, excepting of course small patches of low lying lands here and there possessing sufficient moisture. The case of the crops on the banks of the river was, however, quite different. They were not at all affected by the want of rain in September, and the yield of the crops was as good as in ordinary years. The October rain was good, but was rather late in rescuing the dying crops, and it only saved a few crops. Had it fallen a week or two earlier, the damage would have been greatly minimized. Katkol and Raibag divisions have suffered most. The out-turn of Kharip crops was below the average everywhere except, in the case of the lands on bordering the rivers in which it was equal to the average. In Mal lands it was hardly four annas in the rupee.

295. The sowing of Rabi crops, which take a long time to ripen, viz. ground-nut, Tur, Tobacco, Termeric, Tag, castor oil seed, &c. was taken in hand, and completed along with the Kharip crops, between June and August; while the other crops were sown in September. In Katkol the Rabi crops did not germinate at all; while at Raibag they died, after they had attained a certain height, from want of moisture in the soil. In the other Petas, the crops thrived until the middle of November, until which there was moisture in the soil; but

no rain having subsequently fallen, tho soil lost its moisture, and the crops began to wither. The Rabi crops, with a few exceptions, failed almost every where. The average out-turn may be four annas in the rupee, the maximum being eight annas and the minimum one anna.

296. In the Western division the rain began to fall, as in the Eastern division, in the month of April, in all the parts except Bavda where it commenced to fall from the beginning of June. The early rain-fall only facilitated the ploughing operations. The sowings of the Kharip crops were carried on between June and August, and almost all the crops did well every where up to the end of August, except in Vishalgad and Bavda. In Vishalgad, the excessive fall of Pushia and Ashlesha Nakshatras injured the crops of Rice, Jwari, Nagali, Sawa, Rala, and Wari; and in Bavda, the crops of Nagli and Wari, in places above the Ghat, were damaged by the heavy showers of Ashlesha, but they soon improved by the moderate fall of Magha and Purwa. Again there were long breaks between light showers of the Purwa and Uttara Nakshatras (nearly the whole of September), which dried up the light soils of Panhala, Bhudhargad, Vishalgad and Ajra and consequently, the crops of Rice, Jawari, Nagli and Sawa were slightly damaged. The fall of the Hastha Nakshatra greatly benefited the Kharip crops. In Bavda, the crops of Nagli and Wari were rotted in some places above the Ghat by the heavy fall of Hasta.

297. The Rabi crops were sown in this division as usual between September and October. But in Ajra the crops of wheat, Tobacco, Gram, Masur and Peas were sown later on, viz. in November. The early sown crops, viz. Tur, Ground-nut and Tobacco did well up to the middle of August, but they, as well as the other crops, were injured for want of sufficient rain fall.

298. The following statement shows the outturn in annas of the principal Kharip and Rabi crops during the year under report :—

Names of Petas &c.	Kharip.					Rabi.						
	Rice.	Nagli.	Bajri.	Jwari.	Rala.	Tur.	Wheat	Tobacco.	Shalu.	Gram.	Bhui mug.	Peas.
Peta Karvir	6	10	6	10	1	6	4	4	4	1	2	1
„ Panhala	8	8	12	12	10	6	4	4	4	3	8	3
„ Alta	8	4	8	12	4	2	8	0	8	4	8	2
„ Shirol	6	4	6	6	2	6	8	12	8	6	10	8
Mahal Raibag	...	...	2	1	0-6	1	0-6	0-1	1-6	1	...	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	8	8	8	12	6	10	6	8	8	6	6	6
Mahal Katkol	...	0-6	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	0-6	...	...
Peta Bhudhargad	7	8	...	8	4	7	0-3	6	4	2	6	2
State Vishalgad	7	9	...	9	6	4	3	3	4	4	...	2
„ Bavda	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Kagal	8	10	12	14	4	8	12	8	4	8	8	4
„ Ichalkaranji	8	8	8	8	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Taluka Ajra	8	8	4	8	2	4	5	8	...	3	6	3

299. The subjoined statement will show the agricultural stock in the State during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

Years.	District.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1890-91	Kolhapur State, including its Feudatories.	175245	140706	79,443	90,579	2,978	2,652	1,126	1,695	183442	40,024	12,316	529	15,667
1891-92.		179905	135542	72,406	88,146	2,899	2,423	819	1,842	184342	40,067	13,864	578	17,464

The above statement shows that the agricultural stock has decreased under the heads "Cows", "Buffaloes" (Male and Female), "Horses," "Mares", and "Colts and Fillies"; and the decrease is due either to sale or death in the several classes, owing to the scarcity of fodder and cattle disease, during the year under report.

GARDENS.

300. There are two public gardens in the Kolhapur town. They are the Town Hall Garden and the Nursery Garden. These gardens are maintained at the expense of the Khasgi Department of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja and are under the control of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country. The maintenance of these gardens cost Rs. 2,595-6-2 this year against Rs. 2,939-3-3 in the preceding year.

301. The income of these gardens amounted to Rs. 95-0-6 against Rs. 118-8-3 in the preceding year. The sale proceeds of seedlings, fruits and dead and fallen wood are the only items of the income.

During the year under report, 2,987 seedlings were raised at an expense of Rs. 172-15-0 in the Nursery Garden.

302. The Establishment charges on account of the gardens amounted to Rs. 2,059-2-8 during the year under report against Rs. 2,127 in the preceding year.

303. *Coffee* was planted at Panhala and Bhudhargad during the year under report in about 15 acres of land and the produce obtained from the plantation was $670\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. of coffee against $388\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. in the preceding year. The income derived from it was Rs. 331-9-0 against Rs. 192-4-0 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 139-5-0.

304. *Cardamoms.* The cardmom plantation at Panhala, occupying an area of about one acre of land, produced $74\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cardamom against 125 lbs. in the

preceding year and the income from it was Rs. 149-2-5 against Rs. 250. The decrease in the produce, as well as in the income, is due to the fact that cardamoms yield a good crop after every second year.

305. *Potatoes.*—During the year under report, 360 lbs. of potatoes were planted, which yielded 107 lbs. against 995 lbs. which was also the yield of 360 lbs. sown last year. The income derived from the potato plantation was Rs. 3-1-9 against Rs. 27-10-1 in the preceding year. The decrease in the produce is owing to the excessive fall of rain, which impeded the growth of the plants.

SHEEP BREEDING.

306. It is to be regretted that all the English sheep imported from England and their genuine progeny, begotten here, have died. The cross produce between the 2 English rams and 33 country ewes numbered 28 males and 38 females; of these, 8 males and 7 females have since perished. 10 deaths occurred during the year amongst the country (33) brood ewes. The stock now alive is :—

Cross breed.	
Males.....	20
Females	31
	51
Country brood ewes	23
Total Stock....	74

307. The remarks made in paragraph 278 of the last report regarding the physical features of the hybrid offspring and the quality of their wool hold good in the case of the young surviving stock also.

CATTLE BREEDING.

308. This Department continues to be under the care of the Khasgi Department. The details for the year 1891-92 are as follows :—

309. At the end of the year 1890-91, there were 594 heads of cattle in the farms at Kolhapur, Porla, Yawaluj and Kasarwadi. During the year under report, there were born 147 cattle, 89 died, 44 were sold, 5 were given to Gadikarkhana and 8 were given in charity, thus leaving 595 heads of cattle at the end of the year.

310. The births and deaths during the 2 years under reference are compared below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Births.....	139	147
Deaths	61	89

There is an increase of 8 in births and 28 in deaths as compared with last year.

311. The 595 heads of cattle, classified according to their breed, were as follows :—

Cows and bulls.

182	Kolhapur.
18	Sangli.
16	Mangalvedha.
144	Mysore.
12	Aden.
11	Madras.

Buffaloes.

72	Kolhapur.
6	Kathiawar.

Sheep and Goats.

131	Kolhapur.
1	Aden.
2	Kabul.
595	

312. Of the 89 deaths 50, were due to cold, 19 to sore throat, 8 to foot disease, 1 to Measles, 3 to snake-bite, 5 to Diarrhœa and 3 to Erysipilas.

313. 89 deaths, classified according to breed were as follows :—

Cows and Bulls.

15	Kolhapur.
1	Sangli.
37	Mysore.
1	Madras.

Buffaloes.

6	Kolhapur.

Sheep and Goats.

29	Kolhapur.
89	

PADDOCK.

314. During the past year, a few improvements and additions were made to the Paddock by the State Engineering department; a room and a compound were added to the superintendents quarters. Quarters for servants were built in two blocks, one of ten rooms and the other of five. Also a shed was built for the mote bullocks and those of the Bhistees. The old cactus was removed and substituted for by Ghaymari aloe fence and Babul seeds planted on the mound; a shed was built for tying mares in in order to bring them into heat.

315. A theft of gram and grass was committed by two of the assistant Kamgars, who were caught red-handed and sentenced to imprisonment.

316. His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, was kind enough to honour the Paddock with his visit on the 21st of April 1891 and was much pleased with it.

317. Her Highness Ahalyabai Ranisaheb was also pleased to inspect the animals in the Paddock on an evening in the month of October 1891. Besides

this, the Paddock has received frequent visits from His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, the Political Agent, the Divan, and several Chiefs and gentlemen from outside.

318. Three Dumha sheep were purchased by the Divan for breeding purposes. They are kept in the Paddock.

A bell has been supplied to the Paddock for using it as a signal for feeding, and an attempt to teach the animals to answer the call is being made.

319. The details as regards the number of animals in the Paddock at the commencement, and at the end of the year under report, are given in the subjoined statement:—

Description.	Number of animals at the commencement of the year 1891-92.	Number of animals added to the stock during the year 1891-92.							Deducted during the year 1881-92.				Balance at the end of the year 1891-92.
		Born.	Admitted for treatment, being sick.	Otherwise admitted.				Total.	Died.	Transferred.	Sent for riding.	Total.	
				Kept.	Retired.	Presented.	Purchased.						
Mares	33	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	11	....	11	26
Horses	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Ponies	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Colts	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	11	19	7
Fillies	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	8	...	9	9
Sheep	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
Total...	68	11	1	2	1	...	4	19	2	29	11	42	45

320. The details as regards the service of the stallions and the births of foals are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Stallions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Old Tom	.. ...	3	3	4	5	9
Wild Dayrell	3	.....	3	2	7	9
Young Caradoc	9	5	14	3	4	7
Punch	.....	4	4	1	2	3
Shivprasad	. ....	2	2	2	2	4
Total...	12	14	26	12	20	32

During the year under report the number of mares served by the different State stallions was 23 against 24 in 1890-91. Of these 23, 3 mares were served twice this year against 6 served twice and 1 thrice in the last year.

321. The number of foals born during the year under report was 11 against 9 in 1890-91.

322. Three of the Paddock mares, being unfit for breeding purposes were transferred to the Somwar Paga. Out of these, one mare returned to the Paddock.

323. The health of the animals in the Paddock in general was good throughout the whole of the year under report.

324. Mr. S. N. Savardekar, the Superintendent of the Paddock, visited, in addition to his own duties, the State Thatti and occasionally gave medical advice for keeping the animals therein in health, which was good throughout the year, with the exception of August when it was disturbed a little by an outbreak of "Foot and mouth-desease"; about thirty animals were affected. With proper measures, such as isolation, disinfection, nursing medicines &c., adopted, the disease disappeared in a month, without causing a single loss. In almost all the cases, both mouth and feet were affected.

325. The Aden bull, while fighting with another bull, received a punctured wound between the 6th and 7th ribs ou the right side. The puncture was oblique and about three inches deep. He suffered from fever and Tympany. After a fort-night he was quite well. Besides this, there were also cases of of opthalmia, white skit, debility, all of which were successfully treated.

326. There was also a case of an ox in the Sheribag suffering from "Grain Sick". A timely dose of purgative and stimulant with other treatment soon relieved him.

327. A tabular list of diseases, from which the animals in the Paddock suffered during the year 1891-92, is given below:—

Tabular list of diseases from which the animals in the Paddock suffered during the year 1891-92.

Respiratory	Digestive	Eyes	Limbs.	Foot.	Urinary	Generative	Skin.	Wounds	Nervous.	Blood.	General.	
Bronchitis	Colic.	Opthalmia	Broken knees.	Bruised foot.	Haematuria.	Retention of placenta	Mange	Bites.	Heat exhaustion	Debility	Abscess.	
Catarrh.	Congestion of Liver.		Capped elbow.	" Sole.			Mud fever	Br	Paraplegia	Fever simple and irritative	Fibroma.	
	Dysentery.		Kicks.	Cracked heels.			Oedema.	Kicks.			Galls.	
	Glossitis.		Oedema.	Thrush.			Rashes.	Incised.			Melanosis.	
	Inflamation of labial glands.		Sprained fettock.				Poultry lousiness	Lacerated.			Sinuses.	
	Torn-lip.		Sprained tendon.					Punctured.				
	Worms.		Sprained Hip-joint.					Snake-bite.				
Total 2	7	1	7	4	1	1	5	7	2	2	5	44

VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

328. This was started on the 14th of January 1892, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, a graduate of the Veterinary College, Bombay, being put in charge of it. It is at present located in a portion of the State Thatti or Cattle shed, near the Sheri Bag garden, outside the town of Kolhapur, as a temporary measure. This being a new institution, much time had to be spent in organisation and its regular working began only from the 1st of April 1892 i. e. after the lapse of the year under report. The information herein given, therefore, for the short period of its infantile existence viz 2½ months is not likely to prove of much interest. However what has been done may be briefly touched upon thus:—

329. *Establishment.*—This at present consists of the Veterinary officer, a Hamal and a peon; two more places, one of a dresser and the other of a menial have been sanctioned and they are to be filled in course of time as necessity arises.

330. *Expenditure.*—According to the terms of his agreement, he is to draw uninitial salary of Rs. 50 which is to rise by annual increment of Rs. (10) until it amounts to Rs. (100) per month, which is the maximum limit of his promotion and he is bound over to serve the State continuously for seven (7) years. This year being the first of his service the salary of the officer is Rs. 50 besides Rs. 10 as house rent. The peon's pay is Rs. 6 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 325 nearly, has been spent in purchasing European medicines and instruments. Besides a monthly grant of Rs. 10 has been sanctioned for the purchase of Bazaar medicines and contingency.

331. *Amount of Relief granted.*—The total number of patients treated during the period under report was 25. Of these, some 10 were cows from the State Thatti in the moffusil. The rest belonged to the public.

332. To make the existence of the Dispensary known to the public at large notices were published in the *State Gazette* and sent to all villages. The publicity, thus given, has produced the desired effect: the Officer in charge of the Dispensary is now receiving cases from all parts of the State and it is hoped that, with an adequate supply of medicines and instruments placed at his disposal and the interest evinced by the Darbar, the institution will be a great success.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

333. The number of unskilled labourers in the Kolhapur State is about 36,896 of whom 19,480 are males, 11,339 females and 6,077 children. The rates of wages during the year under report were the same as in the preceding year. The labourers find sufficient work in their own districts. The number of skilled labourers in the Kolhapur State is 10,421 and their rates vary from Annas 6 to one Rupee. They get sufficient employment in their respective Talukas.

THE PRICES CURRENT.

334. The average prices of the principal food grains, at the close of the year under report, and the next preceding year were :—

	March 1891.			March 1892.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice per maund.....	4	0	0	4	14	9
Wheat Do.	2	11	0	4	14	9
Tur Dall Do.	3	0	0	4	9	2
Gram Do.	2	4	0	4	0	0
Jowari Do.	2	2	0	2	14	6
Bajri Do.	2	0	0	2	12	6

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

335. Mr. J. M. Fernandez, Forest officer, Kolhapur, continues to hold charge of this Department under the control of the Chief Revenue Officer.

During the year under report, the charge of Vishalgad Jungles has been handed over to the Chief of that State, he having been invested with the power of managing his own Estate during the year.

336. The year has been more prosperous than all its predecessors not only in the financial point of view, but in other respects also, particularly in the conservancy and improvement of Jungles.

337. The principal item of revenue in the forest Department is that derived from Hirdas. During the year under report, the quantity of Hirda fruits collected was 8795 Khandis of 560 lbs. each, against 9121 Khandis collected in the preceding year (exclusive of Vishalgad), showing a decrease of 326 Khandis, which is attributable, partly to the concessions allowed to the Rayats and other land holders of the right of collecting hirdas from the wadhawa lands, and partly to the smaller collections from the State Forests. Notwithstanding this decrease in the collection, the sale proceeds of Hirda, excluding the cost incurred in its collection, amounted to Rs. 1,37,379-0-8 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,21,344-7-1 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 16,034-9-7 over the revenue of the last year. The cost incurred in the collection of Hirda including Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 25,093-2-5 during the year, against Rs. 25,717-14-10 in the preceding year.

338. The net profit on account of the Hirda produce, during the year under report, as compared with that in the preceding year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Quantity collected in Khandies.	Price obtained.	Cost incurred.	Net profit.
1890-91	9,121	1,21,344 7 1	25,717 14 10	95,626 8 3
1891-92	8,795	1,37,379 0 8	25,093 2 5	1,12,285 14 3

From the above, it will be seen that the amount of the net profit, during the year, exceeds that in the preceding year by Rs. 16,659-6-0, and the excess is due to the high rate, obtained at the auction of the Hirda contract viz. Rs. 15-9-4 against Rs. 13-5-0 per Khandi in the last year.

339. The other sources of income of the Forest Department are timber, firewood, charcoal, Bamboo, grass, grazing &c., which yielded a revenue of Rs. 19,722-5-6 against Rs. 18,258-2-10 in the preceding year.

340. The total income from all sources, including the sale proceeds of Hirda amounted to Rs. 1,57,101-6-2 against Rs. 1,39,602-9-11, and the total cost of the Forest Department, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 53,910-3-3 against Rs. 55,391-11-7 in the preceding year. The details of the cost, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year, are given in the following table :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Conservancy.....	31,651 10 6	31,963 7 0
Establishment.....	23,740 1 1	21,946 12 3
Total Rs....	55,391 11 7	53,910 3 3

341. The subjoined statement shows the net amount of profit, derived from the Forest Department, excluding Vishalgad, during the year under report, as contrasted with that in the preceding year :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Receipts.....	1,39,602 9 11	1,57101 6 2
Expenditure.....	55,391 11 7	53,910 3 3
Net profit ..... Rs.	84,210 14 4	1,03,191 2 11

342. There were in all 16 nurseries last year; but the Vishalgad State Jungles having been handed over to the Chief, three of them viz. Gajapur Manjra, and Oochat, belonging to that State, had to be deducted. Three old Nurseries (1) at Fahe in Bhudhargad Petta, (2) at Chinchewadi in Gad Hinglaj Petta, and (3) at Kinch in Ajra Taluka were abandoned, owing to the unsuitability of the locality and soil. Thus there remained only 10 Nurseries at the beginning of the year.

343. In addition to the above, four new Nurseries were formed at (1) Karanjphen in Bhudhargad Petta, (2) Nowkud in Gad Hinglaj Petta, (3) Karpewadi in Ajre Taluka, and (4) Sake in the Kagal Senior State.

344. At the beginning of the year, there remained in the several nurseries a total of 21,884 seedlings, and 26,686 seedlings were raised during the year the cost of both maintaining the former and raising the latter amounted in all to Rs. 1,436-4-5 against Rs. 892-1-5 in the last year, in which 66,145 seedlings were reared up.

345. 19,725 seedlings from Nurseries and 58,779 seedlings of the spon-

taneous growth, collected from different places, were transplanted out in pits in Forest areas in different places, against 64,086 seedlings transplanted out last year. Of the above number of seedlings transplanted out, 72,323 were surviving, at the close of the year, against 58,115 of last year, a better result than the last year.

346. Of the number of coffee seedlings, referred to in last year's report, 17 plants at Wagjai and 7 at Tumjai were surviving, at the close of the year under report. No more plants were planted this year.

347. During the year under report, 3,292-11 acres of land was sown with seeds either by dibbling, broad casting, and infurrows at a cost of Rs. 255-0-1 against 3,533 acres sown at a cost of Rs. 231-0-2 in the last year.

348. The up-keep and maintaining of the Nurseries, and the expenses in connection with the transplantations and sowings of all descriptions, amounted this year to Rs. 2,279-12-1 against Rs. 1,901-5-4 of last year.

349. The above expenditure includes also the planting of Indian Aloe (Ghaimari), which was continued this year too in the Talukas, and to the extent specified below :—

Bhudhargad...	10,050	R. Feet.
Panhala	86,448	„ „
Karvir.....	2,082	„ „
Ajra.....	2,015	„ „

350. As was done last year, pruning of some of the Teak and Hirda trees, as well as clearing of creepers, and all the other undergrowths of the latter species were effected this year in the Talukas of Karvir, Panhala, and Bhudhargad, and the Ichalkarnji State.

FOREST SETTLEMENT.

351. The Forest settlement work of the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories is carried on by the District officers S. D. and N. D., for which purpose they have been appointed Forest settlement officers in their respective divisions.

352. The subjoined statement will show the amount of Demarcation and settlement work, that remained to be done at the close of the last year, and the amount done during the year under report by the two District officers :—

Names of Petas &c.	Work remained to be done at the close of the year 1890-91.		Work done during the year 1891-92.		Work remaining to be done at the end of the year 1891-92.	
	No. of villages which remained te be demarcated.	No. of villages which remained to be settled.	No. of villages demarcated.	No. of villages settled.	No. of villages which remained to be demarcated.	No. of villages which remained to be settled.
Karvir	...	1	....	....	....	1
Panhala.....	....	24	....	....	....	24
Alta	....	1	....	....	...	1
Gad-Hinglaj	...	28	....	4	....	24
Bhudhargad	....	124	....	50	....	74
Ichalkaranji	....	25	....	1	...	24
Kagal	15	1	15	....	....	16
Total....	15	204	15	55	....	264

In the last year's report, the number of villages, which remained to be demarcated in the Kagal State, was shown to be 22; but in 7 villages there being no forest at all they are omitted from the number. Thus the number of villages, which remained to be demarcated, at the beginning of the year under report, was 15, all of which have been demarcated during the year. The number of villages, settled during the year under report, was 55. No settlement work has been done in the charge of the District officer N. D. during the year, owing to much of that officer's time having been occupied in allotting Kumri lands for cultivation in the Panhala Petta.

353. The following statement shows the result of the demarcation made in the villages referred to above:—

Description.	Original area.	Newly added.	Transferred from reserved to protected & *vice versa*	Total.	Excluded from Forest.	Transferred from protected to reserved & *vice versa*	Total area finally retained in Forest.
Reserved	3-14	.....	.....	3-14	3-14	.....	.....
Protected	1,901-2	284-31	.....	2,185-33	705-17	.....	1,480-16

354. The amount of work done, since the creation of the Demarcation and Forest settlement Department, up to the close of the year under review, and the amount of work remaining to be done at the close of the year, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Names of Petas.	Total number of villages to be demarcated and settled.	Number of villages in which demarcation has been completed.	Number of villages in which settlement has been effected.	Number of Villages in which settlement is to be effected.	Nunmber of villages which remain to be demarcated and settled.
Peta Karvir	75	75	74	1	...
„ Panhala	120	120	96	24	...
„ Alta	21	21	20	1	...
„ Shirol	12	12	12	...	...
„ Gad-Hihglaj.	34	34	10	24	...
Mahal Raibag	15	15	15	...	...
Peta Bhudhargad	135	135	61	74	...
State Ichalkaranj iincluding Ajra	50	50	26	24	...
„ Kagal	16	16	....	16	...
Total....	478	478	314	164	....

355. The subjoined statement shows the total demarcated forest area at the end of the year 1891-92:—

No.	Names of Petas and Feudatory States.	Area demarcated and retained in Forest till the end of 1890-91.		Area added in 1891-92.		Area disforested in 1891-92.		Total forest area at the end of 1891-92.	
		Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.
1	Peta Karvir	5,945 27	3,632 38	....	....	....	....	5,945 27	3,632 38
2	„ Panhala.....	48,205 11	18,568 10	....	14 17	....	...	48,205 11	18,582 27
3	„ Alta	1,250 34	2,995 4	...	....	....	...	1,250 34	2,995 4
4	„ Shirol.....	1,484 24	354 9	....	....	....	....	1,484 24	354 9
5	„ Gad-Hinglaj	9,898 17	10,490 18	....	...	....	...	9,898 17	10,490 18
6	„ Bhudergad.....	78,165 23	69,773 29	....	....	...	498 18	78,165 23	69,275 11
7	Mahal Raibag	420 24	1,540 20	...	....	....	....	420 24	1,540 20
8	Ichalkaranji and Ajra	16,345 39	7,476 11	....	...	3 14	48 37	16,342 25	7,427 14
9	Kagal Senior & Junior.	...	193 1	....	1,465 39	....	158 2	....	1,500 38
	Total....	1,61,716 39	1,15,024 20	....	1,480 16	3 14	705 17	1,61,713 25	1,15,799 19

From the above, it will be seen that the total forest area in the formally demarcated tracts, at the end of the year 1891-92, was 2,77,513-4 acres. Of these 1,61,713-25 acres represent the area of reserved forests and 1,15,799-19 protected forests.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Trade.

356. There are 13 chief trade centres and market towns in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories. They are:—

In Karvir Peta.

1 Kolhapur.
2 Sangrul.

In Panhala Peta.

1 Panhala.
2 Kodoli.
3 Male.
4 Sarud.

In Alta Peta.

1 Wadgaon.

In Gad-Hinglaj Peta.

1 Gad-Hinglaj.

In Vishalgad State.

1 Malkapur.
2 Kapsi.

In Kagal State.

1 Murgud.

In Ichalkaranji State.

1 Ichalkaranji.
2 Utur in Ajra Taluka.

357. The principal commodities of imports and exports in this State are cotton, tobacco, jagree, rice, jwari, gram, wheat, hemp, nagli, chillies, tur, peas, turmeric, ground-nuts, and coriander. The information as to imports is not available.

358. The exports are made chiefly to Nipani and Daddi in the Belgaum Collectorate, and Chiplun and Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Collectorate; and also to the chief towns of the S. M. Country States, such as Sangli, Miraj, and Jamkhindi.

359. The subjoined statement shows the probable quantity in maunds (of 82 sheers each) of each of the principal commodities, produced and exported from the several Talukas of this State, during the year under report:—

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, PRODUCED AND EXPORTED.

Names of Pettas &c.	Cotton.		Tobacco.		Jagree.	
	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
Petta Karvir	607	300	942	785	82,303	70,000
" Panhala	...	...	400	...	54,948	45,108
" Alta	5,377	4,000	9,120	7,000	68,642	60,000
" Shirol	17,000	12,000	6,500	3,500	20,000	7,000
" Gad-Hinglaj ..	3,922	3,500	8,703	4,193	25,561	11,000
" Bhudhargad ..	...	...	...	...	28,273	14,000
State Vishalgad ..	...	...	196	80	9,134	6,887
" Bavda	...	...	...	...	1,707	1,448
" Kagal senior ..	470	120	2,852	1,026	19,057	11,028
" Kagal junior ..	...	...	240	121	1,852	1,200
" Ichalkaranji ...	6,823	5,446	1,678	1,127	4,127	4,694
" Kapsi	490	260	4,842	4,512	8,312	4,010
Total	34,689	25,624	35,501	24,344	3,22,316	2,36,375

Bajri.		Rice.		Jwari.		Wheat.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
2,392	...	138,987	24,000	69,000	...	3,514	---
880	...	95,150	...	42,248	...	50	---
13,236	...	4,204	...	180,761	...	3,480	---
17,000	...	250	...	18,800	...	240	---
8,230	...	49,443	22,000	106,102	20,000	1,125	380
48	...	162,137	25,000	7,446	...	275	---
700	10	24,247	12,698	3,677	1,145	762	380
...	...	27,820	292	...	...	4	---
846	...	27,163	12,000	27,234	...	447	---
77	...	2,986	800	2,764	627	70	3
6,780	...	1,081	...	28,167	...	635	---
565	36	2,731	719	12,074	4,256	88	10
47,154	46	531,677	86,703	4,98,213	26,028	12,850	823

Egram.		Hemp.		Nagli.		Chillies.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
1739	—	775	—	24049	—	4004	1000
5326	—	295	—	51099	—	6320	—
6595	—	2263	—	2381	—	2644	1000
10000	—	74	—	276	—	3300	—
4855	500	6000	3000	42217	200	7757	3000
762	—	176	—	50277	—	883	—
394	176	731	69	28890	10776	92	2
60	—	102	102	10552	—	—	—
755	—	884	35	865	—	3577	310
22	—	119	45	1864	376	417	35
3083	—	230	—	762	—	4044	321
246	70	352	154	2216	412	1184	70
33851	746	12001	3405	217127	11364	51446	14408

Jur.		Peas.		Turmeric.		Groundnut.		Coriander.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
10,708	...	4,885	885	...	...	37,086	24,000	...	...
4,375	...	3,825	...	...	...	11,205	2,755	...	...
4,501	...	81	...	11,346	10,000	34,643	...	...	...
3,000	...	...	...	1,000	600	2,500	500	...	...
8,302	1,500	3,696	1,700	33	...	42,132	32,000	8,468	4,500
898	...	2,598	...	...	...	27,431	10,000	...	...
371	175	308	116	...	...	7,338	5,132	...	...
25	...	...	...	70	64	...	...	...	...
3,479	...	853	...	166	27	19,259	8,272	...	...
421	120	173	18	...	...	2,668	2,087	...	...
1,855	...	15	...	1,970	...	3,940	2,680	...	...
2,020	310	21	...	...	...	5,068	3,416	1	...
37,855	2,105	16,455	2,719	14,585	10,691	1,93,270	90,842	8,469	4,500

MANUFACTURES.

360. The principal manufactures in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories are weaving, oil pressing, preparing blankets on hand looms, pottery, and the manufacture of sugar and gul or dry molasses.

361. The subjoined statement shows the probable value of articles manufactured, their sale in the State, and export out of the Kolhapur Territory:—

Names of articles.	Value of articles prepared.	Value of articles locally used.	Value of articles exported.
Cloth prepared by weavers	2,35,445	1,01,770	1,33,675
Blankets	59,756	33,275	26,481
Earthen pots &c.	64,578	62,863	1,715
Sugar (yelgudi)	24,900	13,400	11,500
Gul or dry molasses	6,44,632	1,71,882	4,72,750
Oil	2,39,054	1,41,869	97,185

The places of export are chiefly Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, and Ratnagiri.

FAIRS.

362. There is nothing worth mentioning this year under this head, as the numbers of, and attendance at, the fairs, as well as the average sales in them, are almost the same as those in the last year's report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

363. This important branch of Administration of the State, was ably superintended and efficiently managed, as before, by Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., the State Executive Engineer, throughout the year under report.

364. A concise tabulated Statement, showing the different descriptions of works executed or in progress, during the year under report, and the amounts spent on them in the Kolhapur State Proper, as well as its 3 principal Feudatory States under direct management, is subjoined:—

Name of State.		Buildings, State and Public, other than Educational.	Bridges, Roads, Culverts.	State Railway.	Road-side trees.]	Water works.	Boats.	Educational buildings	Native Infantry, Kolhapur.	Miscellaneous, including furniture.	Tools and plants.	Establishment.	Total.	Remarks showing what works out of those referred to in column 2 were carried by Revenue Officers.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kolhapur...	Original	1,09,974	54,281	85,125	894	51,212	2,709	21,835	27,953	50	7,478	93	3,61,604	Original buildings include 24 Chavadis, 5 Inns, 39 Temples, 4 Police stations, 3 Cattle pounds, 4 wells, and 1 tank.
	Repairs	32,710	78,392	.....	7,767	6,233	1,124	5,756	2,574	1,576	.....	37,499	1,73,633	
	Total Rs....	1,42,684	1,32,673	85,125	8,661	57,447	3,833	27,591	30,527	1,626	7,478	37,592	5,35,237	
Kapshi	Original	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	
	Rapairs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total Rs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	
Ichalkaranji	Original	20,524	1,036	.....	128	668	25	.....	.....	454	.....	.....	22,835	2 Chavadis, 1 Temple, 1 Police Station, and 3 wells.
	Repairs	2,008	5,771	.....	206	2,554	82	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,957	
	Total Rs...	22,532	6,807	.....	334	3,222	107	336	.....	454	.....	.....	33,792	
Kagal	Original	4,773	.....	.....	202	7,280	.....	353	.....	34	.....	.....	12,642	2 Chavadis, 1 Tank &c.
	Repairs	6,188	1,481	.....	496	317	291	1,239	.....	.....	.....	2,479	12,490	
	Total Rs...	10,961	1,481	.....	698	7,597	291	1,592	.....	34	.....	2,479	25,133	
	Grand Total Rs...	1,76,177	1,40,961	85,125	9,693	68,266	4,231	29,519	30,527	2,114	7,478	40,071	5,94,516	

365. The total expenditure, mentioned in the foregoing statement, is shown below in the form required to be inserted in the report by Government Resolution No. 5,700 of 26th August 1889 :—

Expenditure on Works in 1891-92.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Kolhapur State Proper	3,92,290	1,42,947	5,35,237
Kapshi	153	201	354
Ichalkarnji.....	25,421	13,137	38,558
Kagal.....	18,970	6,163	25,133
Total...	44,544	19,501	64,045
ADD			
Vishalgad (managed by its own Chief) ..... (information not received).	..	..	...
Bavda (managed by its own Chief).....	..	4,110	3,367

366. The question of keeping separate accounts of the expenditure of receipts, from Local Funds, viz., one anna local cess, and contributions from the people, is still under the consideration of the Council.

367. The total gross income derived from, and the expenditure incurred on the State Railway, as well as the net earnings, during the year under report, comprising 49 weeks from the date of its opening to traffic on 20th April 1891, to 31st March 1892, were as follows :—

Gross income .....Rs.	77,789	6	3
Deduct Expenditure .....Rs.	52,632	3	9
Balance being the net earnings .....Rs.	27,127	2	6

The average amounts per week were :—

Gross Income .....Rs.	1,628
Do. Expenditure....Rs.	1,074
Net earnings .....Rs.	554

368. The total outlay in each of the 5 Feudatory States and the Kolhapur State Proper, in the year under report, is contrasted with that in the previous year below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Kolhapur Proper.....Rs.	9,53,249	5,35,237
Vishalgad..... „	8,255	....
Bavda ..... „	7,637	3,367
Kapshi..... „	967	354
Kagal ..... „	16,099	25,133
Ichalkaranji ..... „	78,284	....

369. It will be seen that the expenditure, during the year under report, on all the States, is much less than that in the preceding year, due to completion of Railway works, in the case of Kolhapur State. In the case of Ichalkaranji State, its chief having been invested with powers, the works under that State were handed over to him from February 1892, and no further payments were effected through the State Executive Engineer Kolhapur's Office. Hence the decrease. In the case of Kagal, the expenditure exceeds that in 1890-91, which is on account of the Kagal Tank work in progress.

370. As promised in para 316 of the last report, the survey of the Kolhapur-Bavda road has been completed, during the year under report. The work has been taken in hand. The foundations of the largest bridge have been filled in, and the superstructure brought above the level of the nulla bed.

371. The most important work, that was completed during the year, was the Chief of Ichalkaranji's Wada at Ichalkaranji.

372. Adverting to the staff, it needs only be noticed that one of the members thereof, namely, Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, who is a pensioned Officer of the British Government, was invested with the title of Rao Saheb by the Government of India, for the satisfactory manner, in which he served the Bombay Government for many years, and the care and ability shown by him, on the construction of the Lee-Warner and Udgaon Bridges in this State.

DISTRESS.

373. On account of failure of rains at the end of the last monsoon in this part of the Deccan, and unequal distribution of the rain fallen at a late period in its beginning, the S. M. C. States generally, and two detached portions of this State, namely, Raibag and Katkol Mahals suffered from bad harvest amounting to distress. This was anticipated from symptoms of the weather, and from reports on the state of crops &c. submitted by the State officials a good time before hand, and no time was lost in ascertaining the probable extent of the distress as well as contemplating measures to cope with it. A consultation meeting consisting of the Divan, the Chief Revenue Officer, and the State Executive Engineer, was held at Kolhapur, on the 21st December 1891, in order to consider the question of opening relief works. What works were, at this meeting, intended to be taken, in case of necessity, have been communicated to the Political Agent, in the Divan's Office, No. 2861, dated 12th December 1891. In Raibag Mahal, such lands, as were not submerged by the floods of the Krishna, yielded no crop

at all ; and in Katkol, black soil lands were left fallow ; crops on lands overflowed by the Krishna in the Raibag Mahal, and on Masar or red soil lands in Katkol, were respectively 16 annas and 8 annas in the Rupee. The Divan, with a desire to see the real state of things for himself, made a tour through these Mahals for nearly a fortnight, and gave sanctions on the spot to start relief works of public utility and necessity. From personal inspecton in his tour, he found that the distress was not very extensive, and there was no fear of its resulting into famine, properly so called.

374. The relief work taken in hand chiefly consisted of improving old and starting new water works, and communications such as wells, tanks, roads, &c., and collecting metal for the latter.

375. Advances for making improvements on the lands and to maintain cattle useful for agricultural purposes were offered on easier terms than before to the cultivators in these Mahals. The terms offered were that no personal security would be required for an advance of and below Rs. 250, the land being the only security for such advance the installments which were in no case to be below Rs, 100 each per annum according to existing rules were fixed as follows :—

For an advance not exeeeeding	Rs.	100—25,
Do.	Do.	Rs. 200—50.
Do.	Do.	Rs. 300—75.
Do.	of Rs. 400 and upwards	100.

376. The prices of grain remained almost stationary throughout the Districts, chiefly through the facilities of conveyance of imports, afforded by the S. M. Railway. But the fodder was sold at abnormally high rates. The State afforded relief in this respect as much as it could. Reserved and protected forests were thrown open for those, who wished to feed their cattle in them.

377. People employed on relief works were, for the first four months, paid according to the sliding scale, laid down in the Famine Relief Code of 1886, the daily wages depending on the price of grain ; but subsequently it was found more convenient and desirable to alter this, and employ people at a fixed rate of pay, viz., 2 annas for a man, 1½ a woman, and 1 a child above 7 years. So long as the people on work were paid famine wages, their children under 7 years of age were paid gratuitously at the rate of the price of three-quarters of a pound of Jowari, per day, per child. All payments were made weekly on Bazar day, or the day immediately preceding, so that the people would be able to make their purchases at the lowest market rates. All the works carried out were of such nature, that if they had not been taken in hand now, they must have been done at some future period, when probably so cheap a labour, as we had now, would not be available. Thus the object in view was to help people, who needed relief, owing to the scarcity, and also to take advantage of the cheap labour, then prevailing in constructing such works, as would be of real benefit to the people in future, especially water works in places, where people suffered from scarcity of pure water for drinking almost every year. A statement, giving names of works, average number of people employed on them, and expenditure incurred during the last year &c., is appended below :—

Statement of Famine

No.	Names of work.	Date of Opening.
1.	Aboo Tank at Railag	20/1/92.
2.	Bijkupi Tank	30/1/92.
3.	Kulaor Tank	16/2/92.
4.	Padgiri Tank at Kathol	20/1/92.
5.	Kathol Tank	21/1/92.
6.	Kathol Yergati Road	7/2/92.
7.	Torangati Tank	18/2/92.
8.	Road from Salhali to Sunal ...	16/3/92.
9.	Improving Tank at Salhali	14/3/92.
10.	Banoor Tank	13/4/92.
11.	Breaking metal on Torgal Ram-durg road.	26/2/92.
12.	Breaking metal on Kathol — Torgal Road....	27/3/92.
13.	—Do— on Belgaum Bagalkot Road..	25/3/92.
14.	—Do— on Chinchli Road	19/2/92.
15.	Road from Sagral Station to Hagwadi	14/3/92.
16.	Improving the Lingote Bund at Railag	16/4/92.

Relief works.

Sanctioned amount. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	as.	p.	Average number of people employed.	Date of closing works.	
4,472	2,543	1	7	3,592·47		
5,000	2,897	9	9	3,405·32		
3,073	2,816	11	10	3,694·84		
5,119	3,990	...	8	8,724·48		
7,088	4,957	12	8	5,029·60		
...	501	10	6	762·55		
3,427	3,020	2	3	3,048·61		
...	1,197	3	3	1,545·75		
1,575	1,270	9	6	2,553·64		
8,275	1,546	6	6	2,808·98		
...	2,845	2	2	3,192·91		
...	865	2	7	1,474·50		
...	337	3	4	538·42		
...	872	1	3	1,602·54		
5,982	1,046	6	3	1,063·86		
779	496	2	11	236·04		

Either these works were stopped altogether, or ceased to continue as Relief works, on and after the 1st of August 1892.

Takavi Advances.

378. Several cultivators took advantage of the easy terms offered for giving Takavi advances. The total amount of advances, given in the Raibag Mahal, was Rs. 10,300, and that in the Katkol Mahal Rs. 1,300. The reason for the smallness of the amount of advances, given in the latter Mahal, is that out of the 40 villages therein contained, 30 belong to the Jahagirdar of Torgal, and as the Chief, who was not himself able to give advances to his subjects, owing to his heavy indebtedness, refused to guarantee the recovery of advances, which the Darbar, out of compassion for his Royats, were willing to give, their applications for them had to be reluctantly refused as stated in para ante, 149 though the relief, they needed by way of employment on works, was freely given, some of the Relief works being executed in the Chief's villages.

Grain Compensation.

379. Although the prices of grain remained almost stationary throughout the district, they were considerably higher than the average of past years. The Council, therefore, considered it necessary to help the low paid servants of the State by payment of grain compensation, so long as Jawari was sold below 12 seers (about 30 lbs.) per Rupee. The limit of rate is somewhat higher than that prescribed in the Famine Code; but was fixed for the reason, that the pay of the servants, who were to be allowed the compensation, was much less than that paid to servants of the same Class in British Districts. The maximum pay was fixed at Rs. 12 per month, and rates were as follows :—

	Per month
Pay not exceeding Rs. 5	Rs. 2.
Do. exceeding Rs. 6, but not exceeding Rs. 9	Rs. 1-8-0.
Do. exceeding Rs. 9, but not exceeding Rs. 12	Re. 1.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance of the Kolhapur State Proper.

380. The Government of Bombay having directed in paragraph 6 of their Resolution No. 8,348, dated 19th November 1891, Political Department, on the last Report, that if the Council finds, on further experience, that changes are still desirable, in the existing form of the financial returns submitted by it, it should address the Political Agent on the subject, the exact alterations required were shewn and submitted for approval and sanction of the Government, as per Divan's letter, No. 797, dated 7th April 1892, through the Political Agent; and Government were pleased to accord their approval and sanction to the proposed alterations by their Resolution, No. 3,069, dated 10th May 1892, in the Political Department. The subjoined statistics for the year under review, and the preceding year or years, which are compared with it, are submitted in the amended forms sanctioned.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursement.	Closing Balance.		Remarks.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1888-89	31,84,898 7 7½	29,43,252 4 10½	33,15,882 12 11	38,33,631 13 11½	26,67,149 6 7	23,62,215 10 2	* Includes Government securities worth Rs. 10,46,400, in the custody of the Accountant General, Bombay on 5th June 1892.
1889-90	26,67,149 6 7	23,62,215 10 2	38,30,862 3 7½	43,69,761 15 1	21,28,249 11 1½	18,61,106 4 8½	
1890-91	21,28,249 11 1½	18,61,106 4 8½	33,78,428 13 7½	36,65,143 4 5½	18,41,535 4 3½	14,60,097 2 11	
1891-92	18,41,535 4 3½	14,60,097 2 11	34,36,319 5 11½	33,37,463 8 11	19,40,391 1 4	16,03,933 5 1*	

Figures in sub-columns (gross) of columns Nos. **2** and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits; and those in columns Nos. **3** and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other Items of adjustment, such as loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these Items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements, numbered II. and III. respectively. The net balances, owned by the Kolhapur Government, are shown in the sub-column of the last column.

Statement No. II.

Abstract Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Receipts.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks, shewing causes of increase or decrease in the receipts of 1891-92 as compared with those in 1890-91.
1.	General Department...	3,01,473 4 2	3,13,380 4 4	2,63,409 4 9	2,65,847 8 6	The increase is due to earnings of the State Railway, and to increased amount of collections of the one anna local cess, in consequence of increased revenue, derived from assessed waste land, taken up for cultivation; some Inams were also resumed; Revenue from other sources decreased. The comparative increase is the result of these variations.
2.	Judicial Do, ...	35,414 4 3½	76,886 10 8	79,061 8 2½	36,087 3 10½	The large decrease is partly due to less produce of Jail garden and factory; but chiefly to transfer of a large amount of Court Fee Stamps from this head to head No. 3 (Revenue) &c.
3.	Revenue Do.	14,97,580 7 6	14,59,070 2 9½	15,44,105 6 3	17,51,222 8 3	Increase made up of greater produce from State Forest, increased revenue derived from some waste lands being taken up for cultivation, and the transfer of revenue of Court Fee Stamps to this head from the above head.
4.	Military Do.	5,143 5 6	3,529 5 4	3,871 2 11	4,963 6 4	Increase, which is slight, is the amount fetched by sale of Snider Rifles of the Kolhapur Infantry to the Bombay Government, Ordnance Department.
	Total...	18,39,611 5 5½	18,52,866 7 1½	18,90,447 1 1½	20,58,125 10 11½	Net increase Rs. 1,67,678-9-10.
5.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	4,99,153 6 4½	10,00,501 5 5	5,36,496 0 2	4,30,492 4 1	A less amount was received in Deposit—This is a fluctuating item.
	Total...	23,38,764 11 10	28,53,367 12 6½	24,26,943 1 3½	24,88,617 15 0½	
6.	Alienations	9,77,118 1 1	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4	9,47,701 6 11	Some Inam lands &c. were resumed.
	Grand Total...	33,15,882 12 11	38,30,862 3 7½	33,78,428 13 7½	34,36,319 5 1 1½	

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Item.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Remarks showing causes of increase or decrease in the expenditure of 1891-92 as compared with that in 1890-91.
1.	General Department ...	12,49,129 3 4	21,54,195 15 2½	16,48,729 7 6	10,78,522 12 9	The large decrease is chiefly the result of the completion of the State Railway on which smaller amount was spent during the year.
2.	Judicial Do. ...	1,38,943 13 10	1,69,535 10 1	1,44,543 5 0	1,40,409 15 1	Last year cooking utensils were purchased for use of convicts in the Kolhapur Jail, and uniform was issued to the Police ; nothing was spent on these articles this year. Prosecution fees paid were less.
3.	Revenue Do. ...	3,35,708 6 10	3,81,614 14 11	3,46,874 12 2	5,00,449 15 7	This large increase occurred, because more was spent for collecting Hirda Nuts ; a fresh supply of stamped paper was brought from England ; small cash Dharmadaya allowances were redeemed by payment of compensation equal to 15 and 20 years' amount.
4.	Military Do. ...	1,59,391 11 7	1,92,661 3 8	2,29,814 6 11	1,88,198 9 7	Last year ammunitions were purchased for the Kolhapur Infantry, and uniform was supplied to sowars of the Risala. Absence of such outlay accounts for the large decrease.
	Total...	18,83,173 3 7	28,98,007 11 10½	23,69,961 15 7	19,07,581 5 0	Net decrease Rs. 4,62,380-10-7.
5.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	9,73,340 9 3½	4,94,259 12 1½	3,43,695 8 6½	4,82,180 13 0	A larger amount of debts was discharged.
	Total...	28,56,513 12 10½	33,92,267 8 0	27,13,657 8 1½	23,89,762 2 0	
6.	Alienation	9,77,118 1 1	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4	9,47,701 6 11	Some alienation holdings were resumed ; hence the decrease.
	Grand Total...	38,33,631 13 11½	43,69,761 15 1	36,65,143 4 5½	33,37,463 8 11	

General Remarks.—The 3 foregoing statements, received together, disclose the following facts, namely, (1) that the net aggregate receipts, for the year under review, are in excess of those for the preceding year (1890-91) by Rupees 1,67,678-9-10, (2) that the net expenditure was less, as compared with the last year, by Rs. 4,62,380-10-7, and that the net closing balance shows an increase of Rs. 1,43,836-2-2 over that of the last year. It is also satisfactory to observe that the total net disbursements of the year under scrutiny are less, than its total net revenue, by Rs. 1,50,544-5-11½, or by nearly a Lakh and a half of Rupees. Under the circumstances, the financial position of the State during the year will appear to be a good one.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR

1891-92.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kolhapur State, for 1891-92 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	11,08,432 3 6	60,184 5 1	11,68,616 13 7	11,49,418 2 8	89,355 2 2	12,38,779 4 10	40,985 10 2
2	Forest	1,33,729 13 10	151 1 0	1,33,880 14 10	1,46,902 9 4	399 15 6	1,47,302 8 10	13,172 11 6
3	Tributes and Contributions	47,780 0 10	.....	47,780 0 10	47,843 13 5	....	47,843 13 5	63 12 7
4	Abkari	1,08,994 7 6	.....	1,08,994 7 6	1,68,727 14 7	46 1 0	1,68,773 15 7	59,733 7 1
5	Stamps	29,086 13 4	.....	29,086 13 4	74,904 15 6	.....	74,904 15 6	45,818 2 2
6	Sayar	2,629 15 5	.....	2,629 15 5	3,324 11 2	.....	3,324 11 2	694 11 9
7	Law and Justice	63,939 2 6½	.....	63,939 2 6½	23,349 12 6½	1 12 0	23,351 8 6½	.....
8	Jail	5,299 13 4	.....	5,299 13 4	3,725 1 0	.....	3,725 1 0	.....
9	Registration	23,868 3 2	.....	23,868 3 2	29,933 6 9	1 9 7	29,940 0 4	6,070 3 7
10	Police	2,132 10 0	4,378 14 1	6,511 8 1	2,016 0 1	3,910 5 3	5,926 5 4	.....
11	Education	28,716 5 7	852 15 1	29,569 4 8	25,725 6 3	1,316 9 4	27,041 15 7	.....
12	Medical	.....	1,967 4 0	1,967 4 0	20 8 6	316 9 10	337 2 4	20 8 6
13	Printing Press	.....	6,857 4 3	6,857 4 3	.....	6,404 6 11	6,404 6 11	.....
14	Public Works	47,872 8 1	18,367 14 3	66,240 5 4	72,329 13 9	8,151 1 10	80,980 15 7	24,957 5 8
15	Military	2,508 7 2	1,362 11 9	3,871 2 11	2,479 10 10	2,488 11 6	4,968 6 4	.....
16	Interest	1,812 2 1	50,976 6 1	52,788 8 2	195 1 7	41,470 8 0	41,665 9 7	.....
17	Miscellaneous	88 12 0	23,059 3 2	23,147 15 2	168 6 2	23,336 5 3	23,504 11 5	79 10 2
18	Geological Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	.....
19	Kuran	6,100 2 5	.....	6,100 2 5	16,854 7 2	.....	16,854 7 2	10,754 4 9
20	Local Funds (including the one anna Local Cess.)	1,04,244 11 0	5,052 10 7	1,09,297 5 7	1,06,241 9 10	6,206 15 8	1,12,448 9 6	1,996 14 10
	Total	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4	18,90,447 1 1½	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,469 3 10	20,58,125 10 11½	2,04,347 6 9
21	Devasthan	.....	.....	24,265 6 6	.....	.....	6,167 15 3	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	5,12,230 9 8	.....	.....	4,24,324 4 10	.....
	Total	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4	24,26,943 1 3½	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,469 3 10	24,88,617 15 0½	2,04,347 6 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,51,485 12 4	.....	.....	9,47,701 6 11	.....
	Grand Total	17,17,236 8 9½	1,73,210 8 4	33,78,428 13 7½	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,469 3 10	34,36,319 5 11½	2,04,347 6 9

compared with those of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Showing Causes of Increase and Decrease, in each Item.
10	11	12	13	14	15
29,170 13 1	70,156 7 3	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase is made up chiefly of revenue realized from the following sources, viz., (1) assessed waste brought under cultivation; (2) Outstanding balance for former years recovered; and (3) some alienated holdings were resumed.
					Extraordinary Increase represents the contributions levied on account of "Dust-patti" (dress of honor) presented by Dumaldars and Jahagirdars on the occasions of the Munj and Marriage of His Highness the Raja, and proceeds of attached possessions.
248 14 6	13,421 10 0	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase due to a good crop of Hirda berry and other forest produce.
					Extraordinary Increase.—Pay of Extra Karkuns, entertained in connection with the work of forests of Feudatory States, was recovered from the States concerned.
.....	63 12 7	.....	.....	.....	Arrears recovered—is trivial.
46 1 0	59,779 8 1	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase.—Balance of the Abkari farm for 1890-91 was recovered; sale of the farm of right to sell intoxicating drugs &c. fetched a larger amount.
					Extraordinary Increase is trifling.
.....	45,818 2 2	.....	.....	.....	More Stamps were sold; the Court Fees realized which hitherto were shewn under the head of "Law and Justice" are by a recent ruling in the Revenue Department transferred to this head.
.....	694 11 9	.....	.....	.....	Monopoly of the sale of sulphur and snuff brought in a larger amount.
1 12 0	1 12 0	40,589 6 0	.....	40,589 6 0	Increase trivial.—As regards decrease, vide remark against head No. 5 above.
.....	.....	1,574 12 4	.....	1,574 12 4	The produce of the Jail garden and factory was less; hence the decrease.
1 9 7	6,071 13 2	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—More documents were registered. Extraordinary Increase is insignificant.
.....	.....	116 9 11	468 8 10	585 2 9	Ordinary decrease is due to the fact that the pay of the State Police lent for service in the Torgal Estate was not recovered in full from that Estate during the year.
					Extraordinary Decrease.—Is the result of the withdrawal of the Police guards from the Jail at Kolhapur during the year and consequent proportionate abatement in the amount of their pay recovered from the Jail department.
463 10 3	463 10 3	2,990 15 4	.....	2,990 15 4	Increase nominal, resulting from adjustment of the amount of interest recovered on the Ghorpade Lectureship Fund. Decrease is explained by the fact that last year, the accumulated amount of pension contributions paid by the State on account of certain Masters of the Rajaram High School who have all along been in the service of the State and were not lent by the British Government was refunded by that Government. There was no such refund this year.
.....	20 8 6	.....	1,620 10 2	1,620 10 2	Increase trivial; decrease due to non-receipt, during the year, of the contributions payable by the S. M. Chiefs for the maintenance of the Nurses' Class.
.....	.....	.....	462 13 4	462 13 4	There were less printing charges.
.....	24,957 5 8	.....	10,216 11 5	10,216 11 5	*Ordinary Increase.*—Due chiefly to earnings of the State Railway, and partly to sale of useless dead stock articles. Decrease not real; the Ichalkaranji State used to pay its contribution of the cost of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the Hiranyakeshi at Ajra by annual instalments of Rs. 9,000 each; the whole contribution having been paid off, by the end of last year, nothing was received during the year.
1,125 15 9	1,125 15 9	28 12 4	.....	28 12 4	Extraordinary increase chiefly consists of the proceeds of the sale of the unserviceable muskets of the Kolhapur Infantry. Decrease trivial.
.....	.....	1,617 0 6	9,505 14 1	11,122 14 7	Ordinary decrease.—Less was received on account of interest on overdue instalments from certain defaulting farmers and contractors.
					Extraordinary decrease.—A smaller amount on account of interest on invested capital was received, as part of the capital was withdrawn to meet the State Railway expenditure &c.
277 2 1	356 12 3	.....	.....	.....	Increases being insignificant call for no explanations.
23 2 0	23 2 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	10,764 4 9	.....	.....	.....	A larger quantity of grass was disposed of.
1,154 5 1	3,161 3 11	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase.—Collection of the one anna local cess increased in proportion to increased revenue derived from part of the assessed waste being taken up for cultivation.
					Extraordinary Increase.—A larger amount of interest accrued on certain scholarship funds was brought to account during the year.
32,513 5 4	2,36,860 12 1	46,917 8 5	22,264 9 10	69,182 2 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,097 7 7 3	These are fluctuating Items, and the decrease is the aggregate result of variations, in numerous items, which cannot be explained in this place.
.....	.....	.....	.....	87,906 4 10	
32,513 5 4	2,36,860 12 1	46,917 8 5	22,264 9 10	1,75,185 14 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,784 5 5	Some alienated holdings were resumed during the year.
32,513 5 4	2,36,860 12 1	46,917 8 5	22,2 9 1	1,78,970 3 9	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kolhapur State for 1891-92

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	93,250 13 4	6,825 12 8	1,00,076 10 0	1,00,967 5 11	3,034 13 7	1,04,002 3 6	7,716 8 7
2	Forest	52,124 13 6	2,001 8 0	54,126 5 6	55,539 13 8	1,162 18 3	56,702 10 11	3,415 0 2
3	Abkari	20,279 0 4	31 4 9	20,310 5 1	32,330 10 8	4,893 6 4	37,224 1 0	12,051 10 4
4	Stamps	2,242 14 3	184 8 4	2,427 6 7	4,103 7 10	11,409 9 10	15,513 1 8	1,865 9 7
5	Law and Justice	55,441 13 5	4,270 0 3	59,711 13 8	57,378 4 9	3,315 1 9	60,693 6 6	1,936 7 4
6	Jail	20,419 7 7	273 5 10	20,692 13 5	18,668 4 8	67 0 0	18,735 4 8	.....
7	Registration	5,693 5 9	152 9 2	5,845 14 11	4,818 7 5	82 2 6	4,900 9 11	.....
8	Police	51,492 3 7	9,697 13 11	61,190 1 6	53,259 3 11	5,773 1 6	59,032 5 5	1,767 0 4
9	Education	1,04,175 10 10	1,717 3 9	1,05,892 14 7	1,06,930 10 1	2,628 9 5	1,09,558 3 6	1,763 15 8
10	Medical	39,025 15 4	323 2 11	39,349 2 3	40,739 3 8	2,263 4 3	43,002 7 11	1,713 4 4
11	Printing Press	2,965 6 3	607 2 4	3,572 8 7	2,964 12 6	137 7 2	3,102 3 8	.....
12	Public Works	1,50,789 14 8	8,02,459 0 10	9,53,248 15 6	1,72,044 0 6	3,63,402 7 0	5,35,446 7 6	1,254 1 10
13	Military	2,14,969 0 0	14,845 6 11	2,29,814 6 11	1,75,420 12 7	12,777 13 0	1,88,198 9 7	.....
14	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 4 0	770 4 0	.....
15	Miscellaneous	2,300 0 0	31,174 5 6	33,474 5 6	1,360 14 5	63,948 1 6	65,308 15 11	.....
16	Kuran	20,931 10 2	.....	20,931 10 2	6,671 1 1	66 12 0	6,737 13 1	.....
17	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	2,131 3 10	4,074 1 8	6,205 4 6	2,487 1 10	4,229 14 5	6,717 0 3	855 15 0
18	Khasgi Department	1,94,607 12 6	1,94,193 1 8	3,88,800 14 2	2,52,103 5 10	53,387 7 10	3,05,490 13 8	57,495 9 4
19	Council of Administration	31,698 4 0	328 7 8	32,026 11 8	35,324 9 2	179 14 11	35,504 8 1	3,625 5 2
20	Political Department	26,729 4 9	.....	26,729 4 9	28,335 3 3	130 15 11	28,467 3 2	1,606 14 6
21	Ecclesiastical Department	228 0 0	.....	228 0 0	228 0 0	.....	228 0 0	.....
22	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	1,29,251 1 6	322 0 0	1,29,573 1 6	1,26,806 13 2	12,434 9 6	1,39,241 6 8	.....
23	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	37,331 12 0	192 0 0	37,523 12 0	35,045 15 2	516 0 0	35,561 15 2	.....
24	Geological Survey	.....	9,393 7 4	9,393 7 4	.....	5,417 10 7	5,417 10 7	.....
25	Refunds	.....	28,811 1 6	28,811 1 6	.....	43,108 14 8	43,108 14 8	.....
	Total	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0	23,69,961 15 7	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	19,07,581 5 0	1,16,663 5 9
26	Devasthan	.....	.....	4,263 15 10	.....	.....	10,243 16 7	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	3,39,431 8 8½	.....	.....	4,71,937 6 5	.....
	Total	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0	27,13,657 8 1½	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	23,89,762 2 0	1,16,663 5 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,51,485 12 4	.....	.....	9,47,701 6 11	.....
	Grand Total	12,58,079 6 7	11,11,882 9 0	36,65,143 4 5½	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	33,37,463 8 11	1,16,663 5 9

as compared with that of the preceding year 1890-91.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Showing causes of Increase and Decrease in each Item.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	7,716 8 7	.....	3,790 15 1	3,790 15 1	*Ordinary Increase.*—Is due to the increase in the salary of the Chief Revenue Officer, supply of dress to peons, and increased disbursement on account of travelling allowance to State Officials &c. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Last year the salary of 2 British Accountants deputed to audit the State accounts was disbursed, besides travelling allowances. Jajams and cushions were issued for the use of several State Kacheris &c. No such expenses were incurred this year.
.....	3,415 0 2	.....	838 10 9	838 10 9	*Ordinary Increase.*—More was spent in connection with the collection of Hirda berries; arrears of salaries for the previous year were disbursed &c. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—The office of the Settlement Officer was reduced. No tents were purchased this year for the Forest Officer.
4,862 1 7	16,913 11 11	....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Compensation due to certain Dumalars for previous year was paid during this. *Extraordinary Increase.*—The cantract of the former farmer of Abkari having been cancelled, a new contract entered into with another man. During the interval, the distillation and sale of liquor was carried on departmentally. Hence the increased expense.
11,225 1 6	13,090 11 1	....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—The amount of compensation paid to certain Jahagirdars, which heretofore was charged to "Law and Justice", was transferred to this head this year. *Extraordinary Increase.*—A fresh supply of Stamped paper was brought in from England.
.....	1,936 7 4	.....	954 14 6	954 14 6	*Ordinary Increase.*—The salary of the Chief Judge was raised; salaries for a portion of the previous year were disbursed in this. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Prosecution fees paid were less.
.....	.....	1,751 2 11	206 5 10	1,957 8 9	*Ordinary Decrease.* Owing to death of some and release of others, the charges on account of the maintenance of Transport Convicts were less. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Last year cooking utensils for the use of convicts were purchased. There was no such outlay this year.
.....	.....	874 14 4	70 6 8	945 5 0	*Ordinary Decrease.*—No new books were supplied this year. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—No cupboards were issued this year.
.....	1,767 0 4	.....	3,924 12 5	3,924 12 5	*Ordinary Increase.*—Arrears of salaries on account of previous year were paid off. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—No new dress was issued this year.
911 5 8	2,775 4 11	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Prize books were purchased; arrears of salaries were disbursed. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Certain books and maps for the use of schools were bought.
1,940 1 4	3,613 5 8	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Salaries of Establishment in arrears were disbursed; printing of forms cost a little more. A new Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Kolhapur. *Extraordinary Increase.*—New furniture was purchased. More was paid on account of dearness of provisions. An additional supply of Medicines was another cause.
.....	.....	0 9 9	469 11 2	470 4 11	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Too insignificant. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Last year, printing apparatus was purchased. Nothing was spent on this account this year.
.....	21,254 1 10	.....	4,39,056 9 10	4,39,056 9 10	*Ordinary Increase.*—(1) In 1890-91 a portion of the Establishment charges was charged State Railway under "Extraordinary". In the year under report the whole charge is debited to "Ordinary"; (2) more was spent on current and special repairs to certain roads and buildings; and (3) some relief works (such as breaking metal required for the current year's road repairs) which though opened to relieve distressed persons are debited under the head of Ordinary repairs. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Is mainly attributable to the completion of the State Railway.
.....	....	39,548 3 5	2,067 9 11	41,615 13 4	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Last year a fresh supply of ammunition for Kolhapur Infantry was brought in. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Last year uniform was given to the Risala Sowars.
770 4 0	770 4 0	.....	.....	.....	New Government Securities having been purchased, accumulated interest on them was paid to owners thereof.
32,773 12 0	32,773 12 0	939 1 7	.....	939 1 7	*Extraordinary Increase.*—More remissions were granted. The storehouses of the Public Works Department having been destroyed by fire, the loss incurred was written off. *Ordinary Decrease.*—Less was spent on purchase of books. Printing charges were also less.
66 12 0	66 12 0	14,260 9 1	.....	14,260 9 1	Extraordinary Increase.—Trifling. Ordinary Decrease.—Owing to transfer of Kurans or grass lands to the Khasgi Department.
155 13 9	511 11 9	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase.—Remuneration out of Cattle Pound proceeds paid to Village Patils was greater. Extraordinary Increase.—Trifling.
.....	57,425 9 4	.....	1,40,805 9 11	1,40,805 9 11	Ordinary Increase.—Owing to high prices of grain. His Highness the Raja's tour in Northern India &c. Extraordinary Decrease.—Absence of expenses on account of His Highness the Raja's Munj and Marriage.
.....	3,526 5 2	.....	148 8 9	148 8 9	Ordinary Increase.—Due to increase in the salaries of the Divan and the other Members of the Council. Extraordinary Decrease.—Trifling.
130 15 11	1,737 14 5	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary Increase.—Salaries of Major J. W. Wray, as Acting Political Agent, and of Captain S. M. C. Schneider, as Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahikatha, for the period he travelled to take charge at Kolhapur, as 2nd in Command, Kolhapur Infantry.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12,112 9 6	12,112 9 6	2,644 4 4	.....	2,644 4 4	Extraordinary Increase.—Represents the amount paid for redeeming the allowances referred to above and remission of Wadhavas in the holdings of certain Village Officials. Ordinary Decrease.—Small cash Dharmadaya allowances were redeemed at 15 and 20 years purchase respectively.
324 0 0	324 0 0	2,285 12 10	.....	2,285 12 10	Ordinary Decrease.—Owing to deaths of certain pensioners. Extraordinary Increase.—On account of gratuities paid to discharged servants.
.....	.....	.....	3,980 12 9	3,980 12 9	Decrease.—Owing to completion of the Survey, the services of the Geologist were dispensed with.
14,297 13 2	14,297 13 2	.....	.....	.....	More refunds were made.
79,779 4 0	1,96,447 9 9	62,304 10 3	5,96,523 10 1	6,58,828 4 4	
.....	5,979 6 9	.....	.....	.....	More was spent on purchase of certain articles for the use of temples and repairs thereof.
.....	1,32,505 13 8½	.....	.....	.....	More debts were paid off.
79,779 4 0	3,34,932 14 2½	62,304 10 3	5,96,523 10 1	6,58,828 4 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,784 5 5	Certain Inams were resumed.
79,779 4 0	3,34,932 14 2½	62,304 10 1	5,96,523 10 1	6,62,612 9 9	

Land Revenue.

381. The following statement shows the amounts of the Land Revenue demands, actual collections, and outstandings, at the close of the year under Report, and the preceding year:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
Demands	11,75,950	13	7	11,73,962	1	5
Collections	11,19,103	10	5	11,44,871	0	4
Remainder	56,847	3	2	29,091	1	1
Remissions	4,482	12	5	3,848	14	2
Outstanding balance at the close of the year	52,364	6	9	25,242	2	11

From the above, it will be seen that there is a decrease of Rs. 1,988-12-2 in the amount of demands, and an increase of Rs. 25,767-5-11 in the amount of collections, during the year under Report, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in the amount of demands is due chiefly to attachment on Inam lands having been removed. The increase in the amount of collections is due to prompt measures having been adopted in collecting the revenue demands.

The principal causes of the remissions, granted during the year under Report, are given below:—

1.	The holders of service lands having produced certificates of having performed service, the assessments of lands under attachment have been adjusted by debit to Remissions...Rs.	2,762	15	11
2.	On account of lands having been taken for the Kalamba Tank and for the Kolhapur State Railway &c. .....Rs.	715	2	6
3.	Portions of Kuran lands in the Karvir Peta having been set apart as Gaon Than of the new village of Balinga...Rs.	202	2	3
4.	On account of minor causes .....Rs.	168	9	7
	Total Rs.	3,848	14	2

Outstandings on account of former years and current year.—The following statement shows the total outstanding balances on account of Land Revenue on the 5th June of the year under report and its predecessor:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.			Rs.		
Outstandings on account of former years	1,06,930	4	10	1,30,040	1	4
Collected	27,025	10	9	58,481	12	9
Remainder	79,904	10	1	71,558	4	7
Written off as irrecoverable	2,228	15	6	23,909	6	4
Ontstandings at the close of the year	77,675	10	7	47,648	14	3
Outstandings on account of the current year	52,364	6	9	25,242	2	11
Total	1,30,040	1	4	72,891	1	2

The Chief causes of the amount written off as irrecoverable are given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	The holders of service lands having produced certificates of having performed service, the balance, outstanding against them on account of such lands, has been adjusted by debit to Remissions	10,405	9	5
2.	Unrecovered revenue of attached alienated lands remitted owing to removal of the attachment in favour of the holders after proper inquiry	8,427	2	0
3.	On account of lands having been taken into forest, and for the Kolhapur State Railway &c.	2,156	7	1
4.	The demands on account of the Land Revenue in the Bhudhargad Peta having been erroneously calculated in excess	1,296	13	3
5.	The assessment on wadhava lands belonging to Mahars and other village servants in the Bhudhargad Peta having been adjusted	750	1	4
6.	Small items similarly adjusted	873	5	3
	Total Rs. ...	23,909	6	4

The outstandings on account of the current and former years are classified as under :—

	Current year.			Former year.			Total.		
Recoverable	21,757	2	3	43,936	6	8	65,693	8	11
Amount recovered after the close of the year	2,154	14	9	776	2	8	2,931	1	6
To be written off the account as irrecoverable (by adjustments)	1,036	9	10	1,741	6	11	2,778	0	9
Doubtful or of disputed nature	293	8	1	1,194	14	0	1,488	6	1
Total Rs...	25,242	2	11	47,648	14	3	72,891	1	2

The following are the chief causes of the outstandings under the head "Recoverable" :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Amount to be recovered by installments which have not yet fallen due	26,274	4	9
2.	Recovery postponed by orders of the Chief Revenue Officer and of the Council of Administration	21,410	4	6
3.	Notices issued, or property attached, for the recovery of the balance	7,936	4	4
4.	Amount to be adjusted from the revenue of attached estates on completion of succession inquiries	10,072	11	4
	Total Rs.....	65,693	8	11

The amount of Rs. 2,778-0-9, shown above as to be written off the accounts by adjustment, is made up of the following items:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Certain land holders in the Karvir Peta having not been supplied with water from the Padmala Tank and the Divan Pat, the water tax charged from them is to be adjusted by debit to Remissions	389	8	0
2.	The amount of assessment of Kuran lands, given to certain Wajaidars of Bavda in Karvir Peta in exchange of their Inam lands, taken for the Kolhapur Cantonment is to be adjusted as the same has not yet been entered in the village accounts as Inam lands	551	6	6
3.	The Inamdars of Hedavda and Aini in the Bhudhargad Peta having died, the Mahal Majur allowance, payable from these villages erroneously held under attachment, is to be adjusted by debit to Remissions in the current year	371	14	7
4.	The Arji Inam lands of one Krishnarao Govindrao Mane of Bhadoli in Alta Peta having been included in the Watan lands, the Settlement Judi charged on it is to be adjusted by debit to Remissions	183	12	0
5.	Revenue of lands, submerged under water from the Ajra Tank at Shirol, owing to an embankment of earth having been raised, to be adjusted	176	6	0
6.	Certain Inam lands having been resumed, the settlement Judi, formerly charged on them, is to be adjusted by debit to Remissions	155	0	0
7.	Minor items to be similarly adjusted	950	1	8
	Total Rs.	2,778	0	9

The disputed balances of Rs. 1,488-6-1 is chiefly due to the following causes:—

1.	Certain Inamdars dispute the correctness of the claims, preferred against them on account of settlement Judi &c.	991	1	6
2.	Other minor causes	497	4	7
	Total Rs....	1,488	6	1

Sayar Revenue.

382. The subjoined statement shows the demands, collections, remissions,

and outstandings, on account of the Sayar Revenue, during the year under report and the preceding year :—

	1890-91. Rs.	a.	p.	1891-92. Rs.	a.	p.
Demands for the year	1,64,585	13	1	1,53,952	13	7
Outstandings on account of former years	9,286	15	7	63,583	11	5
Total Rs.	1,73,872	12	8	2,17,536	9	0
Collections	1,10,281	1	3	1,69,348	14	7
Remainder	63,591	11	5	48,187	10	5
Remissions	8	0	0	35	6	9
Outstandings at the close of the year	63,583	11	5	48,152	3	8

From the above, it will be seen that there is a decrease of Rs. 10,632-15-6 in the amount of demands, and an increase of Rs. 59,067-13-4 in the amount of collections, during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in the amount of demands is chiefly due to the Kolhapur Abkari Farm having been sold for a less amount during the year, and the increase in the amount of collections is due to a part of the outstanding due from the former contractor, Mr. Adurji Dorabji, having been recovered during the year.

The outstanding balance, at the close of the year under report, is Rs. 48,152-3-8. The causes of the outstandings are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Amount recovered after the close of the year	6,499	6	4
2. Amount to be recovered by installments, which have not yet fallen due	2,247	3	5
3. Measures for recovery in progress	39,376	1	5
4. Amount to be adjusted	29	8	6
Total Rs.	48,152	3	8

LOCAL FUNDS.

383. These comprise the following Items and aggregated an amount of Rupees 1,42,947, during the year under review 1891-92, as particularized below :—

		Rupees.
1.	Local cess *i. e.* the one anna cess	1,02,065
2.	Toll Funds amalgamated with Public Works Funds	30,499
3.	Ferries	974
4.	Staging Bungalow fees	117
5.	Cattle pound proceeds	3,084
6	Scholarship Funds, interest realized on	6,171
7.	Miscellaneous	37
	Total Rs.	1,42,947

The Revenue, derived from these funds, is amalgamated with the general revenue of the State, which defrays all the cost of education and works of public utility many times in excess of the total receipts, and therefore no separate accounts of the expenditure out of each fund have, hitherto, been kept; and consequently details of expenses under each head, for the year under report, cannot be furnished here. The question of the desirability of keeping separate accounts is, however, under the consideration of the Council, and will be disposed of in due course of time.

384. *Alienations.*—The total value of alienated lands and villages has been given in Statement No. 2 as well as in the Statement in the form of appendix No. XVII. to the Government Resolution No. 5,700, dated 26th August 1889. The claims preferred to succeed to the holdings of the deceased incumbents or alienees, and disposed of during the year under report, have been noticed in Chapter II. of this report under the heading "Alienation Department."

385. *Takavi Remissions.*—During the year under report, Rs. 11,350 were advanced as Takavi remissions, while in the last year, no advances were made.

386. No revenue is derived from Customs, salt, transit duties, and excise.

OPIUM.

387. The quantity of opium on hand, at the end of the year 1890-91, was 122 lbs. and 35 tolas. During the year under report, 136 lbs. and 39 tolas of opium was purchased from the British Government, and 1 lb. and $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolas confiscated. In all 260 lbs. and $36\frac{3}{4}$ tolas of opium was available for sale during the year. The quantity sold was 192 lbs. and $36\frac{3}{4}$ tolas; and the sale procceds, exclusive of the right of the monoploy to sell it amounted to Rs. 2,507-15-2. Last year, 185 lbs. and $20\frac{1}{8}$ tolas of opium was sold at Rs. 2,411-13-2. Thus the sales of the year, under report, increased by 17 lbs. and $16\frac{5}{8}$ tolas, and Rs. 96-2-0. The amount, realized by the sale of the opium farms, amounted to Rs. 2,419-12-0, during the year under report, against Rs. 2,503-8-0, in the preceding year.

388. The following statement shows the net profit from opium, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor :—

Year.	Quantity sold	Cost price of the quantity sold.	Price realized.	Add amount of the Farm.	Total net profit.
	Lbs. T.				
1890-91	185 $20\frac{1}{8}$	1,563 7 6	2,411 13 2	2,503 8 0	3,346 13 8
1891-92	192 $36\frac{3}{4}$	1,551 3 10	2,507 15 2	2,419 12 0	3,376 7 4

The quantity of opium remaining unsold, at the end of the year 1891-92, was 68 lbs.

389. During the year under report, two offences against the Opium Act of 1878, were committed, and the number of accused persons involved in them was two. Of the two accused persons, one was convicted, and sentenced, and the other discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

ABKARI.

390. Owing to the mismanagement of the Abkari farm by the contractor, Mr. Adurji Dorabji Ghaswalla, and his having not paid the outstanding balance, on account of the still head duty on liquor removed for sale in the State, as well as on account of the deficiency required to make up the minimum revenue, guaranteed by him in terms of his agreement, the Council was obliged to cancel his license, which was granted to him for the triennial period, ending 31st July 1893.

391. Fresh tenders were invited for the country spirit farm of the Kolhapur Territory, for the biennial period, ending 31st July 1893, and of the tenders that were received that of Mr. Navroji Framji Ardessar being for the highest amount, he having guaranteed to pay a minimum amount of Rs. 1,25,000, was accepted, and he was granted the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country siprit of strength, not exceeding 25° U. P. in fhe Kolhapur Territory including its Feudatories. The rates of still head duty, and the selling prices were the same as those in the last year, viz. :—

	Rs.
Still head duty per gallon of liquor of 25° U. P.	3 10 0
Do. 60° U. P.	1 14 0
Maximum selling price per Imperial gallon of liquor 25° U. P.	5 0 0
Do. Do. 60° U. P.	2 12 0

392. From date of cancellation of Mr. Ghaswala's License, viz. from 27th April, to the end of July, the Abkari Farm was managed departmentally, and the country liquor was sold at the same rates as shown above.

393. The Abkari Farm of the Kurunwad State, for the year of report, was also obtained by Mr. Navroji, who took liquor for sale in that State from the Kolhapur Distillery.

394. During the year under report, altogether 32,470 gallons and 27 drams of liquor of 25° U. P., and one gallon of liquor of 60° U. P., were issued from the Distillery for sale; of which 31,730-27 gallons were issued in the Kolhapur Territory, and 740 gallons were supplied to Kurundwad. The liquor, supplied to the Kurundwad State was issued free of duty, under an agreement passed between that State and the Kolhapur Darbar. But during the time the farm was managed departmentally, 8 annas per gallon were recovered from Kurandwad, on account of cost price of liquor. The amount, realizable from the quantity of liquor, issued from the Distillery, during the year under report, was Rs. 1,25,-637-0-7 against Rs. 1,17,067-0-4 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,570-0-3.

395. The amount of Rs. 1,25,637-0-7 is made up of the following items :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Price of liquor (7,645 gals.) of 25° U.P. issued for sale in the Kolhapur Territory during the time the farm was managed by the Darbar at Rs. 5	38,225	0	0
2.	Still head duty on liquor (24,085-27 gals.) of 25°U. P. issued for sale in the Kolhapur Territeory from 1st August to 31st March at Rs. 3-10	87,310	2	7
3.	Do. of liquor of 60° U. P. Do. 1 gallon at Rs. 1-14	1	14	0
4.	Cost price of 200 gallons of liquor of 25° U. P. supplied to Kurundwad	100	0	0
	Total Rs...	1,25,637	0	7

396. The quantity of liquor, issued for sale in the Kolhapur Territory, exclusive of that sent out to Kurundwad, amounted to 31,730-27 gals., in the year under report, against 34,208-11 gallons in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,477-32 gallons. There is, however, an increase of 712-25¾ gallons in the quantity of liquor actually sold, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor (33,030-4¾ gallons, against 32,317-27). The quantity consumed per head of population will thus appear to be ·036 gals.

397. The number of liquor shops, during the year under report, was 190 against 193 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3 shops.

The right of drawing and selling the juice of Sindi and Bherle Mad trees, in the Talukas of Gad-Hinglaj, Bhudargad, and Ajra, and in the Katkol Mahal, for one year commencing from 1st August 1891, was sold to Balaji Jagannath irrespective of a tree-tax, which the purchaser of the right is required to pay to the Kolhapur State, if the trees belong to the State, or to other persons, if the trees belong to them. The tax, which the contractor is required to pay to the Kolhapur State, is annas 8 per tree, in addition to the amount he has contracted to pay. In regard to trees, belonging to Inamdars and others, the contractor makes his own arrangements with them.

The amount of the new contract is Rs. 12,960 against 3,360, the contract amount of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,600.

398. The number of offences against the Abkari Act, committed during the year under report, was 58 against 19 in the preceding year, and the number of the accused persons concerned was 68 against 23 in the last year.

Of the 68 accused persons prosecuted, 51 were convicted and sentenced, and the remaining 17 discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The principal offences were as under :—

1. Illegal possession of liquor.
2. Selling liquor without a pass.
3. Keeping in possession materials for the purpose of manufacturing liquor.

4. Removing liquor from one place to another without a pass.
5. Manufacturing liquor in contravention of the provisions of the Abkari Act.
6. Wilfully doing anything in contravention of rules under Abkari Act.

STAMPS.

399. Two kinds of stamps are used in this State, viz., "General Stamps", "and Court Fee Stamps." They are sold by Vendors, appointed for that purpose, who are allowed a discount at Rs. 2 per cent. for Court Fee Stamps, and Rs. 4 per cent. for General Stamps. In addition to the above, the Vendors are allowed the privilege of selling Postage Stamps to the public, for which licenses have been given to them by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

400. The following statement shows the amount, realized from the sale of General and Court Fee Stamps in the Kolhapur State, and its Feudatories, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor :—

Names of States.	General Stamps.		Court Fee Stamps.	
	Amount realized in 1890-91.	Amount realized in 1891-92.	Amount realized in 1890-91.	Amount realized in 1891-92.
Kolhapur Proper....	27,549 12 0	30,708 15 0	40,875 14 0	42,803 8 0
Vishalgad.....	608 5 0	659 2 0	1,035 11 0	1,170 5 0
Bavda	484 10 0	508 1 0	545 4 0	1,074 8 0
Kagal	1,741 0 0	1,946 14 0	1,288 12 0	2,362 8 0
Ichalkaranji.....	2,637 5 0	3,036 15 0	3,181 14 0	3,620 10 0
Total....	33,021 0 0	36,859 15 0	46,927 7 0	51,031 7 0

TOLL FUNDS.

401. The subjoined statement shows the receipts from tolls, leived on different roads, in the Kolhapur State, during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :—

Roads on which tolls levied.	Amount realized in		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Kolhapur and Miraj Road	9,241	5,028	
Road from Kolhapur to Hatkalangda *via* Rukdi.	1,337	501	
Ajra Amboli Road	8,446	8,702	Half the proceeds are credited to the Ichalkaranji State, and half to the Kolhapur Government.
Belgaum Panchgaum Road	780	551	
Kolhapur Belgaum Road	4,095	4,278	The whole amount is paid to the British Government.
Phonda Ghat Road	9,183	9,516	$\frac{1}{3}$rd of the amount is credited to the Kolhapur State, and the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$rds to the British Government.
Kolhapur and Amba Ghat Road	6,406	6,200	Shared half and half between Kolhapur and British Government.
Total...	39,488	34,771	

The above tolls are established to meet the expenses of road repairs.

The foregoing statement shows that there has been a decrease of Rs. 4,717 in the amount of tolls, realized during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor. The largest decrease appears on the toll bars on the Kolhapur and Miarj Road, and the road to Hatkalangda via Rukdi, the cause of which lies in the opening of the Râilway between Kolhapur and Miraj, which has taken off most part of the traffic, hitherto carried on by carts over these roads. The decrease in the other two roads is trifling, and calls for no explanation.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medicial Services.

402. A new dispensary was opened at Kapshi, the Chief town of Kapshi State, in January last. Inclusive of this, there are now 13 dispensaries in this State.

403. The amount of relief afford by these dispensaries and the Albert Edward Hospital, is shown in the subjoined Statement.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs a p	
Albert Edward Hospital.....	1,661	37,891	1,469	71	54	67	22,710-3-10	328·9
City Dispensary.....	...	23,401	...	...	...	...	1,586-4-4.	162·9
Gad-Hinglaj Dispensary....	30	8,107	28	1	1	...	1,283-9-6	57·1
Gargoti Do.	30	6,628	30	...	...	...	1,158-3-4	46·9
Kailag Do.	2	7,143	1	...	...	1	1,097-8-3	51·7
Shirol Do.	18	6,863	17	...	1	...	962-5-...	55·1
Kathol Do.	5	5,294	5	...	...	...	910-5-11	27·6
Malkapur Do.	27	9,165	22	2	1	2	1,116-3-9	62
Ajra Do.	16	5,219	16	...	...	...	994-13-...	43·2
Ichalkaranji Do.	8	11,108	8	...	...	...	1,351-5-9	66·8
Kagal Do.	5	6,150	5	...	...	...	1,262-15-8	86·9
Wadgaon Do.	...	7,443	...	...	...	...	1,093-8-5	77·1
Kapsi Do.	...	2,099	...	...	...	...	854-...	55·5
Travelling Do.	...	2,618	...	...	...	...	127-...	42·5
Total	1,802	139,129	1,601	74	57	70	36,508-6-9	1164·2

The amount of medical relief, afforded by the several institutions, goes on steadily increasing from year to year. The total number of in and out-door patients, treated in all the dispensaries, was 1,40,931 against 1,24,553 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 16,378, while the daily average attendance has risen from 1040·2 to 1164·2, thus showing the growing confidence of the natives of all classes in the practice of European Medicine and Surgery.

404. The prevailing diseases, observed both among in and out-door patients have been the same as reported hitherto, namely, malarial fevers, respiratory affections, bowel complaints, and affections of the eye and of the skin.

FEMALE MEDICAL RELIEF.

405. At an examination, held in July last by a committee, consisting of the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum, and the late Dr. Trimbak Sakharam Shirvalkar, pensioned medical officer of Miraj, 6 of the second class of 7 female Medical Pupils were found duly qualified, and have since been appointed to outlying dispensaries. A third class of 10 female pupils, consisting of 2 Mahomedans, 5 Marathas, and 3 Brahmins, was formed in September last. Three of these pupils belong to the Miraj States, the pupils are all well conducted, and are working very satisfactory.

406. The expenditure on account of Midwifery Class in the year of report is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of European Midwife and Nurse.....	2,155	10	8
Stipends paid to female and students	521	0	0
Honorarium to Dr. Apte	240	0	0
Do. to the Civil Surgeon Belgaum.....	228	12	0
Do. to Dr. Trimbak.....	100	0	0
Total...	3,245	6	8

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

407.—The number of lunatics treated, as compared with that for 1890-91, is given below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Remaining at the commencement of the year.	5	5
Admitted during the year	19	33
Total....	24	38
Cured	4	13
Improved.....	14	12
Absented.....	1	6
Died.....	...	...
	19	31
Remaining	5	7
Total....	24	83

Of these 7 were self-supporting, all expenses having been defrayed by their friends.

KOLHAPUR INFANTRY HOSPITAL.

408. There were in all 238 Inpatients treated in this Hospital against 235 in the previous year. Of these 233 were discharged cured, one relieved, one died, and three remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average number of sick was 5·5, as compared with 5·3 in 1890-91, shewing a slight increase.

In addition to the foregoing, 2,686 out-door patients were treated at this Hospital, during the year 1891-92. Influenza of a severe type showed itself in the Regiment, during the cold season, causing 71 admissions into the Hospital; but notwithstanding this out-break, the general health of the men of the corps has continued remarkably good throughout the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

409. The following table shows the births and deaths, during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the next preceding year.

	1890-91.	1891-92,	Increase.	Decrease.
Births...	30,452	32,646	2,194	.....
Deaths ..	25,777	22,733	.....	3,044

Of the 32,646 births, 15,813 were males, and 16,833 females. There has been an increase of 2,194 in the number of births in the whole District; while a decrease of 3,044 has occurred in the deaths recorded in the same period, thus giving an average of the birth and death rate, for the whole district, of 35·7 and 24·8 respectively, against 32·1 and 30 in the preceding year.

410. The death rate among the chief races, as compared with that of the preceding year, is given in the following statement.

Races.	Population.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Hindus	8,73,422	24,903	21,850	28·5	25
Mahomedans	38,272	860	859	22·4	22·4
Christians	1,413	14	23	9·9	16·2
Other races	24	.....	1	.....	41·6
Total..	9,13,131	25,777	22,733	28·2	24·8

Of these 22,733 deaths, 11,762 were males, and 10,971 females.

411. The following table shows the causes of deaths, as compared with those of the year preceding:—

Causes.	1890-91.	1861-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera	2,439	6	.....	2,433
Small-pox	131	87	.....	44
Fever	15,824	16,904	1,080	.....
Measles	319	115	.....	204
Bowel complaints	3,208	1,740	.....	1,468
Injuries	220	221	1	.....
Other diseases	3,636	3,660	24	.....
Total...	25,777	22,733	1,105	4,149

While the year has been marked by the complete absence of epidemic cholera, small pox and Influenza have been more than usually prevalent in the districts. The former causing 1,738 attacks and 87 deaths, against 192 and 131 deaths in the previous year. Influenza of a severe type showed itself in these districts, towards the end of October last, and continued more or less prevalent, up to the end of December, when the epidemic gradually declined.

412. The following is a statement showing the causes of deaths from injuries, as compared with those of the year previous :—

Causes.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Drowning.....	151	133
Poisoning	2	0
Wild beasts	4	5
Injuries	4	13
Snake bite	20	40
Other	39	30
Total....	220	221

413. The subjoined table shows the number of attacks and deaths from cholera in the District, as well as in the capital city, contrasted with that for the year preceding :—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.
Capital city	78	46	32	.....	.....	.....
Kolhapur District including Feudatory States and Jahagirs.	4,829	2,422	2,407	14	8	6
Total...	4,907	2,468	2,439	14	8	6

414. *Small-Pox.*—The attacks and deaths from small-pox in the town of Kolhapur and in the District, are compared with those of the year 1890-91.

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.	No. of attacks.	No. recovered.	No. of deaths.
Kolhapur Town	85	79	6	21	21	.....
Kolhapur District	603	554	49	1,717	1,630	87
Total...	688	633	55	1,738	1,651	87

415. *Public Health.*—Notwithstanding the prevalence of a severe epidemic of Influenza, during the past cold season, and the fact that small-pox of a mild type was more than usually prevalent, the general health of the town and rural population, as testified by the low death rate, may be said to have, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

416. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement shows the amount of protection afforded by vaccination, during the past year :—

Name of State.	Operation by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1890-91	Number of persons vaccinated in 1891-92	Result.			
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Kolhapur Proper including Petty Jahagirs and Inam Villages.	By 13 Vaccinators, 2 candidates and the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.	25,433	25,844	23,509	23,630	1,924	2,234
Vishalgad		1,055	1,357	778	1,186	277	151
Bavda		1,531	1,702	1,401	1,548	130	154
Kapshi		.....	194	..	173	.....	21
Kagal		2,030	1,859	1,916	1,642	114	217
Ichalkaranji		1,899	2,362	1,761	2,080	138	282
Total...		31,948†	33,318*	29,365	30,259	2,583†	3,059*

* Of these the result of 1,761 operations was unknown.

† Of these the result of 1,418 operations was unknown.

There were 33,318 operations, performed during the year of report, against 31,948 in the previous year. Of these 33,318 operations, 26,714 were primary, and 6,604 revaccinations, against 26,451 and 5,497 respectively. This gives a total increase of 263 in the primary, and 1,107 in secondary vaccinations. The success of primary vaccination was 97·2 against 97 in the last year, and that of revaccination 64·8 against 66·1.

417. *Animal Vaccination.*—Animal vaccination was carried out at Kolhapur, Panhala, Gad-Hinglaj, Kagal, Shirol, and Ichalkaranji.

418. The details of calves inoculated, and children vaccinated direct from animal lymph, are given in the following table :—

Names of Petas and Sansthans in which animal vaccination was carried out.	Number of heifers inoculated.	Successful.	Number of Children vaccinated.	Months in which vaccination was carried out.
1	2	3	4	5
Kolhapur Town	25	24	724	June and July 1891, January, February 1892.
Peta Panhala	3	3	123	April 1891.
Do. Shirol	7	7	354	January, February 1892.
Do. Gad-Hinglaj	2	2	25	March 1892.
Sansthan Kagal	8	8	325	February and March 1892.
Do. Ichalkaranji	8	8	373	January and February 1892.
Total....	53	52	1,924	

The extra outlay, incurred on account of animal vaccination, was Rs. 220. The quality of the lymph used was very good throughout the year.

419. The inspection work, performed by the Darbar Surgeon, and the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, is given below as compared with the figures of 1890-91 :—

	Number of miles travelled.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Towns and Villages Inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of children inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.		
Darbar Surgeon	554	618	64	...	160	148	...	12	4,549	4,984	435	...
Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination	1,765	2,527	962	...	283	306	23	...	8,448	12,703	4,255	...
Total ..	2,319	3,145	1,026	...	443	454	23	12	12,997	17,687	4,690	...

With the exception of the State of Bawda, all the Petas and Sansthans, under the Kolhapur State, have been visited by the Darbar Surgeon, and a proportion of 26 per cent. of the children, vaccinated during the year, were personally inspected by him.

CENSUS.

420. The Census of the Kolhapur principality including its feudatories

and dependencies was taken on the 26th of February 1891. All the from work beginning to end was carried out, in conformity with the forms and instructions, issued by Mr. Drew, Provincial Superintendent, Census Operations, Bombay; and it was finished on the 30th September 1891, with the exception of the caste statistics, which could not be submitted then, as the revised classification scheme, according to which they were to be classified, had not been received, but the statistics in question were subsequently forwarded to Mr. Drew, on 23rd January 1892, through the Political Agent.

The total cost, incurred by the State, on account of the census operations in question, amounts to Rs. 12,300 in round numbers. This includes costs, on account of Feudatory States, to be recently recovered from them.

Before proceeding to review the general main results of the census, it may not be out of place to mention here the names of the principal State Officers, who took part in this responsible and onerous duty, and directed and supervised the operations through their several stages.

421. Inititory arrangements for the preparation of the block lists, numbering of houses, and making the preliminary record, were made and conducted, under the able supervision of Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya, Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur. But as the Officer's hands were already full with his own legitimate duties, and as he could ill spare time for this extra and heavy work, it was deemed desirable by the Council to appoint a "Special Census Officer", who could devote his whole time, attention, and energy to the work; and with this view, Mr. Vinayek Dhonddev Bavdekar, District Officer, Southern Division, was selected, and being temporarily relieved of his own office, was placed in charge of the work, from the beginning of the month of January 1891, under the general superintendence of Khan Bahadur, Meherjibhai Kuvarji, the Divan.

422. It was subsequently considered desirable by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, that in order to secure uniformity and expeditious progress, the abstraction and compilation work of the Southern Maratha States under his Political Agency, should also be done by the Kolhapur Census Office; and accordingly, at the desire of Colonel Wodehouse, and with the permission of the Council of Administration, Khan Bahadur, Meherjibhai, C.I.E., the Divan, took the place of the "Provincial Superintendent of Census, Kolhapur and S. M. Country States", and appointed Mr. Bavdekar (Special Census Officer) as "Deputy Superintendent of Census Kolhapur and S. M. Country", from 4th March 1891.

The Council have the pleasure to record that under the general direction, control, and supervision of the Divan, Mr. Bavdekar has carried out the Census operations of this State, from final numeration to final compilation, and those of the S. M. Country States, who had done their preliminary record and final enumeratation, so far as subsequent abstraction and compilation work is concerned, to the Council's entire satisfaction.

423. The results of the present Census, as regards its most salient features

are stated below, and contrasted with those of the one, taken a decade of years ago *i.e.* in the year 1881 A. D.

424. The following table shows the area in square miles, the number of towns, and villages, with occupied houses and total population by distinction of Sex only, in the Kolhapur State Proper, as well as in each of its principal dependencies, as enumerated in the present Census. :—

Table No. I.

Area, Houses, and Population.

Name of State.	Area in Square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Occupied houses.	Population. Total	Males.	Females.
Kolhapur Proper	2,225·5	6	796	1,15,647	7,05,251	3,62,842	3,42,409
Feudatory States:							
Vishalgad	121	1	63	5,960	31,247	16,150	15,097
Bavda	137	...	69	7,878	43,770	21,272	22,498
Kapsi	35	...	10	2,210	13,226	6,639	6,587
Ichalkaranji	207·9	2	72	11,488	66,365	33,734	32,631
Kagal	128·7	1	45	8,565	53,272	26,935	26,337
Total Feudatory States	629·6	4	259	36,101	2,07,880	1,04,730	1,03,150
Total Kolhapur State including Feudatories	2855·1	10	1,055	1,51,748	9,13,131	4,67,572	4,45,559

The total area as shewn in the above table (2,855·1) square miles, exceeds that shewn in the Census report of 1881 (2816 square miles) by 39 square miles.

This difference is attributable to the facts, that the area of unsurveyed portion of the State, which is recorded by guess, or very rough estimates in *Bighas*, which in itself is a variable standard of measurements, could not be accurately ascertained at the Census of 1881, and some of the villages, which were unsurveyed in 1881, have since been measured by the agency of the Revenue Survey Department, and the precise area, thus determined, has been included in the present estimate hence the slight increase. The figures given even now are only approximately correct, as many Dumala villages still remain unsurveyed, the survey of them being optional with the Inamdars concerned.

Table No. II.

Variation in enumerated population since last census is shown below.

Name of State.	Total.			Males.			Females.			
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	
Kolhapur Proper	7,05,251	6,16,029	89,222	3,62,842	3,17,535	45,307	3,42,409	2,98,494	43,915	
Feudatory States.										
Vishalgad	31,247	28,509	2,738	16,150	14,962	1,188	15,097	13,547	1,550	
Barda	43,770	39,357	4,412	21,272	19,545	1,728	22,498	19,811	2,687	
Kapsi	13,226	11,383	1,843	6,639	5,731	908	6,587	5,652	935	
Ichalkaranji	66,365	55,848	10,517	33,634	28,171	5,563	32,631	27,677	4,954	
Kagal	53,272	49,064	4,208	26,935	24,703	2,232	26,337	24,361	1,976	
Total Feudatory States	2,07,880	1,84,160	23,720	1,04,730	93,112	11,618	1,03,150	91,048	12,102	
Total Kolhapur State	913,131	8,00,189	112,942	467572	410,647	56,925	4,45,559	3,89,542	56,017	

425. It will be noticed from the above details, that there has been a general increase in the population, since the last Census of 1881, amounting in the aggregate to 1,12,942 souls, being 56,925 in males, and 56,017 in females. The increase, it will be observed, is almost in equal proportions in both the sexes, and gives a total percentage of 14·11.

426. The increase in Kolhapur Proper amounts to 89,222 comprising 45,307 miles and 43,915 females.

427. The increase in the 5 Feudatory States, taken together, comes to 23,720 souls, consisting of 11,618 of the stronger sex, and 12,102 of the weaker sex, shewing a curious preponderence as regards prolificacy in favour of the latter sex.

428. The general percentage given, above namely, 14·11 has been calculated on the total population, including the pilgrims at the Chinchli shrine, about 27000, during the fair in February 1891, and also including travellers halting for the night in different resting places, Dharmashallas &c., whose number is not on record, but might be assumed at the lowest guess at 3,000, throughout the Kolhapur territories, making a total of 30,000 itinerants, supposing that $\frac{2}{3}$rd of these were foreigners and $\frac{1}{3}$rd or 10,000 residents of the State, and deducting this last number from the total increase of 1,12,942, and striking percentage on the remainder 1,02,942, the net percentage would be only 11·25, which might not be considered very high. There is nothing on record to presume, however, that all the travellers, mentioned above, were foreigners, and probably half the number might be residents of this State. Even the percentage of 14·11 would not seem to be abnormally very high in a decade of years, considering the natural capability of prolificness of the human race. At least there is no special cause manifest for it.

429. There are only ten towns in the whole of this territory, comprising its dependencies. The largest of these, containing a population of 45,815 persons, is Kolhapur, the capital, and the smallest Malkapur, the chief town of the Vishalgad State, which reckons a population of 2,643 souls.

430. The following table (No. III.) compares the numerical strength of each of these towns, as taken in the present Census, with that in 1881 A. D.:—

Table III.

Towns according to Population, compared with the preceding Census.

Town.	Total Population.			Males.			Females.		
	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.	1891.	1881.	Variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Kolhapur	45,815	38,599	+7,216	23,393	19,335	4,058	22,422	19,264	3,158
2. Ichalaranji (Feudatory)	11,200	9,107	2,093	5,740	4,538	1,202	5,460	4,569	891
3. Shirol	8,705	6,944	1,761	4,357	3,479	878	4,348	3,465	883
4. Kagal (Feudatory)	6,923	6,371	557	3,490	3,143	347	3,438	3,228	210
5. Gad-Hinglaj	5,836	5,002	834	3,054	2,529	525	2,782	2,473	309
6. Wadgaon	5,554	4,890	664	2,726	2,355	371	2,828	2,535	293
7. Kathol	4,963	4,292	671	2,403	2,083	320	2,560	2,209	351
8. Ajra (Feudatory Ichalkaranji)	4,136	3,547	589	2,085	1,711	354	2,051	1,836	215
9. Kathalangda	3,198	2,415	783	1,721	1,234	487	1,477	1,181	296
10. Kulkapur (Feudatory Vishalgad)	2,643	2,597	46	1,294	1,314	−20	1,349	1,283	66
Total	98,978	83,764	15,214	50,263	41,721	8,542	48,715	42,043	6,672

431. The whole of the population may be classified according to religion, under 5 principal divisions, namely, (1) Hindus, (2) Jains, (3) Mahomedans or Mussalmans, (4) Christians, and 5 Parsis.

The last class, who are new settlers, and attracted either by purposes of trade or state service, is the smallest in point of numerical strength, and resides in the City of Kolhapur. Detailed particulars by distinction of sex, both as regards Kolhapur Proper and its dependencies are as follows :—

Table No. IV.

Religions.

Name of State.	Total population.			Hindu.			jain.			Mussalman.			Christian.			Parsi.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Kolhapur Proper	7,05,251	3,62,842	3,42,409	6,32,549	3,24,264	3,08,285	41,798	22,276	19,522	29,657	15,681	13,976	1,223	609	614	24	12	12
Feudatory States.																		
Vishalgad.....	31,247	16,150	15,097	29,966	15,474	14,492	100	59	41	1,181	617	564	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavda.....	43,770	21,272	22,498	42,118	20,411	21,707	283	160	123	1,367	700	667	2	1	1	...	...	...
Kapsi.....	13,226	6,639	6,587	12,014	6,037	5,977	521	251	270	686	348	338	5	3	2	...	...	...
Ichalkaranji....	66,365	33,734	32,631	58,599	29,767	28,832	4,530	2,309	2,221	3,093	1,589	1,504	143	69	74	...	...	...
Kagal.....	53,272	26,935	26,337	47,280	23,830	23,450	3,664	1,895	1,769	2,288	1,192	1,096	40	18	22	...	...	...
Total Feudatory States	2,07,880	1,04,730	1,03,150	1,89,977	95,519	94,458	9,098	4,674	4,424	8,615	4,446	4,169	190	91	99	...	...	...
Total Kolhapur State	9,13,131	4,67,572	4,45,559	8,22,526	4,19,783	4,02,743	50,896	26,950	23,946	38,272	20,127	18,145	1,413	700	713	24	12	12

432. As regards instruction, of the total population 9,13,131, 26,695 are literate, and 12,408 are under instruction, making a total of 39,103 literate persons; and the rest or 8,74,028 are illiterate, or in other words, 5·71 per cent. only, are able to read and write.

Of the total male population 4,67,572, 11,850 or 2·53 per cent. are under instruction, and 26,193, or 5·60, are literate.

Of the total female population 4,45,559, 558, or ·12 per cent. are learning, and 502, or ·11, are literate. Details will be found in the subjoined table No. V.

Table No V.

Instruction.

Name of State.	Total Population.			Learning.			Literate.			Illiterate.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Kolhapur Proper..	7,05,251	3,63,842	3,42,409	9,638	9,221	417	20,959	20,538	421	6,74,654	3,33,077	3,41,577
Feudatory States.												
Vishalgad.....	31,247	16,150	15,097	215	209	6	525	514	11	30,507	15,427	15,080
Baroda.....	43,770	21,272	22,498	391	390	1	891	883	8	42,488	19,999	22,489
Kapsi.....	13,226	6,639	6,587	243	217	26	506	496	10	12,477	5,926	6,551
Ichalkaranji....	66,365	33,734	32,631	1,111	1,074	37	2,252	2,225	27	63,002	30,435	32,567
Kagal.....	53,272	26,935	26,337	810	733	77	1,562	1,537	25	50,900	24,665	26,235
Total Feudatory States	207,880	104,730	103,150	2,770	2,623	147	5,736	5,655	81	199,374	96,452	102,922
" Kolhapur State	813,131	467,572	445,559	12,408	11,850	558	26,695	26,193	502	874,028	429,529	444,499

433. The distirbution of persons literate or under instruction, according, to principal distinctions of caste, is given in the subjoined Statement (Table No. VI.) and will be found interesting. Bearing in mind the proportion, which the literate and learning members of each caste bear to the numerical strength of their respective communities, it wlll be observed that the Brahmans come out first, the Kunbis and the Marathas next, followed by others in the order, marked in the following statement, (Table No. VI.) :—

Table VI.

Name of caste.	Males.					Females.					Total.	Males per cent.		Females per cent.		Remarks.
	Learning.	Literate.		Illiterate	Total.	Learning.	Literate.		Illiterate	Total.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
		Knowing English.	Not knowing English.				Knowing English.	Not knowing English.								
Brahmin....	3,908	336	9,095	3,430	16,769	216	...	192	14,375	14,783	31,552	79·1	79·5	1·65	2·75	Percentage of persons knowing how to read & write to population is increasing.
Jain.....	1,309	3	3,428	22,210	26,950	22	...	18	23,906	23,946	50,896	10·7	17·5	·04	·16	
Lingayat....	1,233	2	2,627	28,961	32,823	49	...	27	29,723	29,799	62,622	10·6	11·7	·05	·25	
Maratha.....	1,297	40	2,609	35,737	39,885	89	..	83	38,632	38,804	78,689	8·6	9·6	·03	·44	
Mussalman..	764	5	1,141	18,217	20,127	75	1	55	18,014	18,145	38,272	7·5	9·4	·03	·72	
Kunbi.....	1,202	22	2,134	1,66,732	1,70,090	12	...	18	1,65,823	1,65,853	3,35,943	1·5	1·9	·04	·01	
Low Castes, (Mhar, Mangs etc. and other Hindus namely artizans etc.)	2,094	39	4,611	1,53,472	1,60,216	67	6	48	1,53,384	1,53,504	3,13,720	...	9·76	...	·14	
Christians....	37	73	20	570	700	26	36	13	638	713	1413	...	18·5	...	10·5	*
Parsi.....	4	2	6	...	12	2	...	6	4	12	24	...	100	...	75	
Total.....	11,350	522	25,671	4,29,529	4,67,572	568	42	460	4,44,499	4,45,559	9,13,131	7·6	8·13	·15	·23	

* The high percentage of learning and literate in these communities is chiefly due to their limited number of souls living in this state.

434. The following table shows occupation of the people, under different principal heads therein given :—

Table VII.

Occupation.

Class.	Occupation.	Number of persons. Total.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
A.	Government.....	21,548	12,141	9,407	State, Municipal, and village service; army (Risalas, Lashkar, Kolhapur Infantry etc.)
B.	Pasture & agriculture.....	689,568	3,50,602	3,85,966	
C.	Personal services.....	13,890	7,598	6,292	Domestic servants, such as washermen, cooks etc.
D.	The preparation and supply of material substances.	89,692	45,275	44,417	Cow and buffalo keepers, milk & butter sellers, Butchers, Fishermen, Grain dealers, vegetable & fruit sellers etc, grocers, oil-pressers and sellers, stone-workers, masons, bangle-makers and sellers, hemp-ropemakers & sellers, tailors, blanket-weavers & sellers, cotton-weavers & cleaners, gold & silver workers, brass & copper dealers, blacksmiths, potters, carpenters, basket-makers & sellers, shoemakers & sellers etc etc.
E.	Commerce, transport, & storage.	5,968	3,424	2,544	Money-lenders etc, cartowners, and drivers etc.
F.	Professions, learned, artistic and minor.	9,426	5,378	4,048	Priests & ministers, religious mendicants, teachers in schools, private clerks, pleaders, vaccinators, hospital-assistants, photographers etc.
G.	Indefinite occupations.....	83,039	43,154	39,885	Complex occupations, unskilled labour, pensioners etc.
	Total...	9,13,131	4,67,572	4,45,559	

The above shows that the proportion under the head (B.) "Pasture and Agriculture," is the largest and more than two-third of the total population.

435. The following table shows the distribution of infirm persons, according to principal distinctions of caste :—

Table XIII.

Infirmities.

Name of caste etc.	Insane.		Deafmuts.		Blind.		Leper.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Kunbi	28	10	78	58	172	121	306	80
Maratha	12	7	13	21	54	31	138	53
Mahar	3	2	9	1	14	7	22	13
Mang	4	6	17	12	48	35	58	27
Dhangar	2	1	16	17	13	19	8	3
Lingayat	5	2	22	20	25	19	21	6
Other Hindus	14	4	61	36	86	68	128	43
Jains	3	...	21	14	32	14	15	2
Mussalmans..	2	2	8	10	19	15	22	5
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Total	76	36	258	199	486	343	724	232

From the above table, it is to be observed that the largest number of infirms is that of lepers, and the smallest, of insane persons. Of the 956 lepers, 724 are males, and 232 females; and they give a proportion of 1 leper in every 955 of the total population. The proportion of blind is 1 in every 1,101·32, and that of deaf mute 1, in every 1,997·81. Of the Insane there is 1, in every 8,151 ·78 of population.

436. It may be observed that the lepers do not all belong to Kolhapur; many of them having come from below the ghauts and other foreign districts, to offer their devotion to the God, Dattatreya, at Nasoba's Wadi, in Peta Shirol of this State, under the notion, that the disease is thereby ameliorated. The real object, however, seems to be to earn their levelihood by begging for alms from the pilgrims, who visit the sacred shrine. They are pitied by few, but hated by many, and lead a very miserable life. Most of them are persons of Kunbi and other similar castes, and they are driven to the wretched condition, described above, by the fact of their being considered outcastes, owing to their affliction and refused protection, as well as association by their own relatives snd friends.

437. The question of providing an asylum for these helpless creatures, more especially for the purpose of segregating them from others, is one of great importance. The matter once engaged the attention of the Council, but had to be dropped for want of funds. In this connection it may be mentioned, that the Darbar has an Anna Chhatra at Wadi, where the lepers and other infirms are given daily Jowari bread and curry. But the great object of segregating them from others cannot be gained without a separate asylum, where they can be kept and cared for, and it is hoped that the finances of the State will, before long, be in a position to admit of the same being accomplished.

Chapter VII.

Instruction.

438. During the year under review, the total number of Schools maintained at the expense of the State, inclusive of the aided indigenous schools, was, with the exception of the schools in the Vishalgad State, statistics of which have not been received, 214 with an aggregate attendance of 13,697 against 223 schools and 14,294 scholars, showing a decrease of 9 schools and 597 scholars, (including the Vishalgad schools and omitting their scholars, for want of information).

439. The following table will show the number of schools and scholars attending them, during the year under review, as compared with that of the next preceding year :—

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily Average attendance.	
1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		(*a.*) *High School.*				
1	1	Rajaram College..... and High School, including the Sardars' Class	55 504	62 445	44 388	49 390
		(*b.*) *Special Schools.*				
1	1	Training School for Masters ...	16	17	13·4	11·1
1	1	„ Mistresses.	7	6	7·5	5
		(*c.*) *Secondary Schools.*				
9	8	2nd Grade A. V. Schools	1,667	1,500	1,296·2	1,259·1
		(*d.*) *Primary Schools.*				
		For Boys.				
135	132	Vernacular Day Schools.....	9,025	8,717	6,957	7,326·9
20	14	„ Night Schools.....	675	429	483	375·3
34	32	Aided Indigenous Schools	1,229	1,175	1,173	974·2
0	1	Ditto. High School (American Mission)	...	112	...	74
		For Girls.				
20	22	Girls' Schools	1,061	1,173	695·6	823·2
221	212	Total of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), *and* (*d*)...	14,239	13,636	11,057.7	11,287·8
1	1	(*e*) Midwifery class attached to A. E. Hospital	7	10	7	10
1	1	(*f.*) J. G. Technical School.	48	51	36·2	35
223	214	Grand Total...	14,294	13,697	11,100·9	11,332·8

Note.—Vishalgad schools, as they existed in 1891-92, are not included in the above table.

The increase and decrease in the number of schools given in the above table may be given in detail thus:—

Schools stopped.	Schools opened or Registered.
5 Night schools.	2 Boy's day schools.
4 Aided indigenous schools.	2 Girl's schools.
2 Vernacular day schools.	3 Aided Schools including the Mission High school.
11	
Add.	
5 Schools in the Vishalgad State omitted.	7
16	

Thus there was a net decrease of 4 schools. Want of pupils, and strict observance of rules for admission, attendance &c., were the chief causes of closing the schools mentioned above.

440. The aided High School teaches up to the VII. Standard, and the remaining classes of schools the same as given in previous year's report.

441. In the subjoined statement the aggregate amount of income, realised from fees and fines on account of Government and private aided schools in the year 1891-92, together with the cost of maintenance, is given in comparison with the same for the next preceding year 1890-91.

Name of Institution	Income from Fees and Fines		Expenditure.						Cost per pupil per annum.		Remarks.
			1890-91.			1891-92.					
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Education of Males.											
Rajaram College ...	2,529	2,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	287-4-...	288-9-1	
Rajaram High School and Sardar Class.	10,662	12,575	40,996	8,913	49,909	43,741	5,500	49,241	73-...	75-14-4	
Total Rs. ...	13,191	15,059	40,996	8,913	49,909	43,741	5,500	49,241	...	...	
Training School for Masters	...	...	2,432	36	2,468	2,245	...	2,245	152	132-...-11	
Secondary or A.V. Schools	687	715	2,349	...	2,349	2,103	...	2,103	9-6-2	8-5-6	
Primary Schools											
Vernacular Day Schools ...	7,594	7,455	50,595	23,760	74,355	49,788	...	49,788	4-13-2	5-11-4	
Night Schools ...	24	23	1881	17	1,898	1,547	...	1,547	2-6-5	4-2-6	
Aided Schools ...	2,985	...	4,569	239	4,808	9,326	199	9,525	2-6-2	7-3-11	

age attendance, instead of the attendance on the roll

Total Rupees....	1,290	8,193	41,826	24,052	15,878	65,009	199	65,208	...	...	
Technical School...	...	...	3,966	1,229	5,195	2,868	1,281	4,149	84-6-2	81-15-1	
Total Male-education Rupees.	24,481	23,252	106,788	34,194	140,982	111,618	6,980	118,598	...	...	
— Female Education —											
Special Girl School for training mistresses	...	...	866	...	866	1414	1	1,415	94-2-1	235	
Primary Girl Schools..	...	...	6,650	630	7,300	7,282	248	7,530	6-8-2	6-7-2	
Midwifery class..	...	...	2,812	480	3,292	2,917	...	2,917	40-...	291-11-2	
Total Female Education Rupees....	...	...	10,328	1,190	11,458	11,613	249	11,862	...	...	
Grand Total.....	24,481	23,252	117,116	35,324	152,440	128,231	7,229	130,460	...	...	

The cost per head is calculated on the daily aver
on 31st March.

442. A comparative view of the general progress of the several institutions, referred to above, during the year under report, and the next preceding it, may be taken as under :—

THE COLLEGE.

443. It consists of two classes viz. (1) The Junior or the Previous Class, and (2) the Senior Class made up of two divisions, the new *Intermediate* and the old *First B.A.* The attendance and the results of these, at the University Examinations, for the year under report, are compared below with those of the previous year.

Junior or P. E. Class.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
No. on roll on 31st March	29	47
No. appeared	33	30
No. passed	20	7

Senior Class.

No. on roll on 31st March	26	15
No. appeared	20	32
No. passed	12	6

The results of the classes were most unsatisfactory, as the number of passes in the Junior and Senior Classes was below $\frac{1}{4}$th and $\frac{1}{5}$th of the numbers presented for the examinations. The reasons of failures, assigned by Mr. Candy, are (1) rais - ing of the minimum marks for passing in each subject, from 25 to 30 percent. ; and (2) the setting in the previous class of a new paper on English composition.

Of the 7 who passed the P. E., three have been awarded Alfred Scholar- ships, who with four others have joined the Senior Class in our College. Of the 6, who passed the 1st E. A., 2 have joined Wilson College, 3 Deccan College and the remaining one is an assistant master in the Rajaram High School.

The Waller Medal for English grammar and composition, was awarded to G. B. Modak of the 1st B. A. class.

441. *The High School.*—The following figures show the Matriculation re- sults for the last two years :—

	1890.	1891.
No. sent up	62	67
No. passed	23	37

This number 37 is much larger than in any previous year. The percent- age of passing too is good, 55 percent., as against 33 percent. for the whole number of candidates in the Bombay Presidency.

Of the 37 students, 22 including 4 Alfred scholars, have joined the Junior class; 11 are preparing for the Pleaders' Examination, 1 has joined the Deccan College, and the remaining three put a stop to further studies.

445. U. S. F. Examination.—12 students from Standard VII. appeared for this Examination, and 10 passed—a most satisfactory result. This year 31 boys are preparing for the U. S. F. course as shown below :—

Standard VII..... 15 boys.
Standard VI..... 16 boys.

446. The Educational Inspector, S. D. paid his annual visit, in October last, and examined the High School classes. The results of his examination are shown in the subjoined table :—

Standard.	Number Examined.	Number passed in							Passed in all heads.	Percentage.
		1st Head	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Science	Drawing or Agriculture	Sanitary. Primer.		
VI.	53	40	32	38	28	....	....	....	19	35·8
VI. U. S. F.....	17	6	11	12	9	....	12	....	5	29·4
V.	80	53	35	57	48	....	....	36	29	36·2
IV.	52	30	35	41	22	....	....	....	19	36·5
III.	63	45	57	48	41	....	....	....	37	58·7
II.	30	23	18	17	26	....	....	....	14	46·6
I.	31	24	21	21	18	....	....	....	13	41·9
Total....	326	221	209	234	192	....	12	36	136	41·7

Last year the percentage of passed to examined was 53 while this year it is 41·7. No cause is mentioned in his report by Mr. Candy for the decrease in the percentage of passing.

447. *Drawing Class.*—The drawing was studied by 99 boys, of whom 18 appeared for the 1st Grade Examination and, 6 passed against 17 and 1 respectively for the last year.

448. *The Agricultural Class.*—Agriculture was taken by 57 students. Mr. Marathe, the Agricultural Teacher, has been relieved of the task of preparing students for the examination, held by the Principal of the Poona College of Science, as he has to teach this subject to the students of the U. S. F. Course, and cannot attend to both the duties efficiently and conveniently. However, in the examination, held at the school, 13 out of 20 came out successful.

449. The maintenance charges and the sale proceeds of the farm respectively amounted to Rs. 501-12-2 and 626-1-5 during the year 1891-92.

450. *Physical Education.*—This is imparted to students of both the institutions in various kinds of exercises, some of which, namely, Gymnasium and Drill are compulsory, while cricket, foot-ball, tennis, and rowing are optional. Rowing has been pursued by about 50 students, among whom a race was rowed last summer in the presence of His Highness, the Chhatrapati Maharaja, who

gave a gift of a racing four oared boat. The Chiefs of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji have also jointly presented another four oared boat.

451. The College Library had 211 volumes added to it at a cost of Rs. 758. The total number of volumes is now above 3,600.

452. *Sardars.*—Extracts of Mr. C. H. Candy's report, No. 16, dated 27th April 1892, from paragraph 25 to 34, are given below for full and detailed information.

"25. *Sardars.*—There are two classes of the young Sardars. The Senior consists as last year, of four viz., Bala Saheb of Ramdurg, Anna Saheb of Miraj (Junior), Aba Saheb Himat Bahadur, and Dada Saheb, Jahagirdars of Hebli."

"26. Anna Saheb of Miraj was not in very good health, during the year; though latterly he has shown signs of improvement. He was present at the late Terminal Examination and passed in all heads except Mathematics. I Examined the class in English and found his answers intelligent. Mr. Pitre, his tutor, deserves credit for having got him on, in spite of the delay of illness."

"27. Bala Saheb of Ramdurg is really intelligent and pains-taking. Professor Paranjape, who examined the class in Sanskrit, was thoroughly satisfied with his progress, and gave him the maximum number of marks. He, of course, passes under all heads with a high total."

"28. Aba Saheb Himmat Bahadur, and Dada Saheb of Hebli have both done well in the Terminal Examination. It is creditable to both of these that they pass in Sanskrit, the former being a Maratha, and the latter having canarese for his mother tongue."

"29. The Junior Class received an addition this year in Jayasingrao Appa Saheb of Kapshi. The two others in this class, as last year, are Bhau Saheb, Kumar of Satara; and Baba Saheb, Desai of Lokapur."

"30. Jayasingrao of Kapshi is rather old for his class (Standard I.), but he feels it and works hard, and will always be well ahead of his class-fellows. Besides his class book Royal Reader No. 1, he read privately with his tutor Longman's Series, First Reader. In every subject in the late Terminal Examination he has shown very fair progress."

"31. Bhau Saheb of Satara, who is also advanced in age for his class, appears to have derived considarable advantage from his stay in Kolhapur. He was wanting in manners and habits of regularity, but now he is fast improving, and the example of his new class-fellow, Kapshikar, spurs him on to work. He passed the Terminal Examination with a good total of marks."

"32. Baba Saheb Lokapurkar has certainly a disadvantage in being classed with students far older than himself. His progress in English is not at all below the mark, and though he is young, he does his arithmetic very well. Canarese being his mother tongue, he finds Marathi rather difficult; but he passed well in that subject also. It is a good thing, that we have been able to begin his training at a fairly early age. He seems very happy at Bunglow No. 4 with the other Sardars, where his tutor, Mr. Chinchore, takes good care of him."

"33. Colonel Wodehose kindly inspected both classes in September last, and expressed his approval of the progress they had made.

Dattajirao Bala Saheb, Chief of Kagal Junior, struck the Political Agent as 'not having

come on so much as he should have in the past 12 months'. There being no other Sardar advanced enough to work with him, Bala Saheb has had to work with the High-School class, Standard VI. He is willing to learn, and no doubt hard working; but he has a positive distaste for Mathematics, and the disadvantage for Sanskrit of his being a Maratha. In general English, and composition in particular, he is far ahead of his class. He attends my English lectures to the Matriculation class, and seems to take an intelligent interest in Kingsley's "Two years ago"; which I am reading with them."

"34. With the exception of Anna Saheb, all the Sardars enjoyed fair health. They take regular exercise in the form of riding, cricket, tennis, drill, and gymnastics."

453. *The Training School for Masters.*—There are at present 17 students in this school, studying the 1st year's course. In the examination held for the 2nd year's certificate, 8 out of 16 passed, only one of them came in the 1st class.

454. A summery of the results of inspection of the secondary and primary schools both for boys and girls is given in the subjoined table:—

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Scholars Examined.	No. of Scholars. passed.
2nd Grade A. V. Schools	140	252	8	203	92
Vernacular Schools....		9,965	141	5,108	2,602
Aided indigenous „	33	1,287	35	786	269
Night „	14	429	15	119	47
Girls' „	22	1,173	20	434	294
Total...	209	13,106	219	6,650	3,304

There were in all 13,106 pupils attending the Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, including 1,173 girls.

455. The number of young Sardars and children of better class parents, studying in the different Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the State, during the year under report, remained the same as that of the next preceding year viz. 39, of whom one was a girl.

456. The expenditure, incurred on account of prizes awarded to students amounted to Rs. 950-0-6 against Rs. 845-2-2.

457. The number of drawing classes, attached to schools, was the same as last year. 325 students received instruction in the art, and 62 of them appeared for the examination, in which only 2, who were from the Technical School, passed one in the 1st, and the other in the 2nd, Grade Art Examination.

458. *Girls' Schools.*—The number of schools has increased by 2 making a total of 23, including the Training School for Mistresses, which is attended by 6 pupils. The remaining schools had an attendance of 1,173 pupils against 1,061 of the previous year, showing an increase of 112 scholars. All these, with the excep-

tion of the school at Katkol, were under the superintendence of Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent of Female Education. 434 girls were examined, of which 294 passed.

459. *Midwifery Class.*—A detailed account of this class is given in Chapter VI. of this report.

460. *Jayasingrao Ghatge Technical School.*—The attendance in the School increased from 48 to 51. The result of the examination of the pupils in Carpentry, Iron and Brass work was satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the institution were Rs. 2,115 and Rs. 4,150 respectively in round number, during the year, against Rs. 1,375 and Rs. 5,195 in the previous year.

461. *Education of Mahomedans.*—The number of schools teaching Urdu-Marathi standards remained the same as last year. Of the 8 Urdu-Marathi Classes attached to schools in the Districts, 2 were closed, the reason being the disinclination of the Mahomedan communities thereof to allow their children to receive instruction at the school in the mode laid down by Government. They insist upon a teacher of their own selection being employed, who is generally ignorant of grammar or anything else, except reciting Kuran and other works and teaching them by rote. However, a new class is opened at Hatkalangda. The number of Mahomedan scholars fell from 1,357 to 1,062, during the year under review.

462. *Education of Low Castes.*—The number of special Schools for these people was the same as last year, viz. 4, attended by pupils of various low castes. The number of pupils was 137 against 156 of the previous year.

Besides the above, the number of boys receiving instruction in other Government aided and unaided Vernacular Schools has risen from 269 to 387.

463 *Kolhapur Infantry School.*—The attendance in this school has increased from 64 to 71, as has also the number of scholars brought up for examination from 19 to 22. Of these 12 passed. The cost of instruction and the fee receipts, during the year, were Rs. 301-11-6 and 41-13-3 respectively.

464. The number of candidates that appeared for, and passed, the Public Service Certificate Examination is shown in the following table :—

Grade.	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
2nd Grade	10	8	1	2
3rd Grade	290	254	46	64
Total....	300	262	47	66

465. The subjoined statement exhibits the area, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools established

and recognised by the State, to population, and the distribution of schools in this State, together with its surrounding British Districts named therein, as they stood in the year 1890-91:—

No.	Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.	Percentage of pupils to population.
1	Kolhapur	2,855	9,13,181	218	13,657	1·495
2	Belgaum	4,657	10,10,610	323	18,914	1·871
3	Bijapur	5,757	7,96,335	308	14,456	1·815
4	Satara	4,968	12,26,309	299	18,623	1·518
5	Ratnagiri	3,922	11,04,407	251	16,032	1·451

The Council is already aware of the backward state of this District, in point of primary education, in comparison with some of the neighbouring British Districts, and with a view to improve the same by stimulating private enterprise in educational matters, rules in force, in this State for giving grant-in-aid to private primary schools, have been amended so as to offer more liberal terms than those hitherto in force. A copy of the amended rules is supplied to each village in the state, and time only will show how far they fulfil the object in view.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

466. The rates of reward, fixed for the destruction of wild beasts and venomous snakes are shown in the subjoined table:—

Name of beasts &c.	Rates awarded.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Striped or royal tiger	24	12	6
Leopard or panther	12	6	3
Bear	12	6	3
Wolf	4	....	....
Venomous snakes	0 6 0	0 2 0	....

467. The following statement shows the number of wild animals destroyed and the amount of rewards given, during the year under report :—

Names of Petas &c.	Wild animals.				
	Amount of reward.	Description of wild animals killed.			
		Tigers, panthers&c.	Wolves.	Bears.	Snakes.
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	12	2	...	....	....
Do. Bhudhargad	12	2	...	....	....
State Vishalgad	66	3	...	....	....
„ Bavda	8	1	...	....	....
„ Ichalkaranji	24	1	...	....	....
Total.....	87	9	...	....	....

468. *Telegraphs and Post Offices.*—The State has none of its own. The British Government has, however, established with the consent of the State, one Telegraph Office and two Post Offices in the Camp and town of Kolhapur, and about 15 branch Post Offices in the District of Kolhapur, with which the State has no concern.

469. *Records.*—The subjoined statement shows the several Offices (Civil, Magisterial and Revenue), the records of which are lodged in the State Huzur Record Office at Kolhapur, and the years from and up to which the records are arranged and indexed :—

No.	Names of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial.	Revenue.
		Years.	Years.	Years.
1	The Political Agent's Office	.....	.....	1844 to 1866
2	The Assistant Political Agent's Office	.....	1867 to 1881	1867 to 1877
3	The Native Agent's Office.....	.....	.....	1859 to 1863
4	The State Karbhari and the Diwan's Office.....	1844 to 1863 and 1868 to 1889	1844 to 1889	1844 to 1889
5	The Chief Judge's Office	1820 to 1889	1823 to 1843 and 1882 to 1887	.....
6	The Chief Revenue Office.....	.....	.....	1882 to 1889
7	The District Magistrate's Office	.....	1845 to 1884	.....
8	The two District Officers' Offices	.....	1874 to 1889	1873-74 to 1889-90
9	The Forest Officer's Office	.....	.....	1878-79 to 1889-90
10	The Forest Settlement Office.	.....	.....	1883-84 to 1888-89
11	The Chief Police Office	.....	.....	1875 to 1888
12	The Daftardar's Office	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1887-88
13	The Sadar Amin Court.....	1844 to 1889	1878 to 1880	.....
14	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	1845 to 1889	.....	.....
15	The Shirol Munsiff's Court...	1844 to 1889	1877	.....
16	The State Treasury Office.....	.....	.....	1845-46 to 1889-90
17	The Katkol Munsiff's Court ...	1882 to 1888	.....	.....
18	The City-Magistrate's Court....	.....	1873 to 1883	.....
19	The Kotwal's Office.....	.....	1844 to 1874	.....
20	The Stamp Daroga Office.....	.....	.....	1858-59 to 1883-84
21	The Laskarfad Office.....	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1887-88
22	The Imarat Karkhana Office...	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1879-80
23	The Record Keeper's Office ...	.....	.....	1871-72 to 1890-91
24	The Jail Office.....	.....	.....	1846 to 1888
25	The Karvir Munsiff's Court...	1889	.....	.....
26	The District Nazir's Office	1889	.....	.....

The Karvir Munsiff's Court, and the District Nazir's Office have been established in 1889. Therefore the A papers for the years previous to 1889 are not in existence.

470. B papers, or papers which are destroyed after a lapse of certain stated periods, belonging to the aforesaid offices, are also lodged, as a temporary measure, in the Huzur Record Office. The years, up to which the records of the various offices have been destroyed, are stated below :—

No.	Name of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial.	Revenue.
		Year.	Year.	Year.
1	The State Karbhari and Diwan's Office.....	1878	1887-88	1888-89
2	The Chief Judge's Office	1878	1881	.....
3	The Chief Revenue Office.....	.....	.....	1888-89
4	The District Magistrate's Court	.....	1883	.....
5	The two District Officers' Offices.....	.....	1883	1888-89
6	The Forest Settlement Office.	.....	.....	1888-89
7	The Sadar Amin Court.....	1878	....	.....
8	The Shirol Munsiff's Court....	1878	.....	.....
9	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	1878	.....	.....
10	The Record Keeper's Office	.....	.....	1888-89
11	The Jail Office	.....	.....	1888-89
12	The Katkol Munsiff's Court....	1881	.....	.....

From the above it will be seen that the B papers of all the Civil Courts, excepting the Court of the Katkol Munsiff, have been destroyed up to the end of 1878. The B papers of the Katkol Munsiff's Court have been destroyed up to the end of 1881. The B papers of all the Revenue Offices have been destroyed up to the end of the year 1888-89.

The B papers of the Criminal Records of the Council have been destroyed up to the end of 1887 ; those of the Chief Judge's Court up to the end of 1881, and of the District Offices up to the end of 1883.

471. The Taluka records, Revenue and Criminal, which are kept at the

head quarters of the several Petas, are all arranged and indexed up to the end of the Fasli year 1300.

472. The B papers of the Revenue records of all the Talukas, excepting Karvir and Alta, have been destroyed up to the close of 1298. The B papers of the Karvir and Alta Talukas have been destroyed up to the close of the Fasli year 1297.

473. The B papers of the Criminal records of Karvir Petta have been destroyed up to the end of 1884; those of Panhala up to the end of 1882; of Alta up to the end of 1887, and of Shirol up to the end of 1889. The B papers of the Criminal records of Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudhargad have been destroyed up to the end of 1888.

474. As regards the Village papers, the records of a few villages in the Karvir Peta, have been arranged and indexed up to the end of the Fasli year 1298, while those of the other villages are arranged and indexed up to the end of 1294. In Shirol the records of all the villages have been arranged and indexed up to the end of 1298. In Panhala they have been arranged and indexed up to the end of the Fasli year 1300, but they have not as yet been brought to the Taluka Katcheri, for want of suitable accommodation. In the remaining 3 Talukas viz., Alta, Gad-Hinglaj, and Bhudhargad, the work of arranging the village records is in progress.

475. The revenue and criminal records of Kagal Junior and Senior, Ichalkaranji including Ajra, and Kapshi, have been arranged and indexed up to the end of the Fasli year 1300.

476. The B papers of the Revenue Daftar of Kagal Senior have been destroyed up to the close of 1298, and those of the Criminal Daftar up to the close of 1886. The B papers of the Revenue and Criminal records of Ichalkaranji have been destroyed up to the close of 1297, and those of Kagal Junior, and Kapshi have not yet been destroyed.

477. The Village papers of Kagal Senior, and a few villages in the Ichalkaranji State, have been arranged and indexed up to the end of 1298. The Village papers of Kagal Junior have been arranged and indexed up to the end of 1299. As regards the Kapshi Jahagir, the work of arranging the Village records is in progress. The B papers of villages, in the Kagal Senior State only, have been destroyed up to the close of the Fasli year 1296. In the other Feudatory States, they have not yet been destroyed.

478. *Printing Presses.*—The number of Printing Presses remained the same as last year, viz., 5; of which 4 are private, and 1 State. The following table gives the required particulars on this point:—

1	2	3	4	
			Particulars.	
District and Town.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	(*a.*) News-Papers.	(*b.*) Periodicals.
Kolhapur...	"Dnyan Sagar" Lithographic.	Vishnu Vitthal Mantri.	"Dnyana Sagar" published every Monday.	None.
Do.	"Arya Prabodha" Lithographic and Typographic.	Sadashiv Vitthal Parasnavis.	"Dakshina Vritta" published every Sunday.	None.
Do.	"Mission Press" Typographic.	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None.	None.
Do.	"Vidya Vilas" Lithographic and Typographic.	Shankar Raghunath Gokhale.	"Vidyavilas" published every Friday.	None.
Do.	"State Press" has both Lithographic and Typographic Departments.	Kolhapur Darbar. ...	Official Orders, forms &c., and all other State work, English and Marathi; a paper, published every Saturday, called "Kolhapur State Gazette."	

479. *Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—There were 17 of these in existence, at the close of the year, out of the 19, reported last year. Only two of these 17, namely, Kolhapur N. G. Library and Kadgaon Library, are registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

480. *Taxes and Trade.*—All the descriptions of Taxes on trade have been abolished, as the Darbar has adopted the policy of Free Trade.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

481. During the year under report, the Council of Administration passed in all 801 resolutions against 881 in the previous year. Of these 801, 268 were passed in 49 meetings against 341 in 65 meetings in 1890-91, and the rest, viz., 533 on cases, circulated for opinion among the members against 540, in the year reported upon.

482. The above will show that the Council sittings were fewer by 16, and the resolutions, passed in Council and by papers being circulated to the members, counted together, fell short by 80. This deficiency of work is due to two causes principally, viz., (1) the absence of the Divan in the Districts, extending over a month and a quarter in aggregate, for inspection of the general condition of the people, in order to ascertain the extent of distress, caused in the easterly Mahals of Raibag and Katkol by a scanty and unseasonable fall of rain, and to propose measures for mitigating its effects, as well as absence on privilege leave for about a month in July 1891, and (2) although during the Devans absence on leave, the Council business was carried on by the other Members, still one of the Members—the Chief Judge, being engaged in the disposal of certain Session cases in his own Court, could not attend the Council, and consequently, a portion of the Council work inevitably remained undisposed of, in addition to the appeals preferred against the decisions of the two Members respectively. In addition to the above, much of the Divan's time was taken up in overhauling the voluminous documentary evidence on the old archives of the State. to prepare answers to the petition of the Chief of Torgal, setting up a claim to independence, as well as to instruct counsel to oppose certain groundless claims, brought on behalf of the Kapshi State, in connection with the application for execution of the decision of the Bombay Government, which was argued before the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

483. A sacrifice, called "Sâgnichij-jyotishtom" (साग्निचिज्योतिस्टोम), extending over a period of seven days, was celebrated on a grand scale with very much imposing rituals, at Narsobachi Wadi in the Shirol Peta, on the banks of the Krishna river, in the early part of the month of March 1892. About six he-goats were killed after being duly consecrated, and burnt oblations of their flesh were offered to the deity "Fire." Pilgrims from all parts of this State, as well as of the neighbouring Native States in the S. M. Country, and British Districts, flocked to witness the ceremony, mustering about 70,000 strong of all

casts and sects, and about 50,000 or half a lakh of Brahmans were treated to a feast. The total cost amounted to about Rs. 25,000, which was met by private contributions and donations from the Chiefs, Sardars, and other well-to-do people of the S. M. Country and Kolhapur. Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs of Kolhapur visited Wadi on the occasion, and made handsome presents in rich cloth and cash to the sacrificing host. The sacrificing host was a learned Brahman, named Rambhau Kavishvar, a native of the aforesaid place, who had invited Vamanacharya and some other officiating priests, expressly for the purpose, from Benares, to whom handsome *Dakshinas* (presents in money), besides Railway fare and other travelling expenses, were given by the host out of the contributions realized. The sacrifice was concluded on the seventh day by another impressing ceremony named the Avabhrithasnan (अवभृथस्नान) that is to say, ablution performed in the bed of the river by the sacrificing host and his wife for purification; and the current of water, in which this holy couple bathed, was regarded by all the pilgrims as being particularly sanctified by the act of their bathing, and every one struggled to approach, as nearly as possible, the host and his wife, to partake of the sacred water and purify himself or herself by bathing therein. The bed and banks of the river were so much crowded by the concourse, which numbered not less than 70,000 or 75,000 people, that it was with utmost efforts that the Police could keep order and prevent accidents. Indeed the struggle for this purification amongst the pious and orthodox Hindus was fought with such earnestness of purpose, and intensity of faith, as if some rich, real prize was offered for free competition to the public. Police arrangements were made by the Mamledar and Foujdar of Shirol, and the whole ritual passed off without an accident.

484. All the heads of Departments and subordinate officers of the State have done their work with their usual energy and zeal, and the Council begs to thank them for the same.

KOLHAPUR,
Dated *September* 1892.

Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX No.—1.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.—A.

Native States.

Names of States.	Tribute in Money or Men.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles, production, manufactures, and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.			
Principality of Kolhapur (Kolhapur Proper).	...	...	7,05,251	176	11,200	24,083	Malarial fevers, Respiratory affections, bowel complaints, affections of the eye and of the skin.	25,02,375	Kolapur Infantry ..... 532 European Officers 2 Risala ..... 151 Police 505, Laskarfad 510... 1,010 1,695	No.	*Product.*—All the common grains, rice, and jowari being the most extensively grown, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusumba, groundnut, &c, *Manufactures.*—There are none of importance; coarse cotton and woollen cloths, articles of pottery and hardware are the principal; also coarse sugar, glass bangles, and paper. *Mines.*—No mines worked; iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.
Vishalgad	5,975	To the Kolhapur State.	31,247	...	....	1,357		1,14,752	Police and Sibandi peons	No.	
Bavda	3,420		43,770	8	390	1,702		87,015	Do. ... 23	No.	
Kapshi	1,400		13,226	3	237	194		49,814	Do. ... 15	No.	
Ichalkaranji...	2,000		66,365	14	956	2,362		2,04,110	Do. ... 55	No.	
Kagal	2,000		53,272	12	864	1,859		2,16,794	Do. ... 32	No.	
Total...	13,795		9,13,131	213	13,697	31,557		31,74,860			

Kolhapur, *September* 1892.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX No. 2—B.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Years.						
1	His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur, Bhonsle family. (There are many members of the Bhonsle family, but they can only be considered Kinsmen; the present Raja has been adopted from the Senior Ghatge family of Kagal).	Kolhapur	Minor.....	Maratha, Hindu.	18	Prosecutes his studies under his Tutor and Guardian Mr. S. M. Fraser at Dharwar, which is fixed as the place of his residence and education.	Under Tuition	Yes ...	Yes ...	No	Born on 26th June 1874.
	Principal Members of the Court.										
2	Abaji Krishna, Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad.	Malakapur and Kolhapur.	Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	24	Has received an excellent education in the Rajaram and Elphinstone Colleges.	Manages his Estate.	No ...	Yes ...	Has a son named Bhavanrao Baba Saheb.	Was put in charge of his Estate on 24th November 1891

3	Madhavrao Moreshwar, Pan Amatya, Chief of Bavda.	Bavda and Kolhapur.	Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	33	Educated in the Rajaram College.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	No.	
4	Jayasingrao, Ghorpade, Senapati	Kapsi and Kolhapur	Minor. Feudatory Chief.	Maratha, Hindu.	16	Attends the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and is assisted in his studies by a tutor.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.	
5	Pirajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Vazarat Ma-ab, Chief of Kagal	Kagal and Kolhapur.	Do.	Do.	16	Vide remark against the name of H. H. the Raja.	Do.	No.	Yes	No.	
6	Narayanrao Govind, Ghorpade Chief of Ichalkaranji.	Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur.	Minor. Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	21	Attends the Elphinstone College.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.	Was put in power on the 18th June 1892.
7	Dattajirao, Ghatge, Sarjerao Deshmukh of Kagal.	Kagal and Do.	Do.	Maratha, Hindu.	17	Attends the Rajaram College Kolhapur and is assisted in his Studies by a tutor.	Do.	No.	Yes	No.	
8	Sambhajirao, Sinde, Senakhaskhel.	Torgal.....	Feudatory Chief.	Do.	47	Educated at Torgal	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son, a brother and a brother's son.	
9	Udajirao, Chavan, Himat Bahadur.	Kolhapur	Minor. Feudatory Chief.	Do.	17	Attends the Rajaram High school and is assisted in his studies by a tutor.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.	
10	Hanmantrao, Nimbalkar, Sar-Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	26	Matriculated in 1889. Attends the Deccan College.	Do.	No.	Yes	Has 2 sons.	
11	Narayanrao, Ghorpade, Amirul Umrao.	Datwad	Feudatory Chief and 2nd Class Sardar, Deccan and S. M. Country.	Do.	52	Educated at Datwad.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son, a full brother and a half brother besides.	

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Nagojirao Patankar	Kolhapur and Patan in the Satara District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State, 1st Class Sardar for rank and precedence only, Deccan and S. M. Country. Is an Honorary Magistrate in this State as well as in the Satara District.	Maratha, Hindu.	51	Educated at Patan in the Satara District.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes....	Has two sons .	
13	Raghupati Pandit *alias* Pandit Maharaj, Dev Family.	Kolhapur	1st Class Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Brahmin, Hindu.	19	Studies English under Standard V. at home.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes....	Has 2 younger brothers.	
14	Shri Vidya Shankar Bharati, Shankaracharya, Jagadguru.	Sankeshwar	Feudatory Chief; Swami (Spiritual guide) of a large extent of country.	Do.	...	Has studied the Vedas and Shatras.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes....	No. ...	Succession goes by adoption of disciples.
15	Vasudev Pandit *alias* Baba Maharaj.	Kolhapur and Poona.	1st class Sardar for rank and precedence in the Deccan.	Do.	29	Educated at Satara.	Do.	No.	Yes....	No.	

16	Davlatrao Ghorpade, Hindurao, Ghorpade family.	Gajendragad Kaladgi District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Maratha, Hindu.	5	Is an infant ...	Vide Column 6. ...	No. ...	Yes ...	Has two Paternal uncles.	Born on 2nd November 1886 and adopted as son and heir to the late Bhujangrao on 25th February 1889. Vide G. R. No. 2,735, dated 25th April 1882.
17	Dattajirao Gaikwad, Vishwasrao.	Kolhapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	57	Educated at Kolhapur.	His Estate is managed by the Darbar owing to mismanagement on his part.	,, ...	,, ...	Has left 2 sons.	Died on 12th July 1892.
18	Narayanrao Sadashivrao, Rajopadhyaya.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brahmin, Hindu.	25	Has passed the 1st B.A. and is studying for the 2nd B.A. examination.	Has Revenue management of his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 sons.	
19	Ramchandrarao Bhaskararao, Joshirao.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	Educated at Kolhapur. He is the State Astrologer.	Manages his Estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has a son, a grandson and 3 brothers and brothers' sons.	
20	Ramchandrarao Anandrao, Bhope.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maratha, Hindu.	6	Attends V. School No. 3 at Kolhapur.	Under Tuition	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
21	Nathajirao, Japtanmulukha	Do. ...	Minor, Do. ...	Do. ...	12	Attends 1st Grade Vernacular School at Kolhapur.	Under Tuition. ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
22	Sayajirao Jadhav, Sarnobat.....	Do. ...	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	28	Educated at Kolhapur.	Manages his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has a son.	
23	Narayanrao Jadhav, Havildar...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	63	Do. ...	Do. ...	,, ...	,, ...	Has 4 sons.	
24	Vithalrao Sinde.....	Nesri. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	51	Do ...	Do. ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
25	Dattajirarao Bhonsle Savardekar.	Kolhapur ...	Minor, Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Attends the Rajaram High School, Kol.	Under Tuition ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
26	Vyankatarao Bhonsle, Chavrekar.	Do. ...	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	46	Educated at Kol. ...	Manages his Estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 younger brothers.	
27	Appajirao *alias* Bala Saheb ...	Titve	Inamdar of Titve.	Do. ...	20	Studies at home...	Under Tuition ...	,, ...	,, ...	Has a younger brother, besides a cousin german.	

Kolhapur, *September* 1892.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX C.

Civil Divisions of the Kolhapur State.

Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Divisions.	How many Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of police and officials of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head Quarter Station.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kolhapur State.	None.	None.	*Kolhapur Proper.*														
			1. Peta Karvir	251	1,51,507	Kolhapur, seat of Civil Court.	44,269	135	4	6	37·5	10·8	517	59,006	10,95,413	25,02,375	
			2. Do. Panhala	432	1,16,967	Fort of Panhala	1,359	204		2							
			3. Do. Alta	218	1,68,383	Hatkalangda	3,198	49		2							
			4. Do. Shirol including Raybag Subdivision.	323	1,05,665	Shirol, seat of Civil Court ..	8,705	63	1	3	36	18·7					
			5. Do. Gad-Hinglaj, including Katkol Sub-division.	488	1,27,849	Gad-Hinglaj, seat of Civil Court.	5,836	165	2	3	36	17·7					
			6. Do. Bhudhargad ...	456	94,290	Gargoti	1,903	193		2							
			Subordinate Feudatory States.														
			7. Vishalgad	235	31,247	Malkapur, seat of Civil Court.	2,643	66	3	3	20	9·24			77,026	1,14,752	
			7a. Mahagaon*			Mahagaon, „ ...			1	1	...						
			8. Bavda	83	43,770	Bavda, seat of Civil Court...	1,181	69	2	1	22·5	10·59	23	1,442	73,853	87,015	
			9. Kapshi	35	13,236	Kapsi, „ ...	3,768	11	1	1	...		15	1,353		49,814	
			10. Ichalkaranji including Ajra Sub-division.	201	66,365	Ichalkaranji „ ...	11,200	78	1	3	33	29·85	55	5,761	1,46,720	2,16,794	
									1	2	21	10	32	3,139	1,02,324	2,04,110	
			11. Kagal	129	53,272	Kagal, „ ...	6,928	46	Add 6 2 Honorary 4 Stipendiary Munsiffs.	Add 9†							
			Total...	2,816	9,13,131		90,990	1,079	22	38	...	...	642	70,701	...	...	

* Outlying Station of the Vishalgad State topographically situated in the Gad-Hinglaj Peta.

† Includes 4 Honorary, 3 Stipendiary Magistrates including 2 District Officers.

Kolhapur, *September* 1892.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX D.

POPULATION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

District.	Inhabited Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
								Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Total adult male agriculturists, including land-holders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
Kolhapur State...	1,51,748	2,86,046	2,75,157	1,81,526	1,70,402	9,13,131	319	41	21	1,351	8,22,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	2,15,538	60,769	Marathi, Kanarese, Hindustani (Musulmani).	.....	There are no aboriginal tribes in the district.

M. KUVARJI

Kolhapur, *September* 1892.

Divan of Kolhapur.

REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

Kolhapur:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS, KOLHAPUR.

1893.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I. (POLITICAL).

H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja's movements and studies.

His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja completed his 19th year on the 26th of June 1893. His Highness as usual with his brother, Pirajirao, *alias* Bapu Saheb Ghatge, Sarjarao, Chief of Kagal and their companion Dattajirao Ingle prosecuted his studies under the immediate care and control of Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., the Tutor and Guardian to His Highness, assisted by a native Tutor Mr. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale. The native Tutor having applied for furlough for 2 years, Mr. Raghunath Vyankatesh Sabnis, B.A., of the Bombay University, Acting Head Master of the Thana High School, whose services have been kindly lent to the State by Government, was appointed in his place, and he joined his new appointment in January 1893. It was, however, considered desirable that Mr. Gokhale should remain with His Highness until His Highness' return to Kolhapur for good about the end of May. He, therefore, availed himself of the leave from 1st June last. In his report No. 63, dated 31st May 1893, (Enclosure No. 1) a printed copy of which is hereto annexed for perusal. Mr. Fraser makes a favourable mention of the general progress and conduct of His Highness during the year; but the Council of Administration are particularly delighted that His Highness is endowed with the very desirable faculty of self-possession and by keeping up a certain promise made in connection with his marriage, has given evidence that he can also exercise self-denial under tempting circumstances.

2. The knowledge of the different parts of Northern and Southern India acquired during the last two years' travels having produced a beneficial effect on the opening mind of His Highness, it was arranged that His Highness should travel the remaining parts of India, namely Rajputana, the Panjab and Sind during the winter vacation. His Highness and his party accordingly proceeded on their third tour starting from Kolhapur on Friday the 28th of October and after visiting Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Mathura, Brindaban, Saharanpur, Haridwar, Amritsur, Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Sakkar, Hyderabad, Sujawal and Karachi (whence by sea they came back to Bombay) they returned to Dharwar on the evening of the 24th of December 1892.

3. Every attention was, as Mr. Fraser reports, shewn to the travellers, both by the British authorities and by Native Chiefs and Princes, through whose dominions they passed or at whose capitals they stayed.

4. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Ulwar and Bharatpur received His Highness and the party with great hospitality to whom and to Mr. M. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Collector of Sind, the thanks of the Council are specially due for the assistance cheerfully given. A detailed and graphic account of the tour and of the scenes visited by the party will be found in the interesting report of Mr. Fraser, No. 57, dated 20th May 1893, a copy of which in print is appended to this report, (Enclosure No. 2).

5. At the beginning of the year under review His Highness was troubled with several attacks of fever at Kolhapur, Mahableshwar and at Dharwar early in the monsoon of 1892, and a short attack in January 1893, after his return from the travels. Since then he has enjoyed excellent health.

Their Highnesses the Rani Sahebs.

6. Her Highness Anandibai Rani Saheb, adoptive mother of His Highness, was in a delicate state of health for a great part of the year under review. During the last few months she has occupied herself in doing some needle-work and received instruction in various subjects from the Head Mistress of the Girls' School, who has been appointed to assist Her Highness in her studies. She went for change for a few days to Panala.

7. Her Highness Sakwarbai Rani Saheb (grand mother of the Raja by adoption) enjoyed pretty good health and interested herself much in the education of her grand-daughter-in-law Lakshmibai Rani Saheb (His Highness' young wife) and saw that the young Rani Saheb attended to her studies regularly and punctually. Her Highness spent the hot season at Panala and the cold at Kagal. She always makes the best use of her time, directing her household affairs, attending religious services, receiving visits, writing letters to her friends, &c. and finds leisure amongst these various occupations for needle-work and playing English games of skill.

8. Her Highness, on 4th January, gave a very enjoyable entertainment to the children of Sardars and gentlemen of Kolhapur, in honor of her grand-daughter-in-law at which she was assisted by European and Native ladies of rank.

9. Her Highness Lakshimibai Saheb, the young Rani—made a very satisfactory progress in her studies as also in Music, Needle-work and games. She is intelligent and persevering and by regular attention to her lessons, &c. gives pleasure to Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent of Female Education, who almost daily attends on her for some hours. She enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

10. Her Highness Ahalyabai Rani Saheb the most senior lady in the palace, kept perfectly well during the year. Her Highness took the opportunity

of meeting her paternal aunt Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb Gaikwad, of Baroda, at the Miraj Railway Station which she passed on 8th February 1893, *enroute* to Savantwadi. Miss Little speaks in very commendable terms of Her Highness' constant readiness to lend her countenance and support to any scheme proposed, for the furtherance of female education, or for charitable purposes, and the Council has no hesitation in expressing its concurrence in this commendation.

Her Highness, as usual, presided at the annual ceremony of distributing prizes to the school girls.

Important Events.

11. During his sojourn in the summer at Mahableshwar, His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja often attended the social amusements and games played at the station, on one of which occasions, His Excellency Lord Harris took the opportunity of discussing personally the question of His Highness' proposed visit to England, and as His Highness gave some satisfactory reasons to postpone the visit until after he has taken the reins of the Government of his State, His Excellency expressed his accord with His Highness' wishes.

12. On the 4th February last, His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja gave a State banquet in the Political Agent's Camp at Chinchli in honor of His Excellency Lord Harris on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that place to open the Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show. Over fifty guests, including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, sat down to dinner. After dinner His Highness the Maharaja entered and took a seat near Lady Harris, opposite His Excellency the Governor. His Highness soon rose and proposed the toast of the "Queen Empress". Then His Highness again rose and proposed the toast of the evening and in doing so said :—

Your Excellency, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies and Gentlemen— Few words are necessary in proposing this, the toast of the evening, the health of his Excellency Lord Harris. At this season of the year his Lordship has, I know, numerous engagements of every kind to keep him in Bombay, and though he never spares himself any trouble or fatigue to oblige others, I think it particularly kind of him to have overcome the difficulties, which I know existed, and to have visited Chinchli. For two years past the Show has had to be abandoned, first, on account of the census, and then owing to the bad season; but I think we have made a lucky start again on this occasion, which has been favoured by the presence of his Lordship. Last but not least, I must express my special thanks to her Excellency Lady Harris, who has uudertaken this long journey—and it is a very long one for a lady—to accept my invitation. This is the first time, I hope it may not be the last, that I have had the honour of welcoming her Ladyship in my State, and when she knows how much pleasure her presence gives to myself and to all, I think she will feel somewhat compensated for the trouble she has taken. Gentlemen, the health of his Excellency Lord Harris. (Cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor, in replying to the toast, said :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I think that the subject-matter of your toast can be disposed of in a few words not from any want of gratitude for the very kind way in which you have proposed it, or for the way in which your guests, Sir, have received it, nor yet for any want of gratitude on the part of Lady Harris for the kind way in which you have

referred to her, but for the reason that the subject is one on which one does not wish to enlarge at any great length in replying a toast of that kind. I can assure your Highness, however, that it has given Lady Harris and myself the greatest pleasure to visit what may be called this centre of Maharashtra, and to be present at a congregation of agriculturists in this part of the country—that community which forms the backbone of the trading and mercantile communities of the Peninsula; and which, whilst contented, forms the wealth and strength not only of the Native States, but of the British Raj also;—wealth, because if a peasantry is contented, capital is attracted to the land, waste land is taken up, revenue increases, the output from the land increases, and, consequently, the wealth of the country does the same;—and the strength, because, with a contented peasantry and a benevolent land-owning class behind, there is the less reason to fear the foe in front, if foe there be. It is a special pleasure to us to pay you a visit at this meeting of the agriculturists of the country, and I am glad it is held under such favourable auspices as regards the weather, which is such a contrast to that which we look back to last year, when we had the gravest apprehensions—apprehension which, we are thankful, have been dispelled, and which have been followed by a year which, though not one of the utmost prosperity, is a year of at least average crops. Let me pass from the subject of myself to another subject, which I am sure is of greater interest to all present, and let me ask you Sir, to accept our very best thanks for the princely hospitality with which you have entertained us. The opportunity now afforded me of proposing your own health, naturally recalls the last opportunity which I had of responding to the toast you proposed. That was on the occasion of the opening of the railway at Kolhapur, and on that occasion I dwelt in a few words on the prospects of your State, and I expressed a hope that you might see your way to extending your travels beyond India. You have, after mature consideration, said that you would prefer to make this extended travel later on, that you would prefer to postpone it for a year or two. I listened to the sound arguments you advanced, and I suggested that as we go on in years we are less inclined to indulge in travel, and that the deeper we get into the affairs of State the less opportunities there are of undertaking a long absence from those affairs. But I could not contest the strong arguments you advanced that as you grew in years you would also grow in the power of appreciation of the lessons you might acquire from a visit to Western countries. That was a sound argument, which was worthy of attention, for it does not follow that because some Native Chiefs of India have visited England before they have ascended the gadi, that therefore it is essential that such a visit should be prior to the receipt of powers. Besides, you have taken the opportunity of visiting a great part of India; you have travelled from Ceylon, through Madras to Peshawar, and you have visited nearly every province of India. If such a tour extending over several years does not give you an accurate idea of the aims and objects and capacity of the British rule, I doubt if a visit to England would, at your Highness' present age, do much to extend that knowledge. You have here had the opportunity of seeing what British Administration is able to do, and of noticing the effect of that power, seldom spoken of, but at the same time an enormous power—the power of the British capitalists. You had the opportunity last year of seeing what that power does, and can do in the presence of a famine by means of railways. Your experience and my experience in British territory have shown us that the presence of railways in times of famine have removed one anxiety. Before the railway, there were two anxieties—one how to get food, and the other how to get work for the people. Now, the food comes simply by the fact of a demand for it—it is brought there by the railways. To an observant mind like yours it must be clear what an enormous addition has been made by the presence of railways to the power of administration in this country, where we have no greater enemy to fight than famine, and that additional power has been given us by the investments of British capitalists. I doubt whether a visit to England could give you a clearer idea of that power than the personal knowledge you have acquired in your travels from Cape Comorin to Peshawur over railways built by British capitalists. When you suggested,

therefore, that you would be in a better position a few years hence to gain advantage than you are now likely to obtain from a visit to England, I accepted that as a sound argument for the reasons I have given, and I was also the more ready to fall in with your Highness' wishes on the ground that thay were echoed by your family and by a large number of the people in your State. You and I, ladies and gentlemen, who have watched the progress made by his Highness under the careful tuition of Mr. Fraser, and with the great advantage he has had of the experience and friendship of Colonel Wodehouse, may well look forward with confidence to the day, which cannot now be far off, when his Highness will ascend the gadi and assume the powers which the Government may assign to him. I say with confidence, for, from a knowledge of him we feel sure that as in his friendship and acquaintanceship with us he has displayed in a remarkable degree a sympathetic and kindly feeling, so in that larger and more important friendship, which it will be his Highness' duty and pleasure too, I feel sure to encourage with the peoples of his State those qualities of mind and heart will be in no way lacking, and will earn him the confidence and affection of those whose affairs it will be his high office to administer. With confidence as to his Highness' future and with feelings of gratitude for the princely hospitality he has extended to us I ask you to drink his Highness' health. (Cheers.)

13. The announcement made by His Excellency in regard to His Highness' installation to the Gadi had the effect of reassuring the native public in general, both here and outside, of the generous policy of the British Government towards this Principality which, owing to premature demise of former princes adopted to the Gadi and fresh adoptions and minorities has continued long to be administered directly or indirectly by the British Government.

14. On 3rd April 1893, His Highness presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Rajaram High School. This was the first public function performed by His Highness, at which, after the usual report was read by Mr. Principal Candy, His Highness made an interesting speech in which he dwelt on the advantages of mental and physical education and gave some sound advice to the students in regard to their studies and manners and was pleased to promise to present the College Boat Club with a set of oars. The speech of His Highness and his conduct in the chair gave great satisfaction to those assembled, as showing the happy result of the fostering care, with which His Highness' education has been attended to by the authorities concerned, with a view to make him fit for the exalted position, which he would shortly be called upon to occupy.

The Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show at Chinchli.

15. This Show was held at Chinchli in the month of February 1893 after an interval of two years and was the 9th in succession. In 1891, the Show was not held as the general census had to be taken precisely during the very days on which the Chinchli Fair was to be held and it was thought simply impossible to do equal justice to both the works simultaneously. The following year 1892 was marked by distress which prevailed in the districts from which the Fair is chiefly recruited and the Show had to be put off for another year.

16. An important alteration, or rather we might say, an important amendment was made in the usual prospectus of the Show during the year under review, namely, with a view to hold out further inducement to native breeders of cattle and horse, the following additional prizes were added:—

(1.) An extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best bull or cow imported from Gujrath or Mysore suitable for getting dairy stock.

(2.) "His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur's prize" of Rs. 100 for the best bull or cow brought to the Show.

(3.) A special prize of Rs. 60 for the best horse or mare born and bred in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, the owner being a *bonâ fide* resident of the same.

(4.) An extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best colt or filly bred in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

(5.) An extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best brood mare reared in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, the owner being a *bonâ fide* resident thereof.

(6.) An extra prize of Rs. 60 for the best brood mare born and reared in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, the owner being a *bonâ fide* resident thereof.

The Show lasted from 1st to 6th February 1893. Exhibits began to come in from the 1st and animals were admitted from the morning of the 2nd till the noon of the 4th Idem. Their examination was commenced by the sub-committees of experienced gentlemen and land-owners appointed for the purpose. The Horse-judging Committee was assisted by Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ahmednagar, whose services the Government of Bombay were pleased to lend for the purpose. The work of these Committees ended on the 5th February 1893.

17. The chief noticeable event in connection with this Show was the visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris and the presence of a distinguished gathering of European guests assembled at the invitation of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja gave, an additional importance to the Show. Their Excellencies arrived on the morning of the 4th at the Chinchli temporary station and were received by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and the Members of the Kolhapur Council of Administration, and the Chiefs and the Sardars of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country with the usual honors. His Excellency opened the Show on the 6th Idem, on the evening of which day he departed in a special train after distributing prizes to successful exhibitors. The eloquent and instructive speech made by His Excellency on this occasion will be found annexed to the Report (Consecutive Enclosure No. 3) No. 237, dated 13th June 1893, submitted by the Honorary Secretary to the Show which gives a full and detailed account of the Show (see appendix No. 3 quoted above).

It will be seen from the report above referred to that the Chinchli Show of 1893 was a great success, both financially and in other respects.

Changes in the personnel of the Administration.

18. Rao Bahadur R. K. Vaidya, Chief Revenue Officer and Revenue Member of the Council of Administration, was absent on privilege leave for 3 months from 1st February 1893. (Vide Bombay Government Resolutions, No. 7101, dated 10th November 1892 and No. 1852, dated 18th March 1893). During his absence, Rao Saheb V. D. Bavdekar, District Officer, S. D. was in charge of the current duties attached to the Chief Revenue Office, in addition to his own, up to 26th February. From 27th February to 30th April, Rao Bahadur B. M. Kharkar, Huzur Deputy Collector at Satara, acted as Chief Revenue Officer and Member of Council. Rao Bahadur Vaidya returned from his leave and rejoined his duties on 1st May, Mr. Kharkar reverting to his substantive appointment at Satara.

19. Rao Saheb Govind Bapuji Deval, Daftardar, died on 18th September 1892 and Rao Saheb Govind Madhav Tambe, District Officer, N. D. was put in charge of his duties which the latter Officer continues to do in addition to his own.

20. Rao Saheb Parashram Shivram Jamenis, Assistant to the Chief Revenue Officer, was granted privilege leave for three months and Mr. Vinayak Ravalnath Sabnis, 1st Grade Mamledar of Peta Karvir, was appointed to act for him.

Mr. Nagesh Pandurang Bhide, B.A., first karkun in the Karvir Peta, was appointed to act as 1st Grade Mamledar *vice* Mr. Sabnis.

Relations with Feudatory States and Jahagirdars and Frontier affairs.

21. The usual statements, Consecutive Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5 (Political Relations), marked appendices Nos. I to IV. are appended.

22. The number of the principal Feudatory States remains unaltered *i. e.* 5, namely :—

1. Vishalgad.
2. Bavada.
3. Kapshi.
4. Kagal.
5. Ichalkaranji.

VISHALGAD.

23. The Chief Abajirao Krishna, *alias*, Abasaheb, Pant Pratinidhi, managed the affairs of the State during the year under review. Being a widower, as mentioned in para 35 of the last report, he married himself with a daughter of Mr. Govindrao Doifode, a gentleman residing at Satara, on the 6th of March 1893. The young lady is named Lakshmibai Saheb, otherwise called Mai Saheb. No other important event has been reported.

Revenue and Finance.

24. The details of the receipts and disbursements of this State for the year under review 1892-93, as compared with those for the preceding year will

be found in two separate tabulated statements (Consecutive Enclosures Nos. 8 and 9) placed at the end of this Report, the causes of increase or decrease being explained in the Columns of remarks.

24*a*. A general concise view of the fiscal position of the State may, however, be obtained from the abstracts given below in 3 statements in the form prescribed by the Government of Bombay. No. 1 presents a synoptical view of the gross and net balances for the year under report, as compared with those for 3 preceding years. Nos. 2 and 3 compare the income and out goings of the year under review with those of the previous 3 years.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1889-90.	1,69,447 13 8	1,44,021 4 ½	1,83,959 15 7½	1,79,996 10 3½	1,73,411 3 0	1,26,493 1 0
1890-91.	1,73,411 3 0	1,26,493 1 0	1,57,342 7 3	2,00,498 5 6	1,30,255 4 9	1,07,826 8 7
1891-92.	1,30,255 4 9	1,07,826 8 7	1,59,976 14 10½	1,61,814 8 10½	1,28,417 10 9	1,17,461 1 4½
1892-93.	1,28,417 10 9	1,17,461 1 4½	1,57,341 9 11	1,39,954 7 3	1,45,804 13 5	*1,23,322 6 9½

* Include Government securities worth Rupees 81,900.

Figures in sub-columns (gross) of Columns Nos. 2 and 5 comprise debts and deposits; those in Columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustment, such as Loans and advances, and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements Nos. II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Chief (Vishalgad) are shown in sub-columns (net) of Columns Nos. 2 and 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. General	14,190 2 2½	13,539 0 9	11,149 13 2	10,262 1 3
2. Judicial	2,227 3 3	2,655 10 2	3,138 0 4	3,269 2 4
3. Revenue	89,023 12 2	87,497 5 3	1,07,429 15 3	95,169 2 3
4. Military	26 8 0	39 7 2	169 14 6	35 4 2
Total...	1,05,467 9 7½	1,03,731 7 4	1,21,887 11 3	1,08,735 10 0
5. Debts, Deposits and advances.	58,407 11 3	33,066 5 4	19,282 15 ½	27,228 15 7
Total...	1,63,875 4 10½	1,36,797 12 8	1,41,170 10 3½	1,35,964 9 7
6. Alienations	20,084 10 9	20,544 10 7	18,806 4 7	21,377 0 4
Grand Total...	1,83,959 15 7½	1,57,342 7 3	1,59,976 14 10½	1,57,341 9 11

Remarks.

It appears that the total net receipts of the year under review 1892-93 fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 13,152-1-3 there being a decrease under all the Main heads except No. 2, the increase under which being too small to make up the deficiency in others. The causes of the increase or decrease under each head are, as explained by the Chief, chiefly these :—

Head No. 1.—Decrease of Rs. 887-11-11—As on the installation of the Chief, the debts due to the parent State of Kolhapur were paid off by withdrawing part of the capital invested in Government Promissory Notes, the invested funds were reduced and consequently, the amount of interest realized on the remaining funds was proportionately less.

Head No. 2.—Increase (Rs. 131-2-0) being very small, no explanation is called for.

Head No. 3.—Decrease (Rs. 12,260-13-0)—In 1891-92, forest proceeds for 2 years were brought to book, the Hirda produce for that year, as also the prices, were higher ; in 1892-93, both the produce and prices fell down.

Head No. 4.—Decrease (Rs. 134-10-4) due to adjustment viz. excess found in the quantity of gram (perhaps the result of the commodity being disbursed by a measure of less capacity than the one by which it was purchased or the result of swelling due to wet weather) was transferred from this Head to "Miscellaneous".

Head No. 5.—Increase (Rs. 7,946-0-6½) ; cause, not explained, owing perhaps to the fluctuating nature of the Item.

Head No. 6.—Increase (Rs. 2,570-11-9)-In 1891-92, the demands on account of the alienated holdings being less owing to bad crops and scarcity, the amount brought to account was consequently less.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. General	68,294 1 7	67,448 14 3	54,077 6 9½	54,135 14 7
2. Judicial	6,608 11 4	7,285 3 9	7,695 10 4	9,190 1 2
3. Revenue	21,947 14 0	22,317 9 10	25,254 7 9	23,555 6 5
4. Military	23,543 13 8	24,176 4 4	20,420 8 1	22,281 11 3
Total...	1,20,394 8 7	1,21,228 0 2	1,07,448 0 11½	1,09,163 1 5
5. Debts, Deposits and advances.	39,517 6 11½	58,725 10 9	35,560 3 4	9,414 5 6
Total...	1,59,911 15 6½	1,79,953 10 11	1,43,008 4 3½	1,18,577 6 11
6. Alienations	20,084 10 9	20,544 10 7	18,806 4 7	21,377 0 4
Grand Total...	1,79,996 10 3½	2,00,498 5 6	1,61,814 8 10½	1,39,954 7 3

Remarks.

The aggregate net expenditure under the 4 Main heads in the year under review, is, as compared with that in the preceding year 1891-92, less by Rs. 1,715-0-5½. The Chief explains the causes of increase or decrease under each head thus :—

Head No. 1.—Increase (Rs. 58-7-10½) (too small to require detailed explanation), no particular reason has been given.

Head No. 2.—Increase (Rs. 1,494-6-10)—A Munsiff's court was created. Munsiff's pay and prosecutor's fees, &c. caused the increase.

Head No. 3.—Decrease (Rs. 1,699-1-4)—The Chief says no special reason can be assigned, the reduction was the result of "Wahiwat" by which expression, it may be presumed, he means it was the natural result of practical administration of the "Revenue Department".

Head No. 4.—Increase (Rs. 1,861-3-2)—Contribution paid to the Kolhapur State for a former year on account of Military service (quota of the pay of Kolhapur Infantry) was adjusted during the year under review.

Head No. 5.—Decrease (Rs. 26,145-13-10); no explanation of this large decrease is given.

Head No. 6.—Increase (Rs. 2,570-11-9); *vide* explanation given opposite to this heading in Statement No. 2, above.

25. The net receipts of the State for the year under review Rs. 1,08,735-10-0, as contrasted with the net expenditure of the year, exhibit a small deficit of Rs. 427-7-5 during the year. The Chief had to incur an extra outlay, first on account of the treatment of his deceased wife Gangabai Saheb who suffered for a long time from consumption which ended in her premature death and subsequently on account of her funeral obsequies and the Chief's marriage with his present wife. The amounts spent are not given; but considering the serious nature of the illness of the first wife and the position of the Chief in regard to his second marriage, the out-lay must have been considerably heavy. Under the circumstances, the deficit would appear to have been satisfactorily accounted for.

26. *Local funds.*—These are made up of one anna local cess, cattle-pound fines, ferry tolls, &c. The total amount realized during theyear under review was Rs. 4,051-10-11 against Rs. 3,716-4-9 in the preceding year. The increase represents increased collections on account of the one anna cess owing to increased land revenue.

27. *Alienation or succession inquiry cases.*—The Chief has authorized his Karbhari to decide all questions relating to inquiries into title to succeed to alienated lands, villages, &c. It appears form the Karbhari's report that only one case in which a claim to succession to an alienated holding was inquired into for the first time, was decided by the Karbhari during the year under review. The claim being allowed, there was no occasion for an appeal. Besides this, orders for mutation of names in 6 cases previously adjudicated upon were passed

by him, from none of which, these, was an appeal preferred to the Chief. Valuation of the claim and the amount of income continued to the heirs have not been given; nor, is it mentioned whether and what claims thus inquired into and disposed of related to Kadim or Jadid grants.

28. *Takavi and Remissions.*—No Takavi was granted nor remissions made either during the year under report, or in the year previous to it.

29. *Abkari.*—The Chief enjoyed the privilege of making and selling liquor within the limits of his State which has been redeemed by the suzerain State (Kolhapur) since August 1st of 1881 on payment of compensation settled for a quinquennial period. The compensation fixed for the 5 years commencing with the Fasli year 1300 (1890-91) amounts to Rs. 1,700 a year.

30. *Stamps.*—General and Court fee stamps are sold at 2 places, *viz.* (1) at the chief town of Malkapur, and (2) at the outlying station of Mahagaon situated in the Gad-Hinglaj Peta. The aggregate sale proceeds, received in the year under review 1892-93, amounted to Rs. 2,340-9-0 against Rs. 1,829-7-0 in the preceding year. Increased revenue due to increased sale.

31. *Customs, Salt, Excise, Toll Funds, and Transit Duties.*—No revenue is derived by this State from any of these sources.

32. *Opium.*—Poppy is neither cultivated, nor is opium manufactured in this State, but the quantity required for local consumption is supplied on payment by the suzerain State of Kolhapur which indents on the British Depôt for the aggregate quantity estimated for probable consumption in the whole of the Kolhapur Principality, under the terms of the agreement passed between the two Governments. The opium thus supplied is sold to petty farmers and a small revenue is realized from the farms by the State. The total quantity of opium received for sale from the Kolhapur State during the year under review was 20 lbs. at a fixed rate of Rs. 215 per lb.

33. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 128 in 1892-93 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 460 against 85 documents and Rs. 294-4-0 in the previous year.

34. *Police.*—The strength of the regular Police was 42, the same as in the last year and its cost Rs. 4,138-13-7 against Rs. 4,014-1-5 showing an increase of Rs. 124-12-2 on account of uniform supplied to the Police. They are under the direct supervision of the Karbhari of Vishalgad subject to the general control of the Chief.

35. *Village Police.*—There are 64 Police Patils in this State. But none of them are invested with powers under Section 16 of village Police Act VIII. of 1867 Bombay. The Shet Sandi Peons attached to every village, performed both the Revenue and Police work without discrimination. Hence no details about Police work done and the emoluments drawn for the same can be given.

During the year under report 33 offences were reported to the Police against

8 in the previous year. 39 persons were arrested and 37 sent for trial against 8 and 7 in the preceding year. Of the 37 sent for trial, 34 persons were convicted and 3 discharged or acquitted, last year the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and to persons sent for trial during this year being respectively 87·1 and 91·9 against 87·5 and 87·5 in the last year which would appear to be satisfactory.

36. The considerably large increase in the number of offences and accused persons this year is accounted for by an explanation that the increase is in trivial offences of which no particular cause is traceable and that the offences reported at the outlying station of Mahagaon, which, in previous years of minority, used to be included in the Police statistics of the Gad-Hinglaj Peta, have now been included in the statistics of the State, the number so included this year being 6.

37. *The value of the property stolen*, all of which was rocovered, amounted to Rs. 373-10-1½ during the year under report against Rs. 809-10-3 stolen and recovered in the previous year—the recoveries in both the years being cent per cent.

Criminal Courts.

38. There are in fact 4 Criminal Courts situated within the Jahagirs, namely :—

1. The Huzur Court of the Pant Pratinidhi of Vishalgad, which is said to have the powers of the Revisionary, Appellate and Session Courts combined.
2. The Court of the Nyayadhish with all the powers of a District Magistrate (except those conferred by Sections 96 and 260) as defined in the British Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate at Malkapur.
4. The Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate at Malkapur.
5. „ „ at Mahagaon.

39. The total amount of work done by the abovementioned Magisterial Courts together is thus reported by the Chief :—Including the 4 accused persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year, (1891), 304 persons in 264 cases were dealt with during the year under review. Of these 304, 34 were discharged without trial, 180 were acquitted, 89 were convicted, 1 committed to take his trial before the Court of Session. The proportion of discharges and acquittals to convictions seems abnormally high, the reason for which, as assigned by the Karbhari is that the acquittals comprise a large number of compoundable offences, many of which were not proceeded with as the parties gave in Razinamas. In 1891, 272 persons were dealt with ; of these, 37 were discharged, 171 were acquitted, and 60 were convicted, leaving 4 at the end of the year.

40. From the decisions of the Magistrates, there were three appeals made to the Court of the Nyayadhish in one of which, (the conviction and) sentence

were confirmed, in 1 amended and in 1 revised. There was only one appeal preferred to the Chief against the decision of the Nyayadhish in which the conviction and sentence appealed against was confirmed.

41. The Chief's Court tried no case as a Session Court, none being sent up to it by the lower Court.

42. In its revisionary capacity the Court revised the decisions of the subordinate Courts in 3 cases, the decisions in 2 cases being set aside and in one modified.

43. One case of arson in respect of a house was committed by the Chief for trial before the Political Agent's Court under Section 436 of the I. P. C. in which the accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The convict is undergoing the sentence in the Chief's Jail at Malkapur.

44. *Extradition.*—5 persons charged under Sections 325 and 395 of the I. P. Code were surrendered by the Chief under the Extraditionary act to the District Magistrate of Poona and one charged under Section 326 of the same Penal Code to the Deputy Collector and Magistrate 1st Class, Ratnagiri.

45. The Chief's Karbhari has perhaps, owing to ignorance in his report submitted through the Chief, included the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Court as one of the Courts belonging to the State and speaks of it as being situated within the State bounds. The error will, it is hoped, not be repeated next year.

Civil Courts.

46. The number of Courts remained the same as that in the last year *viz.* 4. The Chief exercises the powers of a District Judge in appeals and original suits and his decisions are appealable to the Council. During the year under report (1892) 252 suits including last year's balance *viz.* 21 were for disposal against 212 of the last year. Out of 252 suits, 244 were decided as follows: 123 decided exparte against 89; 36 admitted and compromised against 47; 8 were struck off against 13; and 77 were otherwise disposed of, against 42; leaving a balance of 8 against 21 of the last year. The average duration of suits during the year was 3 months and 2 days against 2 months and 22 days. For further particulars, please see appendix XIII. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 33.)

47. During the year under report, there were 420 applications for execution, for disposal against 515. Out of the former, 390 applications were disposed of against 421 leaving a balance of 30 against 94 in 1891.

48. The Karbhari and the Joint Officer at Mahagaon together disposed of 18 cases under the Mamledar's Court's Rules, from which petitions for review were made to the Chief in 2 cases which are pending. In addition to these, the two officers in question entertained (27) suits for assistance to recover rent from inferior holders, of which (26) were decided and (1) remained pending. No appeal from their decisions was lodged before the Chief.

49. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered during the year under review was 128 against 85 in the previous year and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 458 against 292-4-0 in 1891-92.

50. *Municipality.*—There is only one Municipality in the State *viz.* at Malkapur, the capital town. The Items of revenue assigned for its support are (1) house-rent, (2) tax on sale of cattle, (3) revenue realised from farms of the sale of poisonous drugs, snuff, betel-leaves, &c. The amount to the credit of the Municipality in 1892 (including opening balance of Rs. 2,594-2-5) was Rs. 4,698-4-10 against Rs. 2,018-1-8 in the preceding year. The amount disbursed was Rs. 2,109-5-0 against Rs. 2,160-15-9 in the previous year; the closing balance on 31st March 1893 being Rs. 2,588-15-10.

51. The public works proposed to be undertaken by the body last year were 3, *viz.* 1—Building a suitable market at Malkapur, 2—Construction of roads, and 3—Water-works, *i. e.* arrangements for providing an increased supply and with greater conveniences, for the town of Malkapur. The Chief, however, does not see any necessity for carrying out these works. He considers that the locality and its extent where a weekly market is held, are suitable and sufficient for the present requirements of the people and the commerce. As regards roads, he thinks that as they are kept in repairs, no new roads need be constructed, nor is any further improvement thereto necessary. He also deems the existing arrangements for water-supply quite adequate for the wants of the towns-people namely the pits sunk and built in the beds of the 2 rivers which encircle the town on three sides for drawing water during the hot season, as the rivers dry up in *some parts only* and the distress lasts for two months only at the outside; he further believes that the pits which are cleared by the Municipality in the hot season yield a sufficient supply.

52. The Chief in view of the fact that the average expenditure during the last 5 years was somewhat in excess of the income assigned for the Municipality, sees and recognizes the necessity of curtailing its expenditure and has already moved some steps in this direction, the Municipality being unable for want of funds to undertake any work for the better comforts and convenience of the people.

53. *Public Works.*—The total money expended during 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 11,426-11-11 against Rs. 3,877-13-9 in 1891-92. No separate account of local funds receipts and expenditure having been kept, the precise amount spent on public works out of these funds cannot be given, but the Chief roughly estimates it at Rs. 2,701 at the rate of two-thirds of the one anna local cess which aggregated Rs. 4,052.

The Public Works which cost the abovesaid amount are not mentioned but they comprise Dharmashallas, Roads, Chawdis and others described in the statement published at page 232 of the last General Administration Report.

54. *Vaccination.*—The progress made during the year, is reported to be

926 primary operations and 318 revaccinations of which the successful cases were 900 and 205, as compared with 1198 primary and 159 revaccination operations with 1134 and 52 successful cases in the previous year.

55. *Dispensary.*—Altogether 8768 patients were treated at the only Dispensary at the chief town of Malkapur. Of these, 19 were Inpatients, 14 of whom were cured, 2 relieved, 1 absented, 1 died and 1 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The total cost of the Dispensary was Rs. 1,841-7-6. The daily average of Indoor and Outdoor patients was 64·2.

56. *Education.*—The number of schools remained the same as in the last year, *i.e.* 5, of these one is 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, 3 Day boys' schools and 1 Girls' school. The numbers of students in each description of schools on the Roll on 31st March 1893 were 150, 159 and 36 respectively the daily average being 118, 122 and 21. The numbers examined were 133 in the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 94 in other boys' schools, out of which 94 and 64 passed. Of the 15 girls examined, 10 passed. Judging from these results, the progress would appear to be satisfactory. The income from fees and fines was Rs. 258 and expenditure 1,746 against Rs. 1,989 last year or Rs. seven per head per annum against Rs. 8 last year. The attendance as compared with that of the last year appears to have increased by 14.

BAVDA.

57. Madhavrao Moreshwar *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Amatya, the Chief, continued to manage his State during the year under report. He leads a quiet and steady life. No events of importance as regards the Chief's administration or his household occurred during the year under review.

58. A detailed account of the finances of this State for the year 1892-93 compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92 is given in two tabulated statements (appended to this report), one for receipts and the other for disbursements (consecutive Enclosures Nos. 10 and 11).

59. Three abstract statements in the forms prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5700, dated 26th August 1889 are given below which will respectively shew the opening and closing balances of the State, as well as the receipts and disbursements for the year under review, 1892-93 and 3 preceding years, briefly explaining the causes of increase or decrease for the 2 years under comparison *viz.* 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Statement No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.						Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.					
	Gross.			Net.									Gross.			Net.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1889-90.	29,635	14	5	27,749	14	1	1,13,561	7	0	1,07,869	9	2	35,327	12	3	31,377	15	7
1890-91.	35,327	12	3	31,377	15	7	1,10,825	2	1½	1,14,470	5	5½	31,682	8	11	27,047	5	8
1891-92.	31,682	8	11	27,047	5	8	1,54,360	3	0	1,16,032	6	3	37,677	12	4	33,976	4	8½
1892-93.	37,677	12	4	33,976	4	8½	1,18,745	10	2	1,21,394	13	10	35,028	8	8	29,889*	10	11½

* Include Government Securities worth Rs. 18,843.

Remarks.

Figures in Sub-Columns (Gross), of Columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits; those in Columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other Items of adjustments, such as loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these Items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following Statements numbered II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Bavda State are shown in the Sub-Columns net of Columns Nos. 2 and 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. General	14,247	8	8½	13,265	6	4	19,413	2	6	21,652	2	2
2. Judicial	2,219	14	11	1,074	8	1	1,008	6	2	684	6	1
3. Revenue	81,816	10	4	84,655	8	8	89,871	1	6	77,411	2	2
4. Military	843	0	3	196	14	0	158	8	5	243	14	6
Total....	99,127	2	1½	99,192	5	1	1,10,451	2	7	99,991	8	11
5. Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	9,851	3	10½	7,049	8	1½	7,681	14	3	14,213	0	0
Total···	1,08,978	6	1	1,06,241	13	2½	1,18,133	0	10	1,14,204	8	11
6. Alienations.....	4,583	0	11	4,583	4	11	4,544	9	3	4,541	1	3
Grand Total...	1,13,561	7	0	1,10,825	2	1½	1,22,677	10	1	1,18,745	10	2

Remarks.

It will be seen from the above statement that the total receipts under the

4 Main heads during the year under review 1892-93 fell short, as compared with the same in the previous year 1891-92, by Rs. 10,459-9-8. The causes of increase or decrease under each head are explained below :—

Head No. 1.—Shews an increase of Rs. 2,238-15-8. This is due to the sale of unserviceable articles and recovery of arrears of the one anna local cess.

Head No. 2.—Shews a decrease of Rs. 324-0-1. Less amount was received on account of process fees and fines.

Head No. 3.—Shews also a decrease of Rs. 12,459-15-4, owing chiefly to the Hirda berry crop being less, and the Land Revenue demands being also less for the reasons given in the tabulated statement of receipts opposite Item No. 1 (Land Revenue) which please see; also arrears for former years were collected to a smaller amount.

Head No. 4.—Exhibits a slight increase of Rs. 85-6-1 which was the proceeds of sale of some useless horses.

Head No. 5.—Increase of Rs. 6,531-1-9 due to larger amount recovered out of debts and advances, &c.

Head No. 6.—Difference (Rs. 3-8-0) is too trivial to call for any remark.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. General	39,959	8	0½	49,690	2	9	39,813	15	0	55,421	4	9
2. Judicial	2,792	6	4	2,221	1	10	2,522	12	11	2,577	4	11
3. Revenue	33,752	2	3	32,990	8	10	33,205	14	3	31,397	12	7
4. Military	21,062	9	1	15,699	9	0	24,871	9	8	17,885	9	1
Total...	97,566	9	8½	1,00,601	6	5	1,00,414	3	10	1,07,281	15	4
5. Debts, Deposits, and Advancees.	5,719	14	6½	9,285	10	1½	11,723	9	7	9,571	13	3
Total...	1,03,286	8	3	1,09,887	0	6½	1,12,137	13	5	1,16,853	12	7
6. Alienations	4,583	0	11	4,583	4	11	4,544	9	3	4,541	1	3
Grand Total...	1,07,869	9	2	1,14,470	5	5½	1,16,682	6	8	1,21,394	13	10

Remarks.

The net expenses of this State during the year under review, comprising 4 main Items, exceeded that in the year previous 1891-92 by Rs. 6,867-11-6. The causes of increase or decrease under each head are explained below :—

Head No. 1.—Increase Rs. 15,607-5-9 due to expenses of the marriage of the Chief's sister (Rs. 8,000); of receiving and entertaining His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja (about Rs. 1,200) on the occasion of his visit to the Chief's residence at Bawds, and of Public Works (6,291 Rupees).

Head No. 2.—Increase (Rs. 54-8-0) is too small.

Head No. 3.—Decrease (Rs. 1,808-1-8)—Last year's arrears of salaries were disbursed.

Head No. 4.—Decrease (6,986 0-7)—Last year, arrears of contribution for Military service due to the Kolhapur State for 2 former years were paid off; a uniform was supplied to the Police. No such expenses were incurred during the year.

Head No. 5.—Decrease (Rs. 2,151-12-4)—Less amount was advanced on account of Public Works, &c. The debts and deposits were paid to a smaller extent.

Head No. 6.—Decrease (Rs. 3-0-8) too trivial to require comment. Some land was resumed for defect of title.

60. *Local Funds.*—These are made up of (1) one anna local cess and (2) cattle pound proceeds, &c. and brought in together an income of Rs. 4,117-2-4 during the year under review against Rs. 4,254-6-2 in the previous year. No separate account of receipts and expenditure out of these funds is kept.

61. *Alienation.*—There were in all 90 cases for disposal before the Chief including balance of 63 from last year, the claims preferred during the year being 27 of these 90, only 17 cases were decided leaving 73 undisposed of at the end of the year. In all the 17 cases decided this year, the holdings were continued to the heirs, the value of the property involved being Rs. 617-10-9.

The causes of the 73 cases remaining undecided were :—

21 As these involve claims to *prmiá faci Kadim* grants, being Desaies and Deshpande's Vatans, a question has been raised as to the Chief's jurisdiction to try them which has been pending before Council of Administration.

16 In these, the claimants did not put in their appearance to prosecute their claims.

21 In these, the inquiries have been completed and the cases are awaiting the decisions of the Chief to whom they are reported for orders by the Karbhari.

1 Has been referred to the Ratnagiri Collector for orders.

14 Pending service of notices to the parties concerned and search of old record for evidence.

73

62. *Takavi and Remissions.*—No Takavi was granted during the year

Remissions amounting in all to Rs. 357-8-3 were granted, owing to the inability of the Rayats concerned to pay the balance of rent outstanding against them.

63. *Customs, Salt, Excise, Toll funds, and Transit duties.*—No income is received under any of these heads.

64. *Opium.*—It is supplied for sale at a fixed sanctioned rate for local use by the Kolhapur State (Vide remarks under the Vishalgad State account ante). The quantity supplied does not exceed 2 lbs per annum as the population of the State is mostly sober.

65. *Abkari.*—The Chief's right to manufacture and sell liquor within the State has been redeemed by the parent State of Kolhapur on payment of a fixed compensation per annum of Rs. 1,600 for a term of 5 years.

66. *Stamps.*—The receipts from the sale of general and court fees stamps during the year was Rs. 438-12-0 and Rs. 1,105-2-0 respectively or Rs. 1,543-14-0 in all, against Rs. 1,582-9-0 in the previous year.

67. *Police.*—There was no change in the strength of the regular police which were 22 and their cost Rs. 1,321-12-0 against Rs. 1,441-10-0 in the previous year.

The police are under the Chief's own orders and control. Only 3 of them can read and write *viz.* 1 Fouzdar, 1 Naik and 1 Constable. Their general conduct and efficiency appear to be good. As no fines or other punishment was inflicted on any one of them during the year.

68. *Village Police.*—The remarks made last year and the information given hold good this year.

69. During the year 1892 under review, 9 offences were reported to the Police against 11 in the previous year. 14 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 19 arrested and sent for trial in 1891. Of the 14 persons sent for trial, 4 were convicted and 8 acquitted or discharged against 4 convicted and 15 acquitted or discharged in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested and sent for trial during the year under review was 28·57 against 21·05 in 1891. There is some improvement in this respect observable during the year but it is still very low below the mark.

70. *The value of the property stolen.*—During the year 1892 was Rs. 54-14-0 all of which was recovered against Rs. 38-9-0 stolen and recovered in 1891 the percentage being full in both the years. The police in this as well as in the Vishalgad State may well claim credit for this, but the fact must not be lost sight of; that the subjects of both these States are naturally poor and peaceable; and being far removed from the centre of civilization and contaminated society of demoralized rogues infesting large towns and cities, are not acquainted with the technicalities of law and other means used there successfully to avoid detection or escape justice; hence fewer and simpler offences are committed, little

roperty is lost or injured and the ingenuity of the police is seldom taxed hard o find out the offenders or secure sufficient evidence for conviction.

71. *Criminal Courts.*—The Chief exercises the powers of a Sessions Court being authorized to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to 7 years and also those of a 1st Class Magistrate and his Karbhari exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. They both tried together 38 persons of whom 8 were convicted, 24 were acquitted or discharged, 4 were committed to the court of the Political Agent for trial and 2 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the 21 cases 4 were decided by the Chief as 1st Class Magistrate and 17 by his Karbhari. There was one appeal preferred against the decision of the Karbhari in which the conviction and sentence were reversed. Of seven persons tried by the Chief, 2 were convicted, 4 acquitted and one discharged without trial.

72. The percentage of convictions to arrests and persons sent for trial is not satisfactory but no particular reason can be assigned for this.

73. *Civil Courts.*—The Chief exercises the powers of a District Judge in appeals and original suits, subject to appeal to the Council of Administration. No original suit was filed in the Chief's Court during the year 1892, but 14 appeals were preferred to his Court against the decisions of his Karbhari, all of which were disposed of. In 4 appeals the Karbhari's decrees were affirmed; in one the decision was reversed, 4 cases were remanded for retrial. In 4 cases the decisions of the lower court were amended, and one was compromised or otherwise disposed of. The average duration was 4 months and 5 days against 2 months and 23 days in 1891.

74. The number of suits for trial in the Karbhari's court, which exercises the powers of a Munsiff was 171 during the year, against 236 in the preceding year. Of these 171, 154 were disposed of as follows:—66 exparte; 43 admitted and compromised; 23 struck off the file and the rest 22 otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 at the close of the year 1892 under review.

75. In the previous year 214 cases were decided out of the 236 pending trial as particularized below:—

112 were decided exparte; 43 were admitted and compromised; 16 were struck off the file; and 43 were otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 at the end of that year.

76. The average duration of suits in 1892 was 4 months and 5 days against 6 months and 7 days in 1891.

77. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 180 in 1892 against 117 in 1891. 141 applications were disposed of during the year, against 64 in 1891, and the closing balance amounted to 39 against 53 in 1891.

78. *Possessory suits.*—There were in all 6 cases for trial before the Karbari of which he decided 3 and 6 were pending at the end of the year under

report. No application for revision was preferred against the Karbhari's decision.

The decisions of the 6 cases pending has been postponed on the application of the parties concerned to enable them to produce evidence.

79. In all, 24 suits for assistance to recover rent from the inferior holders concerned were filed in the Karbhari's Court during the year under review, all of which were from inferior holders were disposed of and it is creditable to the Karbhari that in none of these cases, his decision was appealed against.

80. *Registration.*—The number of documents registered was 31 in 1892-93 against 38 in 1891-92. The fees realized amounted to Rs 180-9-0 against Rs. 208-14-0.

81. *Municipality.*—There is none in this State.

82. *Public Works.*—The amount spent during the year under review was Rs. 9,958-9-4 against Rs. 3,666-15-9 in 1891-92. Out of the Rs. 9,958-9-4 about Rs. 3,000 were spent on building a new elephant stall at Kolhapur and the rest on current repairs to State buildings, Dharmshallas, roads, &c. amounting to Rs. 1,600 in round numbers and Rs. 2,170 on educational buildings and salaries of the school masters. This latter expenditure was met out of the Local Funds which aggregated Rs. 3,986. No money appears to have been spent on the Bawda portion of the Kolhapur-Bawada road. A considerable portion of the Kolhapur part of the road has been constructed by the Kolhapur State, a sum of Rs. 24,760 having been spent during the year of Report. It is, therefore, desirable that the Chief should no longer delay the construction of the portion lying within his limits.

83. *Vaccination.*—During the year under review, there were 1,315 primary vaccinations of which 1,296 were successful against 1,251 and 1,225 respectively in the previous year. The number of revaccinations was 460 of which 329 were successful, against 451 and 323 respectively in the previous year.

84. *Dispensary.*—None has been established.

85. *Education.*—The number of schools during the year under report, was 9, of which 7 are State schools, and 2 aided ones, with an attendance of 406 scholars against 6 attended by 318 in the last year. The daily average attendance during the year under report was 310·9. The schools are under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kolhapur.

KAPSHI SARANJAM.

86. This Saranjam continued to be directly managed by the Darbar under the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country during the year under report.

87. On behalf of the minor Sardar of Kapshi Jayasingrao, now 17 years of

age, a memorial was submitted to the Government of Bombay against the orders passed by the Political Agent in execution of the Judgment which accompanied . Government Resolution No. 3919, dated 15th June 1889.

On a consideration of this memorial together with a rejoinder from the Kolhapur Darbar and the proceedings in the case, Government were pleased to confirm the orders of the Political Agent, with some modifications mentioned in their Resolution passed in the Political Department bearing No. 3582 and date the 8th of June 1893. In this Resolution the new claim preferred on behalf of the Chief that the word "Sansthan" should be used in reference to Kapshi, was disallowed and the estate is styled "a Saranjam" or Jahagir.

As regards the rank "next after Bavda" assigned by the Political Agent's orders in question to Kapshi, Government have ruled that the privilege of rank thus accorded must be only provisionally upheld subject to the rights of others who are not parties to the dispute. The Saranjam consists of 10 villages and a half with an approximate area of 35 square miles and a population of 13,226 souls in all.

Revenue and Finance.

88. A detailed statement, in two parts, (Consecutive Enclosure Nos. 12 and 13) showing separately the receipts and expenditure of the Saranjam in the amended form sanctioned in the Bombay Government's resolution in the Political Department No. 3069, dated 10th May 1892 for the year under review (1892-93) as contrasted with the results of the preceding year (1891-92) is appended, with remarks.

89. The (3) abstract statements comparing the balances, receipts and disbursements of this Saranjam for the year under review and 3 years before that are subjoined in their respective order :—

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursments.	Closing Balance.	
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1889-90.	25,825 3 0	.....	48,793 5 7	67,050 15 6	17,567 9 1	16,674 13 1
1890-91.	17,567 9 1	16,674 13 1	47,539 1 11	51,237 6 7	13,869 4 5	13,222 5 2
1891-92.	13,869 4 5	13,222 5 2	49,814 2 5	57,182 1 5	6,501 5 5	6,012 10 9
1892-93.	6,501 5 5	6,012 10 9	1,58,010 9 3½	1,58,766 10 4½	5,745 4 4	2,368 14 4

The same general remarks as are given for Bavda apply to this as regards the Items comprised in columns 2 at 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. General	178 2 9	80 4 2	155 11 9	1,840 2 11
2. Judicial	579 1 5	614 15 9	802 7 3	476 9 11
3. Revenue	28,051 14 4	26,572 1 4	29,833 15 6	1,13,153 7 7
4. Military	1 0 0	4 1 6	161 2 2	.....
Total...	28,810 2 6	27,271 6 9	30,953 4 8	1,15,470 4 5
5. Debts, Deposits and advances.	1,103 2 11	1,678 15 0	507 4 10	24,551 6 11
Total...	29,913 5 5	23,950 5 9	31,460 9 6	1,40,021 11 4½
6. Alienations.....	18,879 5 2	18,588 12 2	18,353 8 11	17,988 13 11
Grand Total...	48,793 5 7	47,639 1 11	49,814 2 5	1,58,010 9 3½

Remarks.

At the first glance, one is astonished to behold that the total regular receipts of this Saranjam during the year 1892-93 which is under review should exceed those in the next preceding year by Rs. 84,516-15-9 or by nearly over 3 times the amount. The astonishment will cease when he is informed that during the late Senapati's management, the accounts of the Saranjam had not been made up for 13 years from Fasli 1285 to 1298 (1875-76 to 1888-89) and under the peculiarly irregular system of accounting, several Items of ordinary expenditure such as salaries of servants were debited under the heading of "Advances" and the amounts really and properly advanced for carrying out public works, &c. had not been accounted for by the persons to whom they had been advanced and finally adjusted in the accounts.

In this *advance account*, a large sum of Rs. 30,000 in round numbers stands in the name of the Kolhapur State on account of the accumulated collections from year to year of the one anna local cess which was appropriated by that State in return for the money spent by it for the sanitation, Education and works of public utility carried out for the Kapshi Estate and its subjects most of these Items were adjusted in this year.

The causes of difference between the amounts received under each of the heads mentioned above are explained *seriatim* below :—

1*st Head.*—More Rs. 1,684-7-2. This is on account of the local funds which in the year under review were handed up to Kapshi by the parent State.

2*nd Head.*—Less Rs. 325-13-4. Less amount was levied in the shape of

judicial process fees and fines, as owing to the absence on leave of the Karbhari, for some months, judicial work was transferred to Kolhapur Courts.

3*rd Head.*—More Rs. 83,319-8-1. The increase is simply nominal, being due to the adjustment of certain advances referred to in the opening remark above.

4*th Head.*—Less Rs. 161-2-2. Due to transfer to the "Khasgi Khata" which merges into the 3rd Head, *viz.* the "General".

5*th Head.*—More Rs. 24,044-2-1. Owing to adjustment of unaccounted for "debts and deposits" of the past 13 years, the amount has swollen.

6*th Head.*—Less Rs. 364-11-0. Certain Inam holdings were brought under assessment.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. General	11,849 12 11	10,541 12 5	12,039 7 0	22,673 7 5
2. Judicial	1,123 5 6	2,066 11 8	2,003 0 1	1,953 8 4
3. Revenue	5,883 7 8	14,901 13 8	18,332 8 0	28,704 10 10½
4. Military	1,354 13 10	3,407 6 4	4,328 6 9	.....
Total...	20,211 7 11	30,917 12 1	36,703 5 10	53,331 10 7½
5. Debts, Deposits and Advances.	17,960 7 5	1,730 14 4	2,125 2 8	87,446 1 10
Total...	38,171 15 4	32,648 10 5	38,828 8 6	1,40,777 12 5½
6. Alienations	18,879 0 2	18,588 12 2	18,353 8 11	17,9[illegible] 13 1
Grand Total...	57,050 15 6	51,237 6 7	57,182 1 5	1,58,76[illegible] 10 4½

Remarks.

The above statement shows that the expenditure under the 4 main heads in the year under review 1892-93, taken together is more than that in 1891-92 by Rs. 16,628-4-9½.

The causes of increase or decrease under each head are given below in due order.

1*st Head.*—More Rs. 10,634-0-5. The management of the schools and public works repairs was made over to Kapshi by the Kolhapur Darbar in this year. Expenses of the Chief's Paga were transferred from the the 4th head (Military) to this. In 1891-92, the Dispensary at Kapshi having been opened late in the year, its expenses occurred for 4 months only. In this year under review, the cost of the whole year has been debited.

2*nd Head.*—Less Rs. 49-7-9. Too trifling to require explanation.

3rd Head.—More Rs. 10,372-2-10½. Due to adjustments referred to in the opening remark under receipts in the abstract statement No. II given above.

4th Head.—Less Rs. 4,328-6-9. The expenses of the Chief's Paga have been transferred to its proper head "general" (sub-head khasgi).

5th Head.—More Rs. 85,320-15-2. This is nominal being the result of the adjustments referred to in the opening remarks in statement No II.

6th Head.—Less Rs. 364-11-0.—Certain Inam holdings were brought under assessment for defective title.

90. *Local Funds.*–These consist of only one cess *viz.* the one anna local cess. Hitherto the cess was appropriated by the Kolhapur State, which managed and paid for the sanitation of the town of Kapshi, the education of Kapshi's subjects, and maintained in repairs the Dharmashallas and other Public Works in the Saranjam. In accordance, however, with the orders conveyed in the Government Resolution No. 3582 of 8th June 1893, the right of managing the Local Fund will henceforth be conceded to Kapshi subject to the condition therein laid down, namely, that the Saranjamdar must satisfy the Political Agent that these Funds are not misapplied.

The Local Fund collections during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,604-7-2 and the money spent by the Kolhapur Darbar on Education and Public Works to Rs. 2,336-6-6.

91. *Alienations.*—14 cases of succession to service or personal Inam holdings, &c. were decided during the year under review (1892-93). In 10 of these holdings were continued the heirs of the deceased alienee and in the remaining 4, they were resumed.

92. *Takavi and Remissions.*—Both the advances and recoveries under this head were nil during the year under report 1892-93.

93. *Customs, Salt, Excise, Toll Funds, and Transit duties.*—No revenue is derived from any of these sources.

94. *Opium.*—The estate of Kapshi does not enjoy the right of selling opium, the said right being vested in the parent State.

95. *Abkari.*—The right of making and selling liquor in the limits of the estate has been redeemed by Kolhapur on payment of a fixed amount of Rs. 1,398 per year as compensation for a term of 5 years.

96. *Stamps.*—Stamps for documents and Court fees used in the Jahagir are those of the parent State of Kolhapur, the Kapshi Saranjamdar receiving the amount of Rs. 492 per year as compensation on account of Court Fee Stamps only, he, having no right to sell general stamps of his own.

97. *Police.*—The strength of the Police was the same as in the previous year *viz.* 15 and their cost Rs. 1,538-4-1 against Rs. 1,353-1-7 in the previous year.

98. *Village Police.*—The number of Police Patils in the state during the year under report is the same as in the previous year and the remark made last year about them holds good this year also.

99. Eighteen offences were reported to the Police during the year under review 1892 against 22 in the last year, 15 persons were arrested and 13 sent for trial against 52 arrested and sent for trial in 1891. Of the 13 persons sent for trial, 9 were convicted and 1 was acquitted or discharged against 27 convicted and 22 acquitted or discharged in the last year, leaving 3 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

100. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 112-4-6 out of which 65-4-6 were recovered against Rs. 231-1-9 stolen and Rs. 56-4-9 recovered in the last year.

101. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari of Kapshi exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. He tried and disposed of 167 persons; of these, 61 were convicted and 91 acquitted or discharged during the year under report, leaving 15 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. Two appeals were made against the decisions of the Karbhari in both of which the convictions and sentences were confirmed.

102. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari exercises the powers of a Munsiff, subject to appeal to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur. During the year under report, there were 159 suits for disposal in the court of the Karbhari against 166 in the last year; of these 159, 120 were disposed of, there remaining 39 undecided against 135 and 31 respectively in the previous year 1891. Of the 120 suits disposed of, 85 were decided exparte, 14 were admitted and compromised, 7 struck off the file, and 14 otherwise disposed of. In 1891, of the 135 suits disposed of 90 were decided exparte, 24 were admitted and compromised, 3 struck off the file and 18 otherwise dealt with.

103. The average duration of suits was 4 months and 13 days against 5 months and 7 days in the last year.

104. The number of applications for execution of decrees during the year under review amounted to 96 against 106 in the previous year; 88 applications were disposed of during the year 1892 against 86 in the last year.

105. *Possessory suits.*—There were altogether 9 Possessory suits during the year under report for disposal, out of which 8 were disposed of. There were two applications for revision of the Karbhari's decisions to the Chief Revenue Officer for transmission to the Council of Administration for final orders and disposal.

106. *Suits for assistance for recovery of rent from inferior holders.*—No suit was filed during the year under this head in the court of the Karbhari of Kapshi.

107. *Registration*—There being no Sub-Registrar's Office at Kapshi, all

documents belonging to this Saranjam are registered in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Gad-Hinglaj.

107*a*. *Municipality.*—There is no duly constituted Municipality. The Karbhari, however, looks after its sanitation. As the local funds were hitherto appropriated by the parent State of Kolhapur, an annual grant of Rs. 200 out of them was allotted for the sanitation and conservancy expenses of the chief town (Kapshi). As the *local funds* have been handed over, as mentioned above under the paragraph headed "Local Funds" to Kapshi, it will provide for these expenses in future.

108. *Public Works.*—The sum spent during the year under review was Rs. 1,189-9-6 against Rs. 354-1-0 in the last year.

109. *Vaccination.*—There were 426 primary Vaccinations performed during the year under report, of which 401 were successful. The number of revaccinations amounted to 99 of which 60 proved successful.

110. *Dispensary.*—There is only one dispensary in the Saranjam at the chief town, *viz.* Kapshi. There were 8 Inpatients all of whom were treated and cured; 5832 were Outdoor patients or 33·9 daily average against 2099 or 55·5 daily average in the previous year. The cost of the maintenance of the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,176-10-10 against Rs. 854 in the last year.

111. *Education*—The number of schools for boys were two attended by 255 pupils. A night school which existed last year was closed (like others in the districts). Besides the two boys schools, there is one girls' school with an attendance of 42 girls.

KAGAL (Senior).

112. The young Sardar Pirajrao, *alias* Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarjarao, Vazarat Mâ-âb, is now 17 years of age, having been born on 3rd January 1876. The subjects studied and progress made by him being the same as those of H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaj, a reference is solicited to the interesting report (Vide consecutive enclosure No. 1) submitted by Mr. Fraser the Tutor and guardian of His Highness. His general conduct and health are reported to be satisfactory.

113. The results of the general administration of this State which is directly managed by the Darbar under the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country by reason of the Chief's minority are briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs. A most important occurrence in connection with the Chief during the year under review was the solemnization of his wedding on 1st March 1893. The bride Parvatibai saheb is the sister of Narayanrao Bhonsle of Tirvada in the Savantvadi State. The marriage expenses amounted to about Rs. 75,000 in round numbers including ornaments of the value of Rs. 40,000.

114. Two tabulated statements shewing the Income and outgoings of this State separately for the year 1892-93 under review as compared with the same for the preceding year are appended—with explanations of the causes of increase and decrease given opposite each Item in the column of remarks. (Consecutive Enclosures Nos. 14 and 15.)

115. Three abstract statements are subjoined which compare the cash balances and receipts and disbursements of the State during the year under review with the same in the 3 previous years under 4 principal heads—namely, General, Judicial, Revenue and Military, with short explanatory notes as to any marked difference between the income and expenditure in the two years 1892-93 and 1891-92.

Kagal (Senior)—Statement No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.						Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.					
	Gross.			Net.									Gross.			Net.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1889-90.	3,65,326	13	7	3,59,951	7	7	2,13,286	0	8½	1,91,944	9	½	3,85,168	5	3	3,79,494	12	11
1890-91.	3,85,168	5	3	3,79,494	12	11	1,91,180	6	10	1,77,483	4	8	3,98,865	7	5	3,92,796	9	11
1891-92.	3,98,865	7	5	3,92,796	9	11	1,97,233	2	11	1,98,668	11	4	3,97,429	15	0	3,92,959	9	7
1892-93.	3,97,429	15	0	3,92,959	9	7	2,28,953	14	10	3,11,666	5	2	3,14,722	8	8	3,12,874*	5	11

* Include Government Securities of the value of Rs. 3,08,600.

Remarks.

Figures in columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits, those in columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other Items of adjustments such as loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these Items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements, number II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Kagal State are shown in the sub-columns of columns Nos. 2 and 5.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. General	18,144	14	11½	26,177	11	11	23,089	8	0	27,731	0	11
2. Judicial	4,267	2	8	2,687	13	9	1,522	15	6	1,123	8	5
3. Revenue	1,25,114	2	7	1,14,211	14	0	1,27,972	0	7	1,24,649	9	8
4. Military	...			...			...			...		
Total....	1,47,526	4	2½	1,43,077	7	8	1,52,584	8	1	1,53,524	3	0
5. Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	24,065	5	10	8,452	2	3	7,393	0	2	38,200	3	3
Total...	1,71,591	10	½	1,51,529	9	11	1,59,977	8	3	1,91,274	6	3
6. Alienations.....	41,694	6	8	39,650	12	11	37,255	10	8	37,234	8	7
Grand Total...	2,13,286	0	8½	1,91,180	6	10	1,97,233	2	11	2,28,958	14	10

Remarks.

1*st Head.*—The general receipts in 1892-93 exceed those in 1891-92 by Rs. 4,661-8-11, which is due to extra income received in the shape of Hunda or dower from the bride on the occasion of the Chief's marriage (Rs. 2,000); and proceeds from the sale of some cattle.

2*nd Head.*—There is a falling off under the head of Judicial to a small extent (Rs. 399-7-1) owing to less process fees and fines levied during the year.

3*rd Head.*—Revenue, shows a decrease of 3,322-6-11. This is explained by the fact that in the year 1891-92 arrears on account of Abkari compensation due by the Kolhapur State were recovered. In the year under review, no such recovery was made.

4*th Head.*—Being nil, no remark is necessary.

5*th Head.*—Which is fluctuating, shows a large addition of Income (Rs. 30, 807-3-1); but this is only nominal as the uninvested amount of balance with the Bank of Bombay was withdrawn to meet the extra expenses incurred during the year on account of the Chief's wedding, and the new Tank under construction at Kagal.

The difference under the 6th head "Alienations" (Rs. 21-2-1) is too trifling to call for any remark or explanation.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Item.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. General	1,05,920	15	11½	73,673	3	7	91,210	13	9	2,11,992	1	8
2. Judicial	5,790	14	5	5,786	6	3	6,104	0	3	6,429	12	8
3. Revenue	12,957	7	11	34,737	2	10	36,360	15	0	42,179	13	0
4. Military	4,422	3	2	4,251	13	5	4,529	13	3	4,885	15	0
Total...	1,29,091	9	5½	1,18,448	10	1	1,38,205	10	3	2,65,487	10	4
5. Debts, Deposits, and Advancees.	21,158	8	11	19,383	13	8	23,207	6	5	8,944	2	1
Total...	1,50,250	2	4½	1,37,832	7	9	1,61,413	0	8	2,74,431	12	7
6. Alienations	41,694	6	8	39,650	12	11	37,255	10	8	37,234	8	7
Grand Total...	1,91,944	9	½	1,77,483	4	8	1,98,668	11	4	3,11,666	5	2

Remarks.

All the four main heads of expenditure in the year under review 1892-93 show an increase over that of 1891-92.

The increase of Rs. 1,20,781-3-11 under the 1st head is the largest of all. It is due principally to the extra outlay on the Chief's marriage and the Tank at Kagal in course of construction.

The excess of Rs. 325-12-5 under the 2nd head, is on account of allowances for dearness of provisions paid to some of the peons—a class of low paid servants of the State.

The excess under the 3rd head *viz.* "Revenue" amounting to Rs. 5,818-14-0 is nominal being due to adjustment of certain outstanding balances which were claimed from the Inamdar of Yamgarni but were disallowed and written off and remissions granted to other persons.

The excess of Rs. 356-1-9 under the 4th head is on account of purchase of saddlery, &c. and feed for increased young stock in the State stud.

5th Head.—There is a decrease of Rs. 14,263-4-4 under "Debts, deposits and advances"—Less amount was advanced.

The difference under the 6th head "Alienations", Rs. 21-2-1 is too trifling, to call for any remark or explaination.

116. *Local Funds.*—These are derived from 3 sources *viz.* (1) one anna local cess, (2) cattle pound fines, and (3) Radhabai Scholarship Fund; the income derived from these amounted to Rs. 6,402-2-2. No separate account of receipts and disbursements from these funds is kept.

117. *Alienations.*—49 cases of succession to service or personal Inam holdings, &c. were disposed of during the year 1892-93 against 43 in the previous year. In 43 of these, holdings were continued to the heirs of the deceased alienees and in the remaining 6, they were resumed. Besides the above, sanction for substituting the names of heirs to the last holders of adjudicated Inam lands was given in 23 cases against 33 in the preceding year.

118. *Takavi and Remission.*—Both advances and recoveries under this head were nil during the year under review.

119. *Customs, Salt, Excise, Toll Funds, and Transit duties.*—No revenue is obtained from any of these sources in this State.

120. *Opium.*—Poppy is neither cultivated nor opium is manufactured in this State, but the quantity required for local consumption is supplied by the Kolhapur State on payment. About 35 lbs. of opium were purchased from the Kolhapur State out of this quantity, about Rs. 161 worth of the drug was sold to farmers by the Kagal State.

121. *Abkari.*—The right of making and selling liquor in the State limits has been redeemed by Kolhapur on payment of a fixed compensation of Rs. 4,000 for the period of 5 years commencing from the Fasli year 1300.

122. *Stamp.*—The income derived from sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 3,681-12-0 against 4,309-9-0 in the previous year, the income on account of General Stamps being 2,139-5-0 and that on account of Court fees Rs. 1,491-6-0.

123. *Police.*—The strength of the Police is 32 the same as in the previous year and its cost amounted to Rs. 3,469-14-10 against Rs. 3,138-14-10 in the previous year.

124. *Village Police.*—The remark made last year regarding Village Police holds good this year also.

125. During the year under review 1892, 32 offences were reported to the Police against 20 in the previous year. 27 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 15 arrested and sent for trial in 1891. Of 27 persons sent for trial 25 or 92·59 per cent were convicted against 13 or 86·6 per cent in the previous year and 2 were acquitted or discharged against an equal number in the previous year.

126. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,502-8-0 of which 1,046-12-0 or nearly 70 per cent was recovered against Rs. 628-10-3 stolen and Rs. 474-8-6½ or 75 per cent recovered in 1891.

127. *Criminal Courts.*—The Karbhari and his Aval Karkun who exercise the powers of a first and a third class Magistrate respectively tried together 212 persons against 149 in the year 1891. Of these 74 persons or 34·90 per cent were convicted against 46 persons or 30·87 convicted in the preceding year and 136 were acquitted or discharged against 101 in the last year, and 2 were committed to the Court of Sessions. There were 2 appeals filed against the

decisions of the 1st class Magistrate during the year under report, in one of which the sentence was modified and in the other the conviction and sentence were reversed. There were two appeals preferred against the decisions of the 3rd class Magistrate, in one of which the conviction and sentence were confirmed and in the other, the conviction and sentence were reversed.

128. *Civil Courts.*—The Karbhari has the powers of a Munsiff against whose decisions an appeal lies to the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.

During the year 1892 there were 195 suits for disposal in the Karbhari's court against 238 in 1891. Of these 195, 151 were disposed of against 195 in the previous year. Of the 151 suits disposed of, 99 were decided exparte against 126, 16 were admitted and compromised against 34, 14 were struck off the file against 23 and 22 were otherwise disposed of against 12, leaving a balance of 44 against 43 in the previous year.

129. The average duration of suits during the year under report was 5 months and 20 days against 3 months and 27 days in the last year. The causes of fewer cases being decided this year and the average duration of period being increased are thus explained. The Kagal Munsiff (who is also the Karbhari) was for some days during the year 1891 engaged in the marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja and the Chief of Kagal (Junior) and had therefore left old cases undecided. The disposal of some of these cases this year and his absence on leave have increased the average duration of suits in his court.

130. The applications for execution of decrees amounted to 142 against 111 in the last year. Of the 142 applications, 122 were disposed of during the year against 97 in the last.

131. *Cases decided* under Rules framed on the lines of Act III of 1876 (Mamledar's Courts Act). There were altogether 22 cases for disposal before the Karbhari, all filed during the year under review; of these, he decided 20, and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. There was no complaint or petition for review against any of his decisions.

132. The suits for assistance to recover rent from inferior holders filed in the Karbhari's Revenue Court numbered 5, 4 of which were disposed of, leaving one pending at the close of the year. None of the decisions were appealed against.

133. *Registration.*—426 documents were registered during the year under report against 449 in the previous year leaving only one unregistered, and the fees, &c. realized thereon amounted to Rs. 2,299-2-0 against Rs. 2,190-5-0 in the last year.

134. *Municipality.*—There is no regular Municipality but the sanitation is looked after by the Karbhari. The expense amounted to Rs. 940-11-1.

135. *Public Works.*—The amount of Rs. 86,416-14-10 was spent on Public Works during the year under review against Rs. 25,132-11-9 in the last year.

Of this sum, 68,967-10-8 were spent on the construction of the Kagal tank, which has made satisfactory progress.

136. *Vaccination.*—During the year under report, there were 1578 primary cases of which 1525 were successful against 1487 and 1445 respectively in the previous year. The number of revaccinations during the year 1892-93 was 346, of which 229 were successful against 372 and 197 respectively of the preceding year.

137. *Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated at the dispensary at the town of Kagal was 6105. Of those 7 were Inpatients, 5 of whom were cured and 2 relieved. The cost of the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,021-5-1. The daily average of Indoor and outdoor patients was 81·1. Besides this, there is a Dispensary of Native Medicines in charge of a Native physician.

138. *Education.*—The number of schools remained the same *viz.* 14 as in the previous year of which 12 (including 1 aided school) were boys' schools with an attendance of 868 pupils against 835 in the last year; and 2 were girls' schools attended by 95 girls against 93 in the previous year.

139. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Kagal has been raised from 2nd to 1st Grade.

ICHALKARANJI.

140. The Chief Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade administered the affairs of the State during the year under report. No circumstance deserving notice in connection either with his family or Jahagir took place during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

141. Two tabulated statements (Consecutive Enclosure Nos. 16 and 17) shewing in detail the several Items of income and outgoings for the year under review and contrasting them with the preceding year 1891-92 are hereto annexed. The causes of excess or deficiency under each Item are explained in the column of remarks opposite to each Item as explained by the Chief in his vernacular statements and report.

142. The usual 3 abstract statements required by the Government of Bombay constrasting the opening and closing balances, the receipts and disbursements of the year under report with those in the 3 preceding years are subjoined. Explanatory remarks as to excess or deficiency in the income and expenditure of 1892-93, as compared with those of 1891-92 are added below each statement.

Statement No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1889-90.	3,141 8 10	.....	5,10,015 4 7½	3,05,904 15 11½	2,07,251 13 6	2,02,280 6 6
1890-91.	2,07,251 13 6	2,02,280 6 6	3,11,791 4 5	3,09,489 8 1½	2,09,553 9 9½	1,67,756 1 9
1891-92.	2,09,553 9 9½	1,67,756 1 9	2,72,365 12 3½	3,49,605 13 11	1,32,313 8 2	1,16,203 8 11
1892-93.	1,32,313 8 2	1,16,203 8 11	2,95,977 9 3	3,30,461 8 7	97,829 8 10	84,107 10 1

NOTE.—The statement is prepared according to the one sent in vernacular by the Chief. It will be observed on comparison that the figures of opening and closing balances, receipts and disbursements for the year 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92 differ from those entered in the statement No. 1, printed in the last Report. To explain the causes of the difference, comparative statements being translations of those furnished by the Chief are appended and marked as appendices Nos. 18, 19, and 20 respectively.

Statement No. II.

RECEIPTS.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. General	22,245 15 9	20,992 14 2	28,105 3 6	24,910 8 ½
2. Judicial	6,665 5 7	9,284 1 7	10,062 12 6	10,437 10 4
3. Revenue	1,70,036 7 9½	1,73,373 9 6	1,71,983 11 10	1,61,146 1 ½
4. Military	190 10 3	27 2 0	100 1 1	253 14 0
Total...	1,99,138 7 4½	2,03,677 11 3	2,10,251 12 11	1,96,748 1 5
5. Debts, Deposits and advances.	2,72,284 11 9	69,602 7 0	25,627 1 9½	62,865 8 5
Total...	4,71,423 3 1½	2,73,280 2 3	2,35,878 14 8½	2,59,613 9 10
6. Alienations.....	38,592 1 6	38,511 2 2	36,486 13 7	36,363 15 5
Grand Total...	5,10,015 4 7½	3,11,791 4 5	2,72,365 12 3½	2,95,977 9 3

Remarks.

On comparison it will appear that the total net receipts for the year under review 1892-93 fell short of those in 1891-92 by Rs. 13,503-11-6. The causes of increase or decrease under each head as given by the Chief are:—

Head No. 1.—Less Rs. 3,194-11-5½. The interest occurred on Government Promissory Notes was less.

Head No. 2.—More Rs. 374-13-10. More was received on account of civil and criminal (fees and fines) and (sale of) stamped paper.

Head No. 3.—Less Rs. 10,837-9-9½. The decrease is owing to no revenue

having been collected (compensation for Abkari rights due from Kolhapur) during the year.

Head No. 4.—More Rs. 153-12-11. Cause not explained.

Head No. 5.—More Rs. 37,238-6-7½. Due to adjustment of advance account.

Note.—The figures for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 as given above do not tally with those given last year under this head which were respectively Rs. 18,307-0-9 and Rs. 59,124-15-9. This difference is due to adjustment and corrections made since.

Head No. 6.—Less Rs. 122-14-2. Reason not assigned.

Statement No. III.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. General	1,61,340 7 1	1,53,912 11 10	1,31,937 2 2	1,50,559 5 10
2. Judicial	12,473 3 1	12,320 14 2	13,248 13 11½	15,479 10 2
3. Revenue	43,536 0 5	55,909 10 11	46,736 7 0	27,924 5 10
4. Military	28,980 0 1	27,029 11 5	31,322 11 0	28,606 6 10
Total...	2,46,329 10 8	2,50,173 0 4	2,23,245 2 1½	2,52,569 12 8
5. Debts, Deposits and Advances.	20,983 3 9½	20,805 5 7½	89,873 14 2½	41,527 12 6
Total...	2,67,312 14 5½	2,70,978 5 11½	3,13,119 0 4	2,94,097 9 2
6. Alienations	38,592 1 6	38,511 2 2	36,486 13 7	36,363 15 5
Grand Total...	3,05,904 15 11½	3,09,489 8 1½	3,49,605 13 11	3,30,461 8 7

Remarks.

A comparison of the disbursements for 1892-93 with those for 1891-92 will shew that the total expenditure in the former was increased by Rs. 29,324-10-6½ under the 4 chief heads.

The increase or decrease under each head is accounted for by the Chief as follows:—

Head No. 1.—More Rs. 18,622-3-8. Is attributed to 3 causes *viz.* "Vastu Shanti" (that is ceremonies for the propitiation of the deities presiding over a house) performed at the time of entering and occupying the new palace at Ichalkaranji, (2) the celebration of the ceremonies on the occasion of the Chief's installation and (3) the Chief's tour in Northern India.

Head No. 2.—More Rs. 2,230-12-2½. Law books were purchased, allowance on account of high prices of necessaries was given to servants.

Head No. 3.—Less Rs. 18,812-1-2. Succession Nazarana was paid to the Kolhapur State on installation of the Chief.

Head No. 4.—Less Rs. 2,716-4-2. Reason not mentioned.

Head No. 5.—Less Rs. 48,346-1-8½. In 1891-92, this State had a large debt and deposit account with the Darbar; the money advanced to meet the expenses of the Chief's tour was also included under this head. There was no such disbursement this year.

Note.—The figure given last year Rs. 70,810-13-10½ for 1891-92, the Chief says, was wrong. It should have been as now given Rs. 89,873 14-2½.

Head No. 6.—Less Rs. 122-14-2. Cause not explained.

143. *Local Funds.*—These consist of the following Items, *viz.* :—(1) one anna cess; (2) Tolls; (3) Ferries; (4) Cattle pound fines; and (5) Miscellaneous. The revenue under this head in this State amounted to Rs. 12,958-5-4½ against Rs. 13,136-14-0 in the previous year. This includes a half share of the tolls paid by Kolhapur, out of the collections at the Ajra and Amboli road toll bar.

144. *Alienation.*—There were 134 cases for disposal in this year including 94 of the preceding year. Out of these 134 cases, only 33 were decided and 101 remained pending. The cause of this large balance has not been explained by the Chief and the Council hopes he will do so in future reports.

145. *Takavi and Remission.*—A sum of Rs. 8,100 was advanced to the subjects of this State in the year 1892; the installments which fell due in liquidation thereof this year have been almost all recovered during the year.

146. *Customs, Salt, Excise, and Transit duties.*—No revenue is derived from these sources.

147. *Opium.*—Poppy is neither cultivated nor is opium manufactured in this State; but the quantity required for local consumption is supplied on payment by the Kolhapur State. The opium supplied by the Kolhapur State during the year under review was 11 lbs. The opium supplied is sold to petty farmers.

148. *Abkari.*—The compensation received by this State in lieu of its rights surrendered to Kolhapur is Rs. 7,111 per annum.

149. *Stamps.*—The proceeds from sale of General and Court Fee Stamps realized during the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 6,971-7-0 of which Rs. 3,035-15-0 were on account of General Stamps and Rs. 3,935-8-0 on account of Court Fees Stamps.

150. *Police.*—The strength of the police remained the same as in the last year *viz.* 55. Its cost during the year under Report was Rs. 6,199-10-11 against Rs. 5,761-8-8 in the previous year.

151. *Village Police.*—The number of Police Patils in this State remained the same (73) as in the previous year. The same remarks, given with respect to the Shet Sandi Police in the last Report, apply to them this year also. Dur-

ing the year under review, 94 offences were brought to the notice of the Police against 86 in 1891.

152. 105 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 91 in the preceding year. Of these 105, 62 or 59·04 per cent were convicted and 43 acquitted or discharged against 66 or 72·5 per cent convicted and 24 acquitted or discharged in 1891. The cause of low percentage of convictions is not explained.

153. The amount of property stolen was appraised at Rs. 6,219-11-7 against Rs. 4,926-11-6. Of Rs. 6,219-11-7 stolen, Rs. 3,309-7-8 or nearly 53 per cent was recovered against Rs. 2,010-9-9 or nearly 41 per cent recovered last year. The percentage of recovery would seem to be better this year but it is still below the mark.

154. *Criminal Courts.*—As the Chief has reported, there are 5 Courts in this State, *viz.* 1 Huzur Court of the Chief, which is said to have the powers of the Revisionary Appellate and Sessions Court combined; 1 of a Nyayadhish; 2 of 2nd Class Magistrates; and 1 of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

N. B.—By a curious coincidence the Karbhari of this Chief, also like that of Vishalgad, mentions the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country as a Sessions Court belonging to and situated within the Ichalkaranji State.

They all together tried 670 persons during the year against 411 in 1891. Of these 670, 121 were convicted; 299 were discharged; 44 were acquitted; 3 were committed to the Court of Sessions of the Political Agent; and 20 were otherwise disposed of; leaving a balance of 183 awaiting trial against 122 convicted; 104 discharged; 167 acquitted; 4 committed to the Sessions Court; 12 otherwise disposed of and 2 remained undisposed of in 1891. The percentage of persons tried to persons convicted (670 against 121) was abnormally low, namely 18·05, the cause of which has not been explained by the Chief.

155. *Extradition.*—One accused was received from the 2nd Class Magistrate of Chikodi.

156. *Civil Courts.*—There is a separate stipendiary Munsiff at Ichalkaranji, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the Chief but appeals from the Chief's decisions lie to the Council of Administration, Kolhapur. (Vide Political Agent's letter, No. 4214, dated 5th December 1892). The number of suits for disposal during the year under review was 564 against 655 in 1891 in the Munsiff's Court. Of these 564, the Munsiff disposed of 349 against 465 in the preceding year; of these 349, 90 were decided exparte; 136 admitted and compromised; 9 struck of the file and 114 otherwise disposed of.

157. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 25 days against 5 months and 22 days in 1891. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 422 against 607 in 1891. Of these 422, 346 were disposed of and 76 were pending at the close of the year against 494 and 113 respectively in the previous year.

158. (*a.*) *Possessory Suits.*—There were altogether 94 Possessory suits during the year under review for disposal, out of which 93 were disposed of. 9 petitions for review or of appeal from the decisions of his subordinates were preferred to the Chief's Court. In 8 cases the petitions were rejected and in 1 the original decision was reversed.

159. (*b.*) *Suits for assistance for recovery of rent from inferior holders.*—There were 103 cases including the balance of 11 from the last year. Out of them 95 were decided leaving a balance of 8 cases at the close of the year. 6 appeals were preferred to the Court of the Karbhari but none was disposed of during the year under review.

160. *Registration.*—The documents, presented for registration, inclusive of those of the Ajra Taluka, numbered 845 against 862 in 1891-92. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3,557 against Rs. 3,770-15-2 in the previous year.

161. *Municipality.*—There is no properly constituted Municipality in this State. The question of establishing one has engaged the attention of the Chief, who pays for Municipal expense out of the State funds as hither-to-fore. The amount expended during the year is not given.

162. *Public Works.*—The amount of Rs. 63,749-12-4 was spent on public works during 1892-93 against Rs. 38,557-10-9 in the previous year. Details are not given.

163. *Vaccination.*—The primary vaccinations, inclusive of those of the Ajra Taluka, numbered 1764 of which 1613 were successful against 1883 and 1757 respectively in the previous year. The number of revaccinations during the year under review was 446 of which 282 were successful against 479 and 323 respectively in 1891-92.

164. *Dispensary.*—There are 2 dispensaries in this State, *viz.* one at Ichalkaranji and the other at Ajra. There were 10,322 and 5,472 outpatients, and 10 and 16 inpatients treated in the two dispensaries, all of whom were cured. The daily average attendance of patients was 60·7 and 47·3 in Ichalkaranji and Ajra Dispensaries respectively. The expenditure was Rs. 1,493-14-0 and 1,397-9-6 respectively or Rs. 2,891-7-6 altogether in 1892.

165. *Education.*—The number of boys' and girls' schools together is 17 in this State attended by 1133 pupils against the same number of school attended by 1080 pupils. This number, *viz.* 17 of schools consists of two 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 9 Vernacular schools, one aided school, two night schools and 3 girls' schools.

JAHAGIRDARS.

Kagal Junior.

166. The young Sardar Dattajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao is now 19 years of age,

having been born on 7th July 1874. He is attending the regular Matriculation class in the Rajaram High School, but the Principal does not appear to be satisfied with the progress made by him during the year and fears he may not pass the examination.

167. His estate continued to be looked after by the Darbar under the Political Agent's guaranteed supervision during the year as before.

168. The financial condition of the estate during the year under Report is briefly reviewed below in comparison with that in the previous year 1891-92 :—

Kagal (Junior).	Fasli 1301 (1891-92).			Fasli 1302 (1892-93).		
Opening balances—						
Chief's own	1,10,375	13	10	86,142	15	1
Debts and Deposits	2,020	7	3	1,409	1	10
Total....	1,12,396	5	1	87,552	0	11
Receipts during the year—						
Chief's own	49,886	5	6	38,731	1	10
Advances and Loans	4,158	9	4	1,275	6	3
Debts and Deposits	440	12	1	288	14	2
Alienations adjusted in the accounts	2,456	2	0	2,452	6	0
Total Receipts...	56,941	12	11	42,747	12	3
Grand Total....	1,69,338	2	0	1,30,299	13	2
Disbursements during the year—						
Chief's own	74,206	8	7	36,092	8	4
Advances and Loans	4,027	5	4	5,864	15	3
Debts and Deposits	1,096	1	2	1,062	11	9
Alienations adjusted in the accounts	2,456	2	0	2,452	6	0
Total Disbursements....	81,786	1	1	44,972	9	4
Closing balances—						
Chief's own	86,142	15	1	84,691	15	7
Debts and Deposits	1,409	1	10	635	4	3
Total Closing balances....	87,552	0	11	85,327	3	10

The decrease in the opening balance of this year 1892-93 as compared with that of the previous year is accounted for by the fact that arrears amounting to no less than Rs. 23,000 due to the Kolhapur Darbar for service commutation were paid off, besides 1,700 Rupees spent on the Chief's marriage.

It will also appear at first sight that the receipts of this year 1892-93 have

fallen off by 1,100 rupees. This decrease is explained by the fact that a dowery or Hunda was received last year by the Chief from his bride and there was no such extra income this year. The small variations in the Items of adjustment, such as loans, deposits, debts, advances, &c. do not require detailed explanation as they are fluctuating.

The disbursements of this year 1892-93 would appear to have been reduced by upwards of half the sum spent last year; but this reduction is only nominal as last year. A large extra outlay was incurred on account of the Chief's marriage.

Sums were advanced to carry out certain Public works which accounts for the closing balances being less by some 2,000 rupees and odd.

Torgal.

170. Sambhajirao Sinde, Senakhaskel, the Saranjamdar, managed the revenue matters of the Jahagir during the year. No domestic or political occurrence in connection with this Jahagirdar has been reported; nor does he appear to have taken any steps to emerge from a state of insolvency in which, for the reasons mentioned in paragraphs 147 and 148 of the last report, he has plunged himself so deeply.

Himatbahadur.

171. The Himmat Bahadur, Udajirao Chavan, otherwise called Aba Saheb, continued to study in the Sardars' Class in the Rajaram High School. He is now 18 years old. His general health, progress and conduct were good during the year. He has taken Sanskrit for his second language, which is creditable to him.

The income and outgoings of this Jahgir are briefly reviewed under the head of "Wards" in Chapter II. of this Report.

Sarlashkar.

172. The Sarlashkar Hanmantrao Gopal, *alias* Appa Saheb, has left the Deccan College and returned home. As he has long since attained his majority, being now 27 years old, he was repeatedly asked to take over the management of his estate, but has declined doing so, owing to a chronic complaint from which he has been suffering. He says, however, that he is improving under the treatment of a native Hakim and hopes to be able to relieve the Darbar of the responsibility of managing the estate, which is also subject to the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. The financial position of his estate is noticed under the Head of "Wards" referred to in the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

SURVEY OF LAND.

173. As mentioned in paragraph 153 of the last report, the Chief of Vishalgad was advised to depute a man, enjoying his confidence, to serve with the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey for a time to acquire a knowledge of the system of assessment. As, however, in the information furnished by him about his administration of the State for the year under review, no reference to this question was made, his attention was drawn to the same by the Divan by Yadi No. 23, dated 29th June 1893, and he was asked to state what was done about it. In reply, the Chief has informed that as a tentative measure, he has employed one of his karkuns, Mr. Balkrishna Mahadev, to make "*Pot Pahani*" in six villages under the direction and superintendence of the Munsiff, who is said to be an expert in the survey settlement work, and to compare the rates, thus assessed, field by field with the rates assessed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner; that after this comparison is over, he intends to send a man to learn the work and that pending the result of these measures, the question awaits his final consideration and disposal.

174. The survey and settlement rates were introduced during the year under report into the Dumala village of Hubarhatti in the Shirol Peta. The subjoined table gives the financial results of the survey rates in the settled village compared with the revenue realized at the *Mamul* (old recorded) rates in the previous year 1891-92:—

No.	Name of Village.	As per Mamul or old assessment in 1891-92.	As per revised assessment in 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Hubarhatti in the Shirol Peta.	789 15 3	1,217 4 0	427 4 0	.....

CITY SURVEY.

175. This department has continued to be in charge of the Kolhapur Municipality during the year under report as before.

176. The number of appeals, made to the Chief Revenue Officer, from the decisions of the Special Inquiring Officer, during the year under review, was 11

against 19 in the preceding year, and there were 7 appeals pending at the close of the last year, which make a total of 18 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 9 were disposed of, and 9 remained pending at the close of the year. In 1 appeal the original decision was confirmed, and in 8 they were modified.

177. The cost of the city survey establishment was Rs. 217 during the year under report, against Rs. 352 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 172 were disbursed from the State Treasury, and Rs. 45 from the Municipal funds.

178. The number of Sanads that remained to be delivered at the close of the last year was 2462. Of these, 102 Sanads were handed over to the holders of properties leaving 2360 to be delivered at the end of the year. The reason why they were not delivered was that the owners did not appear to receive them, though they were duly warned to take them away.

Alienation Department.

179. There were 51 settlement cases valued at Rs. 2,028-4-0 pending undisposed of at the end of the last year. During the year under review, 3 new cases involving claims amounting to Rs. 17-10-0 were brought to notice, so that the total number of cases to be disposed of during the year amounted to 54, valued at Rs. 2,045-14-0. Of these, 31 cases with claims worth Rs. 1,293-8-0 were disposed of during the year under report, in all of which the holdings have been continued to the heirs of the deceased holders. The remaining 23 cases, which were pending at the close of the year, are valued at Rs. 752-6-0.

180. In addition to the above, the number of cases, in which original succession inquiries were held during the year under report, was 678 against 556 in the preceding year. Of these 678 cases, 601 belong to the Kolhapur State and the remaining 77 to the Feudatory States, *viz.* 14 to Kapshi, 49 to Kagal Senior, 5 to Kagal Junior and 9 to the Ichalkaranji State. In 599 cases the holdings have been continued to the rightful heirs, and in the remaining 79 cases they have been made khalsa. The subjoined statement will show the States to which the cases, in which the holdings have been continued or resumed, belong :—

Name of State.	Cases in which holdidgs are continued.	Cases in which holdidgs are resumed.	Total.
Kolhapur State	532	69	601
Kapshi Jahagir	10	4	14
Kagal (Senior).....	43	6	49
Do. (Junior)	5	...	5
Ichalkaranji.....	9*	...	9*
Total...	599	79	678

* *Note.*—This figure refers to cases disposed of, while the Darbar held direct management of the State. The cases dealt with by the Chief, after he was put in power, are given in the brief review of his management in Chapter I, under the head " alienation ", as also those by the Chief of Vishalgad and Bavda in the accounts of those States.

181. The following are the principal causes for which the holdings mentioned in column 3 of the foregoing table have been resumed:—

No.	Causes of resumption.	Kolhapur Proper.	Feudatory States.	Total No. of cases.
1	Service not being required	31	7	38
2	Holdings not having been enjoyed for sufficiently long period to entitle the heirs of the deceased holders to have their claims recognized	12	2	14
3	For want of heirs	10	1	11
4	Heirs having declined to serve, either on account of the smallness of the income derived from their holdings, or some other reason	6	...	6
5	Minor causes	10	...	10
	Total...	69	10	79

182. Besides the above, sanction for the mutation of names, consequent on the death of alienees of the adjudicated Inam lands, was given, after proper inquiry, in 395 cases during the year under report, against 541 in the preceding year. Of these 395 cases, 369 cases belong to the Kolhapur State and the remaining 26 to the Feudatory States, namely, 23 to Kagal (Senior), 1 to Kagal (Junior) and 2 to Ichalkaranji.

183. The subjoined statement will show the number of Inam Yadastas that were pending at the end of the last year and those sanctioned during the year under report :—

Name of Peta or State.	Number pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Number sanctioned during the year 1892-93.	Number pending at the end of the year 1892-93.
Peta Karvir	4	4	0
„ Alta	1	0	1
Jahagir Kapsi	4	1	3
„ Torgal	31	0	31
Total...	40	5	35

Waste Lands.

184. The unoccupied assessed waste land in the Kolhapur State Proper and its Feudatories, for the past two years, is shown in the following table :—

Name of State.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Kolhapur State proper. ...	1,61,461	14	1,35,196	27
Vishalgad.	24,255	39	20,589	5
Bavda.	nil		nil	
Kapsi.	70	27	70	12
Kagal Senior and Junior. ...	1,882	11	1,883	1
Ichalkaranji....	18,849	0¼	11,363	32
Total...	2,06,519	11¼	1,69,107	37

Thus it will be seen that there is a decrease of 37,411 acres, 14¼ gunthas in the area of unoccupied waste lands as compared with that in the preceding year, and the decrease is due to the following causes :—

1st, to new lands having been taken up for cultivation; and

2ndly, to kuran lands hither-to shown under the head "unoccupied assessed lands" having been classed under the head "Nakird" or unassessed waste.

185. The following statement shows how much waste land has been taken up for cultivation and the percentage of the waste to the culturable land, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Name of Peta, Taluka or State.	Extent of cultivable area.		Taken up in		Waste remaining at the end of the year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.		
Kolhapur Proper...	11,34,588-34	11,13,552-17	9,73,127-20	9,78,355-30	1,61,461-14	1,35,196-27	14·22	12·14
Vishalgad	59,485-30	59,665-35	35,229-31	39,076-29	24,255-39	20,589- 5	40·77	34·5
Bavda	88,234-24½	88,234-24½	88,234-24½	88,234-24½	.....	.....	.....	....
Kagal (Senior)	64,195-12	64,171-12	62,318- 3	62,294- 3	1,877- 9	1,877- 9	2·9	2·92
Kagal (Junior)	10,067- 1	10,067- 1	10,061-39	10,061- 9	5- 2	5-32	·04	·04
Kapshi	18,232-35	18,232-20	18,162- 8	18,162- 8	70-27	70-12	·38	·38
Ichalkaranji	1,15,581-38¾	1,08,325-15¾	96,732-38½	96,956-23¾	18,849- ¼	11,368-32	16·3	10·5
Grand Total...	14,90,386-15¼	14,62,249- 5¼	12,83,867- 4	12,93,141- 7¼	2,06,519-11¼	1,69,107-37	13·8	11·5

Government Estate or Sheri Lands.

186. The subjoined statement shows the area, assessment and the income of the sheri-lands or the personal holdings of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year :—

	1891-1892.			1892-93.		
	A.	G.		A.	G.	
Area...	6,137	1		6,143	8	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assessment	21,267	4	6	21,290	4	6
Revenue realized. ...	53,456	8	6	55,245	7	5

From the above, it will be seen that the area and the amount of assessment of the Sheri lands, during the year under report, has increased by 6 acres, 7 gunthas and Rs. 23 respectively, as compared with those in the preceding year. The causes of the increase in the area and amount of assessment during the year are as under :—

(1) A piece of Sheri land in the village of Mhalsavde, Peta Karvir, which was hither-to inadvertently shown as Raitava in the Village accounts, has been entered under its proper head.

(2) A piece of Sheri land in the village of Hasur, Peta Gadhinglaj, having been taken into Forests in former years, another piece of Government assessed waste land in the village of Mangnur of the same Peta, has been assigned as Sheri land in its stead, in the year under report.

187. The revenue realized on account of Sheri lands during the year under review also exceeds that in the preceding year by Rs. 1,788-14-11; and the excess is due to larger amounts having been realized in the auction sales.

Revenue Accounts.

188. There has been no change in the system of keeping either the Village or the Peta accounts during the year under report.

189. The following statement will show the extent of travelling and the work of inspection done by the Revenue Officers, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Names of Officers.	Number of Petas, Feudatory States, Mahals or villages in each Division.				Of which visited.				Number of Miles and days travelled.		Accounts and records examined in.				Number of villages in which boundary Marks examined.		Number of villages in which Rayats receipt books examined.	
	Petas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	Petas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Miles.	No. of days.	Petas.	Feudatory States.	Mahals.	Villages.	No. of Villages.	No. of fields.	No. of villages.	No. of books.
1891-92.																		
Chief Revenue Officer.....	6	2	2	944	6	2	2	128	791	167	6	2	2	98	13	155	75	1,358
District Officer, N. D.....	3	1	...	432	3	1	...	161	1,052	226	3	1	...	381	46	608	126	2,897
„ S. D.	3	1	2	512	3	1	2	132	1,546	176	3	1	2	469	49	658	107	2,212
1892-93.																		
Chief Revenue Officer	6	1	2	865	6	1	1	44	539	168	5	1	1	44	12	112	53	813
District Officer, N. D.	3	1	...	432	3	1	...	154	981	227	3	1	...	432	39	554	157	3,638
„ S. D.	3	...	2	433	3	...	1	192	2,125	234	3	...	1	383	94	1,423	147	2,869

This year the Feudatory State of Ichalkaranji has been omitted from the above statement, as the Chief of that State has been entrusted with its management during the year. This State and the States of Vishalgad and Bavda, which have been managed by their own Chiefs since the last year, were not therefore visited by the Chief Revenue Officer or by District Officers. Katkol Mahal was also not visited by the Chief Revenue Officer, with this exception he visited all the sub-divisions including the Kagal State. The accounts of the Gadhinglaj Peta were, however, not examined by this Officer, as Raosaheb V. D. Bavdekar, who held charge of the Chief Revenue Office, during the early part of the Chief Revenue Officer's leave, was called back from that Peta to hand over charge to Mr. B. M. Kharkar, before he had time to undertake the examination. The Chief Revenue Officer spent 168 days on inspection duty out of Kolhapur, during the year under report, against 167 in the preceding year.

190. In addition to the inspection work mentioned above, the Chief Revenue Officer settled the remuneration of Patils and Kulkarnis of the Khalsa villages in the Feudatory States of Kagal (Senior and Junior) and of the Dumala villages in the Alta and Bhudhargad Petas.

191. As the period of ten years, for which the remuneration of Patils and Kulkarnis in the Panhala Peta was sanctioned, expired, new Patrakas showing revised remuneration have been prepared and submitted for sanction to the Council of Administration.

192. The District Officers, N. D. and S. D. respectively spent 227 and 234 days out of Kolhapur, during the travelling season this year, against 226 and 176 in the preceding year. The number of miles travelled by the District Officer, S. D. is greater than that he travelled in the last year and the reason is that he visited Malvan this year, which is far away from Kolhapur and where certain lands are owned by the Kolhapur State.

193. No gross mistakes came to notice in the inspections of these Revenue Officers, those discovered were only of a technical character.

The Framing of Watan Registers of Patils and Kulkarnis.

194. The following statement shows the work done by Mr. T. M. Marathe, Watan Registering Officer, during the year under report, and that pending at the close of the year:—

Names of Petas, &c.	No. of Watan Registers to be settled.		Work done during the year 1892-93.		Total work done up to the end of 1892-93.		Work pending at the end of the year 1892-93.	
	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni.	Patil.	Kulkarni
Peta Karvir.	135	135	31	31	70	64	65	71
„ Panhala.	202	202	33	43	76	83	126	119
„ Alta.	49	49	18	12	33	46	16	3
„ Shirol.	33	33	7	1	29	30	4	3
„ Gadhinglaj. ...	126	126	34	40	60	73	66	53
„ Bhudhargad. ...	192	192	38	34	79	104	113	88
Mahal Raibag.	30	30	7	9	10	15	20	15
„ Katkol	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
State Kagal Senior. ...	40	40	7	7	37	40	3	0
„ Kagal Junior. ...	6	6	2	1	5	6	1	0
Jahagir Kapshi. ...	10	10	0	2	0	3	10	7
Total...	831	831	177	180	399	464	432	367

It will be seen from the above statement that out of the total number of registers of Patils and Kulkarnis, the Watan Registering Officer has framed 399 registers of Patils and 464 of Kulkarnis up to the end of the year under report; the year's work being 177 registers of Patils, and 180 of Kulkarnis excluding Ichalkaranji and Ajra, against 146 and 151 respectively including Ichalkaranji and Ajra in the preceding year.

195. The number of appeals, made to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, from the decisions of the Watan Registering Officer, during the year under report, was 124, and there were 19 appeals pending at the close of the last year. Thus the total Number of appeals to be disposed of during the year amounted to 143. Of these, 49 appeals having been disposed of during the year against 21 in the preceding year, there remain 94 appeals pending at the close of the year. Of this number, 25 appeals have been filed towards the close of the year and therefore either papers in them have not been received or dates for their hearing fixed which fall due in the following year, and the rest have remained undisposed of, owing to parties having applied for postponements to produce additional evidence. In 38 appeals out of 49 disposed of, the decisions of the Watan Registering Officer have been confirmed, in 10 they have been reversed and 1 was remanded.

Appointments of Patils and Kulkarnis.

196. Five appeals were made from the decisions of the District Officers, during the year under report, against the appointments of watandars, and there were three appeals pending at the close of the last year. The total number of appeals for disposal thus amounted to 8 during the year. Of these, 7 appeals have been disposed of and 1 remains undisposed of at the end of the year. In 4 out of 7 appeals disposed of, the original decisions have been confirmed, in 2 they have been reversed and in 1 modified.

Wards' Estate.

197. During the year under report the number of wards was 9 against 8 in the previous year. Shri Raghunath Pandit, *alias*, Pandit Maharaja, having attained majority, was put in charge of his Estate during the year under review; who now takes care of the person and education of his two younger brothers. The Darbar was thus relieved of 3 Minors, but 4 new ones came under its care and control, in consequence of the death of their fathers, namely, Nos. 6 to 9 entered in the subjoined statement.

Consecutive No.	Names.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year 1892-93.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the close of the year 1892-93.		Value of moveable property in hand	Area of land under management.
								In cash.	In Govt. Securities.		
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. G.
1	Udajirao Chavan, Himat Bahadur.	18	Kolhapur city....	Rajaram High School.	* 46,470 9 11½	57,881 7 2	56,633 1 6	31,188 15 7½	16,500 0 0	25,000 0 0	31,615 0
2	Hanmantrao Nimbalkar, Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	26	Brahmagaon, Taluka Jamkhed.	Do. and Deccan College.	39,523 14 2	52,661 2 5	53,267 4 4	10,349 2 7	28,568 9 4	25,800 0 0	14,021 2
3	Nathajirao Japtanmulk	12	Madyal, Peta Gad Hinglaj.	Rajaram High School.	4,966 4 9	6,155 9 3	6,532 2 9	4,586 11 7	.....	.....	‡1,550 28
4	Ramchandrarao Anandrao Bhope...	7	Kolhapur city....	Ver. School No. 3, Kolhapur.	1,289 14 6	9,191 2 1	7,139 7 10	3,341 8 9	.....	.....	3,300 0
5	Dattajirao Dinkarrao Bhonsle... ..	19	Khanvat, Taluka Bhimthadi.	Rajaram High School.	† 4,058 3 8	5,784 14 10	3,782 13 3	6,060 5 3	.....	10,327 15 0	7,810 19
6	Narsinghrao Ramchandrarao Ghorpade, Amir Ul Umrao.	17	Bedag, Taluka Athni.	Baroda High School.	4,715 6 9	3,648 10 8	3,430 0 6	4,934 0 11	.....	.....	1,472 7
7	Davlatrao Yeshvantrao Bhonsle, Minchekar.	12	Mincha, Peta Alta.	Rajaram High School.	.....	5,237 0 5	77 0 0	5,160 0 5	.....	.....	.....
8	Malharrao Dattajirao Gaikwad, Vishvasrao.	28	Nipani, Taluka Chikodi.	Rajaram High School.	11,166 13 10	16,784 7 1	18,453 15 10	3,497 5 1	6,000 0 0	17,500 0 0	3,045 27
9	Shidramrao Parashramrao Sinde Desai &c.	16	Eksamba	Shirol Vernacular School.	.....	13,252 4 11½	11,924 7 10½	1,327 13 1	.....	5,589 8 9	4,041 35

* NOTE.—The figure given last year, viz. Rs. 38,672-13-0 did not include Rs. 7,797-12-11¼ on account of deposits.
† The area entered last year, viz. acres 1100 and gts. 28 was not accurate and even the one now entered cannot be relied on, as the lands of some villages have not been surveyed and measured.
‡ The balance at the close of the last year, as entered in the statement was Rs. 3,884-1-9, was only approximately given, as the accounts had not been made up then.

The expenditure in the case of Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 9 being less than the income, no remarks are called for. The outlay in the case of No. 7 seems to be only Rs. 77 or compared with the receipts almost nothing, this is because the management of the Estate was taken over by the Darbar very late in the year 1892 and the accounts of the same have not been brought up to date. The exact position of its finances cannot be ascertained at present.

The excess of expenditure over receipts in the case of No. 2 was caused by his staying at Poona for studying in the Deccan College, &c.

The increase in expenditure as compared with the income in the case of No 3 is attributable to 2 causes, viz. (1) A riding horse was purchased for the young Sardar, and (2) a suit was filed to recover certain rights from his kinsmen.

No. 8.— The excess in expenditure was owing to the expenses of the funeral rites of his deceased father as also to payment of certain private debts contracted by him (deceased).

EDUCATION.

193. No. 1.—Attends the Rajaram High School and learns Standard V. His progress and conduct are reported to be satisfactory.

No. 2.—Has left the Deccan College; studies at home.

No. 3.—Attends the Rajaram High School.

No. 4.—Attends the infant class in No. 3 Vernacular school, Kolhapur.

No. 5.—Learns Standard III in the Rajaram High School.

No. 6.—Is said to be learning in the Baroda High School. He generally resides at Baroda where he holds a considerable Estate.

No. 7.—Learns Standard I in the Rajaram High School.

No. 8.—Having studied up to Standard VII in the Rajaram High School has left the School.

No. 9.—Learns Vernacular Standard III in the Shirol School.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

LEGISLATION.

199. The Chief Judge prepared a draft of General Clauses Rules, and circulated it to the Members of the General Committee for approval. The work of printing the approved drafts of Rules is going on and it will be completed soon.

200. The Judicial Conference of the Subordinate Judges of the Kolhapur State was held on 27th April 1892, and lasted for two days under the presidency of the Chief Judge.

MILITARY.

201. The Military Establishments of the State consist of two divisions, *viz.* (1) Kolhapur Infantry and (2) the Red Coated Risala, or His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja's Body Guard.

202. The sanctioned strength of the Kolhapur Infantry including the Officers and the rank and file, &c. remains the same as before, *viz.* 551.

203. The actual strength, during the year under report, was 547 as shown below:—

1	European Officer.
6	Subhedars.
6	Jamadars.
32	Havildars.
32	Naiks.
1	Bugle-Major.
9	Buglers.
441	Privates.
3	Bhisties.
16	Boys.
547	

204. The vacancies, remaining to be filled up, to complete the full sanctioned strength, were those of an Adjutant, a Bugler and two Privates.

205. The following is a brief account of the drill, discipline, general efficiency and conduct, &c. of the Kolhapur Infantry, as reported by Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, Acting 2nd-in-command:—

1. "*Musketry.*—Last year was the 3rd in which the Regiment has been exercised with Snider Rifles; it will be seen from the figure of Merit, and also from the number of Marksmen, (the figure of merit for this year being 59·14 as against 55·64 for last year and 97 marksmen as against 63) that there is a great improvement on the preceding year."

2. "The total number of men exercised was 464. No. 4 Company for the eight year in succession is the best shooting Company, which is mainly due to its commander, about whom remarks will be made below under General Remarks. The average of this Company is 65·89 being 6·87 points better than the next best Company."

3. "The best shot of the Regiment was Private Narayan Parb, No. 4 Company with 88 points, and the 2nd best Private Ramchandra Oobate, No. 3 Company with 87 points. These two men received 20, and 10 Rupees respectively."

4. "*Field-Firing.*—Field Firing was carried out as usual under the hills beyond Shiya. In this the result is the same as last year, that is ·27 per cent."

5. "Having been carried out under the same conditions as last year, the figures may be taken as reliable."

6. "*Rifle Club.*—The Rifle Club has, I consider been a great incentive to the men to become more proficient in their weapon, although the rewards are small, still as each man subscribes a small amount to his Company Club monthly, it incites them to do their best to win prizes."

7. "*Drill and Efficiency.*—The Drill and Efficiency of the Corps is good. The Native Officers are attentive to their duties, and know their Drill book well. The Regiments have been exercised in the Field Formations regularly; and too much attention has not been given to mere Parade Movements, and the Fire discipline has shown a very marked improvement, the Recruits are excellently trained under the Subhedar Adjutant and Drill Havaldar."

8. "An inspection of the Regiment was made on the 17th February 1893 by Major General Sir G. Wolsely, K.C.B. who made the following remarks in an order given by him after the Inspection."

   "I have been greatly pleased with all I saw. The Native Officers struck me as a very intelligent, smart and keen body of sirdars and the non-commissioned Officers and Privates impressed me equally favourably. The Battalion drill and other exercises were remarkably well done and reflect great credit upon Lieutenants Cox and Wodehouse. In fact I can honestly say I have not seen a better turned out Battalion in our Native Army nor one that went through its ordinary drill better than the Kolhapur Infantry this morning under Lieutenant Wodehouse."

9. "*Recruits.*—31 Recruits have been enlisted, out of which 22, after passing their Course of Drill and Musketry, have been passed into the ranks. This being a Local Corps and the men being near their own homes an excellent stamp of men can be obtained, and they would compare very favourably with any other Maharatta Regiment."

10. "*Signalling.*—Regular signalling practice has been kept up with the hill-station of Panhala 12 miles distant, where some signallers are sent for the purpose."

11. "In all there are 12 signallers under the charge of the Native Adjutant."

12. "*Gymnastics.*—The recruits and boys are trained in Gymnastics regularly and after a short time they show a marked improvement in Physique. The Instructor is a Competent man and takes a great deal of trouble with his work."

13. "*Band.*—The Band both String and Brass is now most efficient; they went to Chinchli this year, and every body was much pleased with their play. For this the

Band Master Mr. Mendis is much to be praised, he has received an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem according to the terms of the agreement; at present there is one vacancy in the Band."

14. "*Desertions.*—One case of desertion occurred during the past year from the Band.

15. "*Discharges.*—Two Privates were discharged at their own request, and one for weakness."

16. "*Deaths.*—The total number of deaths during the past year is 9 : 7 more than last year—4 in Hospital, 3 on sick leave, 1 at Kagal and 1 at the Gad-hinglaj outpost—. Three of the above having been enlisted before 1874, their widows received the amount of their contributions to the Dhuram Fund."

17. "*Gratuity and Pensions.*—One Private invalided by the Medical Officer was granted a Gratuity, and 16 men were pensioned as unfit for further service."

18. "*Health.*—The health of the Regiment has been good, the average of admission to Hospital being 4·9 against 5·5 last year."

19. "*School.*—Instruction is carried on as before, when considering claims for pro motion, Educational attainments carry weight."

20. "*Athletic Sports.*—These took place in October last, and went off well, H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja and other Chiefs being present."

21. "*Garden.*—The produce of the Regimental Vegetable garden has been good. An experiment was made of planting out Rhubarb roots from Ootacamand, which so far has not been successful; the vegetables at the commencement of the year 1893 were much spoilt by aphides."

22. "*Conduct.*—Excellent. No serious crime having taken place."

23. "*Hutting.*—2 new blocks have been completed during the year, and 2 will be commenced shortly."

24. "*Out-posts.*—An inspection of the out-posts was made in April 1892 by Lieutenant Cox, and made the subject of a special report."

25. "*Clothing.*—The Regiment was supplied by the State with new Great Coats, and these were made according to the pattern in use by H. M. Native Infantry.

26. "*M. H. Rifles.*—Ten Martini Henry Rifles according to the Government pattern were purchased from a Private Firm for match-purposes."

27. "*Water Supply.*—One more new cistern has been built."

28. "*Official Changes.*—Captain S. M. C. Schneidar, Acting 2nd in Command handed over charge to Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, on the 26th April 1892, and the latter officer, handed over charge to Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, on the 26th August 1892. Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse joined as Acting Adjutant on the 5th May 1892 and took over charge from Lieutenant P. Z. Cox. Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard acted as 2nd in Command from 17th December to 18th January last; Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse doing duty as Acting Adjutant. Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard handed over charge on the 18th January 1893 to Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse who has held the post of 2nd in Command since that date."

29. "*General Remarks.*—The efficiency and Good conduct of the Regiment is greatly due to the Native Officers, who are most zealous in their work, and carry out their duties most conscientiously. I would especially mention the Subedar Major Shaikh Lall and Subhedar Adjutant Ragho Dongre, the former I consider a most trustworthy officer, and he has taken much trouble in his duties, musketry, &c. and has given me every assistance. The latter officer has been mentioned in former reports, and I need only add that I find the remarks made on him by former

officer fully borne out. The improvement in the Regimental musketry is very largely due to him, and his company is for the 8th year in succession 1st of all the companies, a most creditable performance."

206. The total expenditure, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 95,032-10-9, against Rs. 74,338-7-11 incurred in the preceding year. The increase is owing to clothing charges and grain compensation, &c.

Red Risala.

207. The sanctioned full strength is 156. The particulars about casualties, recruiting and filling up of vacancies are given in Appendix V (Consecutive Enclosure No. 21), which will show that the actual strength amounted to 149, and that there were 7 vacancies caused by the death of Sowars, which were not filled up.

208. The general efficiency and good conduct of the Sowars and Officers were maintained during the year as before.

209. 10 new remounts were purchased; 2 horses died, 2 were sold, and 8 given away, being unserviceable.

210. The aggregate cost of the Risala, during the year, amounted to Rs. 57,740-15-11, which includes the pay and allowances of the Sowars, Officers, &c., against Rs. 71,776-8-3 during the previous year.

POLICE.

211. Khan Saheb Rustomji Pallonji, Chief Police Officer, continued to hold the charge of this Department, during the year under review, subject to the general control of the Chief Revenue Officer.

Strength and Cost.

212. The total strength of the force in Kolhapur Proper during 1892 was the same as that in the last year, *viz.* 505 including office establishment, and the cost was Rs. 60,348-5-2 against Rs. 57,975-2-4 showing an increase of Rs. 2,373-2-5 which is owing to grain compensation given to the Police on account of dearness of provisions.

213. As regards the Feudatory States and Jahagirs, the strength of the Police force is 172, and its cost Rs. 17,409-12-5 against Rs. 12,726-3-2 in the last year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 4,683-9-3. If Rs. 4,014-1-5 on account of cost of the Police of the Vishalgad State be deducted from the above, as the same was not given last year, there is properly speaking an increase of only Rs. 669-7-10 which, as explained above, is owing to grain compensation. For further particulars, please, see appendix VI (Consecutive Enclosure No. 22).

214. *Reward for good Service.*—One Naik and five sepoys were rewarded by promotion and one Jamadar by presentation of a silver bangle for arresting the notorious offender Sidda Bugdi Katti Berad. He was tried and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 14 years by the Belgaum authorities.

Brief account of Sidda's capture by the Kolhapur State Police.

"In accordance with the steps suggested by the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, in his letter No. 217, dated 15th February 1892, for being taken on the part of the Darbar for Sidda's arrest, a Police party, consisting of 1 Havildar and 3 Sepoys without arms and 1 Naik and 3 Sepoys with arms, with 2 Sowars of the State Risala, under Police Jamadar, Sagnu Natha Mane, had been deputed for that purpose with strict injunctions to act in co-operation with the British and Sangli State Police engaged in the same business. After very secret and long pursuit the Jamadar, Sagnu Mane, came to know from persons enemical to Sidda that he instead of wandering through jungles and hilly parts of the Country was traversing through Khanapur and Hundergachhi districts; upon which the State Jamadar accompanied by the Belgaum Police Jamadar, Kentlya, went to Basarge on 19th April in search of the dacoit. Early next morning the State Jamadar, Sagnu Mane, went to Halkarni. The British Jamadar and Havildar followed him thither at about 8 A.M.; but learning that the State Jamadar had left the place, proceeded to Khanapur. After this three spies, named Ramya Mhar of Halkarni, Siddya Taral, and Sivya Mang, brother of the harlot of Sidda Berad, who had been engaged by the State Jamadar to bring tidings of the movements of Sidda, came to him (Jamadar) and informed him that Sidda was just then hiding in a field on the river-side of Nagnur within the limits of Sankeshwar. On this, the Jamadar with his party and the village Police of Basarge and Nagnur proceeded without delay to the aforesaid place. On coming there, he was informed that Sidda had taken shelter in the house of Setya Mang in the village of Sankeshwar. The party immediately proceeded to that place. The said Mang's house was surrounded and properly watched by the party. Minute search of the house and inquiry with the Mang's wife did not prove successful. Sidda was not to be found there. Then the State Police Jamadar came in the Parada (rear yard) of the house, into which there was a heap of dry leaves of sugarcane, and found that there was a little stir in the heap. Being curious to know what it was owing to, he approached it and saw at first a lot of hair (Shendi) of a human head, and then the eyes and face. No sooner did the Jamadar shout "here he is" than all his followers neared him. In the meanwhile, Sidda, who was in a reclining posture, was going to take in his right hand a gun, which was lying by his left hand side, avowedly with the intention of firing at the party. A Police Naik and Sepoy Daval fell upon Sidda, the latter pressed him by his left elbow with his bayonet. He struggled hard to get up, but did not succeed. The Jamadar, taking out of his pockets a trippled cord and tying down Sidda with it, dragged him out of the heap. This took place in the evening of 20th April at 4 P.M.

Thus secured, the dacoit was taken the same evening to Halkarni belonging to Gad-Hinglaj Peta of this State, for safe custody and the following morning to Gad-Hinglaj, where a wound, caused to his arm by the bayonet, was attended to by the Hospital Assistant.

The procedure adopted by the Jamadar in taking Sidda to Gad-Hinglaj instead of handing him over to the Belgaum Police would at first sight appear to be curious. There was, however, no help for it. The place, where Sidda was arrested, is not far from the Police Thana of Sankeshwar; but not a single Policeman was to be found there. The Police Patil of Sankeshwar was sent for by the Jamadar, but he too was not to be found at the Chowdi. It was necessary to confine him for the night in a secure place, he being notoriously a plucky man always on the look out for escaping from custody. The Jamadar was, therefore, obliged to take him to Halkarni, where there is a Wada in which the dacoit could be safely kept in custody. Sidda's mistress, a Mang woman, was also arrested. She together with the gun

and other things seized at the place, was given in charge of a separate small party to follow the party that escorted Sidda. The woman and the property were, however, made over to the Police Patil of Sankeshwar who happened to turn up before the party left.

Thus it will be seen that the State Police have done excellent service and succeeded in a very ingenious manner in arresting the dacoit; for whose arrest the Belgaum Police were exerting themselves to the utmost for some time past".

215. *Working of the Police.*—Appendix VII. (Consecutive Enclosure No 23) will show that during the year 1892, 698 offences were committed against 644 in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of 54 offences. 667 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 658 were sent for trial, against 631 and 623 respectively of the last year.

216. The percentage of convictions to arrests as compared with that of the last year has increased by 6·8 per cent, *viz.* 75·6 against 68·8 of the last year.

217. Appendix VIII. (Consecutive Enclsoure No. 24) shows that the aggregate amount of the property stolen in the whole territory, inclusive of subordinate Jahagirs, was Rs. 47,619-7-8½, of which property worth Rs. 29,270-9-½, or 61·5 per cent was recovered against Rs. 39,586-6-7 and Rs. 30,088-1-10 respectively in 1891. This shows that the Police in general were less successful this year in detecting and recovering stolen property, though not below the average mark which is believed to be 60 per cent.

This is particularly observable in regard to the Kolhapur State Proper and the Kapshi Saranjam which is unsatisfactory, no doubt, but as the Police work has been invariably good for several years past, this partial ill success cannot in fairness to them be ascribed to relaxation of their usual energy or studious neglect. They will, however, be warned to exert themselves more vigorously in future.

218. The total number of offences of all descriptions, during the year under review, was, as per Appendix IX. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 25) 3,298; out of these, 1257 were against person, 785 against property, 13 against public justice, 3 against coins and stamps, 8 against documents, 3 against marriage bonds and 1229 were miscellaneous offences. There were 55 serious offences against person, against 50 of the last year, as classified and compared below:—

	1891.	1892.
Murders	13	12
Culpable homicide	3	2
Attempt to murder	0	2
Causing abortion	0	1
Grievous hurt	31	34
Kidnapping	2	3
Rape	1	1
	50	55

This shows that offences against person increased by 5 during the year.

219. The state of crime against property is compared below :—

	1891.	1892.
Theft and Misappropriation....	372	405
Aggravated theft	4	5
Dacoity	5	4
Receiving stolen property	32	46
House-breaking	247	319*
High-way robbery	5	6
	665	785

* Includes the undermentioned offences :—

228 Under Section 447
37 Under Sections 448 to 456
33 Under Section 457

So also 247 include offences of similar nature.

The above figures will show that the thievish propensity, &c. of the people increased during the year 1892. The increase may be attributed to some extent to the facility of communication afforded by the Railway, instances having come to notice of Bhamtyas and Uchlyas from the neighbouring British Districts having committed thefts and house-breakings in this State.

220. The total number of criminal cases for disposal in 1892 was 2687 against 2331 showing a large increase of 356. Of these 2687, 2581 cases were decided against 2283 in the previous year, and 106 cases remained undisposed of against 48 in the last year. 6420 persons were arrested and tried, of whom 1,571 were convicted and 4,423 were acquitted or discharged, leaving a balance of 426 against 5,517 arrested, 1,217 convicted and 4,166 acquitted or discharged, leaving a balance of 134 persons in 1891. Of the 1,571 convicted, 285 were sentenced to imprisonment, 215 to imprisonment with fine, 1,060 to fine only, 4 to whipping, 5 to transportation for life, and 2 to capital punishment.

221. *Village Police.*—There are 786 village Police Patils in the Kolhapur State Proper, and 269 in the Feudatory States and Jahagirs. Only one of them is invested with the powers under Section 16 of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, but no case was reported to have been decided by him during the year 1892.

Criminal Justice.

222. There are 38 Criminal Courts of Magistrates of different classes in this State as follows :—

Names of Courts.	Kolhapur State Proper.	Feudatory States under direct management.	Feudatory States under the management of their Chiefs.	Jahagirs.	Total.
District Magistrate	1	...	2	...	3
1st Class „	2	1	1	...	4
2nd „ „	10	...	4	6	20
3rd „ „	7	1	3	..	11
Total...	20	2	10	6	38

From the above, it will be seen that the total number of Courts is the same as that of the last year; but it is to be observed that one Court of a District Magistrate has been newly created by the Chief of Ichalkaranji on his taking over charge of his State during the year under report; whereas one Court of a 3rd Class Magistrate has been abolished on account of Dinkarrao Savardekar's death.

223. Appendix No. X. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 26) will show the work done by the above-mentioned Courts. Of 6,420 persons brought to trial during the year 1892, 624 were apprehended by the Police, 1863 upon warrants, 3,534 appeared on summonses, 88 appeared voluntarily, 128 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 43 were apprehended by Forest Inspectors, 12 by village Patils, 19 by Abkari Inspectors, and 7 were brought under the provisions of the Extradition Act from Foreign Districts.

224. Appendix No. XI. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 27) will show the number of appeals decided by the different 7 Appellate Courts except the Council of Administration. 157 appeals were for disposal, out of which 149 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 appeals and 10 persons at the end of the year.

225. There are five Courts of Sessions, as under :—

1	The Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.	
1	Do.	Chief Judge.
1	Do.	Chief of Vishalgad.
1	Do.	„ Bavda.
1	Do.	„ Ichalkaranji.

and they decided 28 cases during 1892. Out of these 28 cases, 19 were decided by the Chief Judge, 8 by the Political Agent, and 1 by the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

226. The number of persons dealt with by the above Courts collectively is contrasted below :—

	1891.	1892.
Under trial on 1st January....	9	0
Committed during the year....	78	55
Total...	87	55
Acquitted	49	35
Convicted	21	13
Referred to the Council	1	1
Referred to Bombay Government....	14	6
Otherwise disposed of	2	0
Total....	87	55
Balance on 31st December	0	0

227. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Courts are as under :—

	No. convicted.
Capital punishment.....	2
Transportation for life	5
Imprisonment from 5 to 10 years	0
„ 3 to 5 „	8
„ 1 to 3 „	5
Total...	20

228. There were 6 appeals preferred to the Council against the decisions of the Chief Judge, in all of which the convictions and sentences were upheld.

Extradition.

229. The particulars under this head are given in the subjoined Statements. No cases were found in which demands were not complied with.

230. Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the Kolhapur State by the British Government or other Native States during 1892 :—

No.	Name of accused person delivered.	Offence.	To whom delivered.
		I. P. Code.	
1	Sivya walad Satya.	326	Hujoor Deputy Collector, Belgaum.
2	Piraji bin Irapa Mali.	379	Chief Constable, Bijapur.
3	Sabya walad Girjya Mahar. ...	379	2nd Class Magistrate, Chikodi.
4	Parwata bin Mukunda Musalc.	411	Chief Constable, Sangameshwar.
5	Yelya walad Balla Manga. ...	457,380	2nd Class Magistrate, Hukeri.
6	Atmaram Gopal Powar.	379	Chief Constable, Vengurla.
7	Rama bin Balu Patil.	325 and 395	The District Magistrate, Thana.
8	Raghu bin Babu Patala.		
9	Krishna bin Sidu Sinde		
10	Sadhu alias Satu Jadhav, ...		
11	Devaji bin Govinda Ghadi.....		
12	Laxuman bin Ninu Gurav. ...	326	Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

231. Statement showing the particulars of demand made upon the British Government and other Native States by the Kolhapur State including Feudatories during 1892 :—

No.	Name of accused demanded.	Offence.	By whom delivered.
		I. P. Code.	
1	Abya wallad Ballu Manga.	457, 380	District Magistrate, Satara.
		114, 114	
2	Tukaram bin Govinda *alias* Bhima bin Laxuman Korvi.	304	1st Class Magistrate, Kurundwad.
3	Satu bin Parapa Chinchli.	457-380	2nd Class Magistrate, Gokak.
4	Sau kom Rama Murkar.	380	1st Class Magistrate, Miraj.
5	Dhondu Govind Parkar.	879	Mamledar, Ratnagiri.
6	Ravaji Gungaji Palekar.	379	„ „
7	Santu bin Satu Koli	380	2nd Class Magistrate, Chikodi.

Brief Account of Murder cases.

232. 10 murder cases were reported during the year of report. Out of these, 8 were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial. 1 was disposed of by the committing Magistrate and 1 remained pending committal on the file of the Magistrate at the close of the year. In 5 cases the accused were acquitted and discharged. In 2 cases the accused were found guilty and sentenced to the punishment of death, subject to the confirmation of the Bombay Government; and in 1 the accused were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life by the Political Agent, subject to the confirmation of the Bombay Government. In 1 case the accused being found guilty was sentenced to transportation for life by the Chief Judge, subject to the confirmation of the Council of Administration. In all the 4 cases of murder the motive for the commission of the crime was nothing but vengeance.

General Remarks.

233. In the result of work that is presented in the various appendices, the ratio of convictions to arrests, under the heads of simple hurt and criminal force, would seem to call for explanation in the light of the remarks made in the Government Resolution on the last Annual Report. The resolution observes, " As usual, the offences of hurt and Criminal force exhibit the largest number of discharges or acquittals. Of 2,706 persons draggd before the Courts on these charges, only 238 were convicted. If the Magistrates did their duty, they would have saved over two thousand persons this unneessary annoyance." With regared to the offences, under which this unique disproportion between the arrested and convicted is observed, it may be worth while to draw attention to the fact that the number of acquittals is largely due to the offences having been compounded by the parties concerned. A compoundable offence may be compounded at any stage of the proceedings, even before any process is issued to the accused, or after the whole inquiry is completed while the case awaits decision; and the Magistrate has, according to law, to record an order of acquittal in every such case. Such acquittals go to swell the total number so much, so that, more than half the acquittals, under the head in question, in the year under report, are found to have been due to this cause. The law invests the complainants with absolute power to compound, and very often the Magistrates find themselves to be entirely at their mercy, for it is not rare that after an accused person is charged and heard in his defence and the Magistrate is almost ready to convict him the complainant steps in and tenders a Rajinama. The Magistrate has forthwith to record an order of acquittal, though the case according to merits would verily have resulted in a conviction. The acquittals on the score of compounding have therefore to be practically expunged from the table in considering whether the Magistrates have exercised proper discretion in subjecting the accused persons to all the expense and worry of a trial. In less than half the total number of discharges and acquittals recorded on merits, there is yet room for further reduction, if the Magistrates were to pay particular attention to the examination

of the complainant on presentation of his complaint to make a previous inquiry if this be found necessary before bringing the accused person to trial.

234. The District Magistrate remarks :—"This course, however, is not "open to all. Magistrates of the 3rd class are not authorised by law to make any "previous inquiry and they have, therefore, to depend absolutely on the state- "ment made by the complainant on oath, for proceeding against the accused. "If the facts as stated by him are sufficient to constitute an offence cognizable "by them, they have no discretion in the matter of issuing process for bringing "the accused to trial. The discharges or acquittals in such cases cannot be "obviated by any sort of inquiry preliminary to the issue of process."

"Besides these, there are always a certain number of discharges or acquit- "tals recorded on account of withdrawal of complaints or absence of the "complainant, according to the different sections of the Criminal Procedure "Code."

235. "Deducting from the total, the number of discharges and acquittals (1) on account of the compounding of offences, (2) those on account of with- drawals, &c. the remainder will not show an unreasonable proportion between those brought to trial and those that are let off."

236. "A copy of the remarks in the Government Resolution on the subject has, however, been sent for the guidance of Magistrates."

237. The above remarks, do not entirely commend themselves to the Council. The duty of a Magistrate lies, as soon as a petition of complaint is presented to him, in a rigid examination of the complainant for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are grounds for proceeding against the accused person. The statement of a complainant on oath that what is contained in the petition is true, is not enough. A searching examination of the complainant might disclose facts which would prove the complaint to be untrue or make the offence one of a civil nature. In either case it would not be necessary to bring the accused to trial.

238. The work of the Subordinate Magistrates has on the whole been satisfactory and the Council of Administration has to observe with pleasure that the inspection of some of the Courts, which the District Magistrate made during the year of report, disclosed little matter for serious comment.

PRISONS.

239. There were 16 Jails and Lockups in the Kolhapur State including the Central Jail at Kolhapur, in which only long termed prisoners are kept. The number of lockups was increased by 2, *viz.* those of Kapshi and Maha- gaon under the Kapshi Jahagir and the Vishalgad State.

240. The position and description of the Central Jail is just the same as stated in para 228 of the Kolhapur Administration Report for 1890-91. No additions and alterations were made to the Jail building during the year.

241. Appendix XII (Consecutive Enclosure No. 28) will show the number of prisoners admitted, the number remaining, and their cost and also the duration of each prisoner in custody, before trial, in several lockups.

242. Out of 377 prisoners, admitted during the year in the Central Jail, 80 were under trial prisoners against 388 and 100 respectively in the previous year.

243. Of the 435 convicted prisoners, 300 were released either after undergoing their sentences or under the Mark and Remission System, 9 transported, 2 died and 1 executed, leaving 123 at the close of the year in confinement. Out of 87 under trial prisoners, 40 were acquitted, 30 convicted, 5 transferred, and 12 awaited trial at the end of the year.

244. The net cost per prisoner per annum was Rs. 70-11-11 against Rs. 83-1-11 in the previous year. The reduction in the net cost per prisoner was owing to the labor of all able bodied prisoners being lent at a certain rule per head for the construction of the Kagal Tank during the year.

245. There were 50 admissions into the Jail Hospital, against 66 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 16. The general health of the prisoners was good throughout the year.

246. The conduct of the establishment and of the prisoners was good, as in no instance was it found necessary to resort to corporal punishment.

247. The undermentioned reforms were made in regard to the management of the Central Jail during the year, *viz.* (1) the Police peons, who were employed in the Jail from the regular Police force, were withdrawn and a separate Jail establishment of warders and peons was entertained for guarding the prisoners, &c. and (2) the Mark and Remission System was introduced on the line of that in force in the British Districts.

Civil Justice.

248. The following is the list of the Courts in the State and the powers exercised by each :—

1.	Court of the Council of Administration	Powers of a High Court in all Civil matters except as regards original suits.
1.	Chief Judge	Powers of a District Judge in the British Districts as regards appeal and original suits and superintendence of the proceedings of the Subordinate Courts.
3.	Courts of the Chiefs of Vishalgad, Bavda and Ichalkaranji States.....	Powers of a District Judge in appeals and original suits.
1.	Court of the Assistant Judge	Powers of an Assistant Judge as prescribed by the Bombay Civil Courts, Act XIV of 1869.

1	Court of the Sadar Amin of Kolhapur.....	Ordinary powers to try suits not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in amount or value arising in the town of Kolhapur with a special jurisdiction over the other parts of the Kolhapur territory to try suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in amount or value.
11	Courts presided over by stipendiary Munsiffs including those of the Feudatory States	Powers to try suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in amount or value.
2	Do. by Honorary Munsiffs.....	Do. Do. Do,
1	Court of the Mahalkari at Katkol	Powers to try suits of the nature cognizable by Courts of small causes not exceeding Rs. 50 in amount or value.
1	Do. at Mahagaon under Vishalgad...	Do. not exceeding Rs. 100 in amount or value.
22		

249. During the year of report, *viz.* 1892, the Courts of original jurisdiction disposed of in all 3790 suits out of 5281 for disposal including the balance of the last year, viz. 1361; thus leaving a balance of 1491 suits at the close of the year; while in 1891 out of 5328 suits including the balance of the last preceding year, 3967 suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 1361 suits. Though the suits for disposal were less by 47 as compared with those of the last year, the balance of undisposed cases is greater by 130. The average duration of each suit is 5 months, against 3 months and 24 days in the last year.

250. The aggregate value of suits disposed of during the year under report was Rs. 4,31,660-1-4¼, against that of the suits disposed of in 1891 which was Rs. 3,94,590-9-11. Though the number of suits disposed of is less, the property involved in dispute is larger in amount or value than that in the preceding year. For further particulars see Appendix No. XIII. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 29).

251. The number and value of suits disposed of in the two years in question are compared in the following table:—

No.	Name of Court.	Suits for immovable property.				Money suits including suits for Haks, &c.			
		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	Kolhapur Proper.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1	Chief Judge's Court	1	11,825 0 0	3	20,018 5 0	10	16,239 14 7	19	1,087 5 4
2	Sadar Amin's „	77	41,232 10 6	53	46,082 10 9½	373	38,056 7 11½	399	46,418 4 2¾
3	Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	117	23,712 5 3	131	34,574 9 1	485	43,188 3 11	494	40,320 13 7
4	Karvir „ „	91	10,185 2 9	124	10,921 11 1	690	47,472 11 10¾	662	52,359 1 6½
5	Shirol „ „ ...	138	28,189 10 7	141	31,028 10 11	612	56,503 10 0	628	68,140 7 4
6	Katkol Mahalkari's „	....	.....	....	.....	67	2,738 3 11	27	748 5 7
	Courts of Feudatory Chiefs and Jahagirdars.								
7	Vishalgad Chief's Court	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
8	Bavda „ „	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
9	Ichalkaranji „ „ ...	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
	Stipendiary Munsiffs.								
10	Vishalgad Munsiff's Court	12	471 6 6	19	1,268 2 8	179	7,278 5 4	225	10,646 3 8
11	Bavda „ „	17	2,252 11 4	14	2,100 2 11½	197	6,372 0 7¾	140	5,295 10 0
12	Kapshi „ „	10	799 0 1	10	610 8 1	125	9,306 5 11	110	8,722 0 10
13	Kagal (Senior) „ „	74	8,835 1 1½	75	11,511 3 5	121	20,636 4 6	76	10,737 15 8
14	Ichalkaranji „ „	32	2,980 14 1	30	476 9 6	433	8,444 10 5	319	20,717 4 9
15	Kagal (Junior) „ „	4	247 11 0	3	439 7 0	30	2,441 15 8	20	1,566 12 0
16	Mahagaon Joint's „	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	5	171 0 0
17	Hitni „	4	1,391 1 4	2	66 12 0	14	675 4 3	15	1,450 4 6
18	Jagadguru Vakil's „	....	.....	....	.....	7	458 14 0	8	563 4 0
	Honorary Munsiff's Courts.								
19	Nagojirao Patankar's Court	5	690 0 0	8	896 10 10	42	1,965 4 4½	30	2,019 13 0
10	Ramchandrarao Joshirao's „	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
	Total....	582	1,32,712 4 6½	613	1,60,695 7 4	3,385	2,51,777 5 4½	3,177	2,70,964 10 ¼

252. The results of applications for execution of decrees, during the year under report, are given in Appendix No. XIV. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 30). From which it will be seen that the number of applications for disposal, during the year under report, was 4815, against 4887 showing a slight decrease of 72. Out of 4815 applications, 3588 were disposed of, against 4887 and 3675 respectively in the last year, showing a decrease of 87 applications. The value of applications disposed of, during the year under report, was Rs. 3,81,369, showing an increase of Rs. 70,600 in round numbers over that of 1891, which was Rs. 3,10,769.

253. *Appellate Courts.*—The question of civil jurisdiction both original and appellate to be exercised by the Feudatory Chiefs of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji was disposed of by the Government of Bombay (Vide Political Agent's letter No. 4214, dated 5th December 1892); and accordingly these Chiefs with the exception of the Chief of Kagal, who is a minor, exercise the powers of a District Judge as defined by Act XIV of 1869, their decisions both in original and appellate cases being appealable to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja's Court, at present the Court of the Council of Administration, as the High Court of this Principality.

254. The following statement will show the work done by the 4 Appellate Courts, *viz.* (1) The Chief Judge's Court (including that of the Assistant Judge at Kolhapur); (2) the Chief of Vishalgad's (including his Nyayadhisha's); (3) the Chief of Bavda's; and (4) the Chief of Ichalkaranji's (including his Nyayadhisha's):—

Number.	Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed or received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.						How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
												1891			1892			Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1891.			1892.			
		1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892							1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8						9		10		11		12		13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
												Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.																	
1	Chief Judge's Court	90	85	297	248	387	333	302	257	85	76	57,332	...	10	51,164	1	4	150	134	66	55	23	10	28	29	35	29	...	4	26	...	5	12	
2	Chief of Vishalgad's Court	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	1,023	15	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	
3	Bavda Chief's Court	...	...	8	14	8	14	8	14	...	...	344	9	6	597	3	6½	5	4	1	1	...	4	2	4	...	1	...	2	23	...	6	15	
4	Chief of Ichalkaranji's Court	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	910	15	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	10	
	Total...	90	85	305	290	395	375	310	287	85	88	57,676	10	4	53,696	3	1½	155	141	67	61	23	17	30	37	35	31	...	4	25	...	5	14	

The number of appeals filed and received by transfer or on remand was 290, and the number of appeals for disposal including last year's balance in all the above Courts was 375 against 395 of the last year. Out of 333 appeals in the Chief Judge's Court, 93 were decided by the Chief Judge, and 164 by his Assistant, against 112 and 190 respectively, leaving a balance of 76 against 85 of the last year. However, it may be noticed that the number of original suits, disposed of in the Chief Judge's Court, was 22 during the year under report, as against 11 in the preceding year, as mentioned in another place. The average duration of appeals decided, during the year under report, in the Chief Judge's Court was 5 months and 12 days against 4 months and 26 days in 1891.

255. In addition to the regular appeals the Chief Judge disposed of 7 appeals from orders and 54 applications requiring judicial inquiry, such as applications for certificates of heirship, guardianship and administration of estates, &c.

256. The Council of Administration is the final Appellate Authority in Civil matters in the Kolhapur Principality including Feudatory States.

257. The number of appeals and second appeals admitted and disposed of, during the two years, *viz.* 1891 and 1892, is given below :—

	1891.	1892.
Pending on 1st January	31	38
Admitted during the the year...	77	53
Total....	108	91
Disposed of during the year	70	58
Balance.....	38	33

Out of the 58 appeals disposed of, the decrees of the lower Court were confirmed in 27, reversed in 10 and amended in 6, and 10 cases were remanded and the remaning 5 otherwise disposed of.

258. *General Remarks.*—The reasons assigned for less work performed generally by all the Courts and the large average duration of suits disposed of are given by the Chief Judge as follows :—

"On looking to the appendix No. XIII. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 29) it would evidently appear, when compared with that of the last year, that the Munsiff at Bavda has performed less work by 60 cases. Some of the other Courts also have comparatively done little work, and it, therefore, calls for some explanation.

The Mahalkari at Katkol appears to have disposed of 27 suits as against 67 last year. This case, however, hardly requires any explanation, as the balance at the close of the year is 1 only.

The Kagal Munsiff was absent on leave for about 2 months, and was, therefore, not able to do sufficient work.

The Kapshi Munsiff has reported that he was often required to see the Political Agent at Kolhapur on account of the Kapshi State affairs whereby he was not able to devote much time to do the civil work.

Nagojirao Patankar was absent at Patan for 3 months and has therefore done little work.

The large average duration of suits disposed of during the year under report, as compared with that of the last year also requires some explanation.

In the Chief Judge's Court, 18 cases out of 22 disposed of, were pending the decision of 1 case, in which 6 months were spent in the service of a notice on the guardian of the minor Defendant, residing at Baroda, and after sometime an administrator was appointed to the minor Defendant's Estate, who had to be served with a fresh notice, so the time already consumed in serving the notice on the guardian was an unnecessary burden to the average duration. As also one original case No. 123 of 1889 which was sent back by the Council in 1890 was disposed of in 1892. This case pended for a long time owing to certain obstacles:—The Plaintiff expressed his desire to have the Defendant examined who resided at Baroda. A commission was, therefore, issued for his examination but before its completion, the Defendant died, and a long time was spent in having the heir of the deceased Defendant brought on the record. This heir, who also resided at Baroda, was also examined on commission. The heir being a minor, once the appointment of a guardian, and secondly the appointment of an administrator to the Estate, also took much time. For these circumstances the average duration has much increased.

The Kagal Munsiff was during 1891, engaged in the marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Maharaja and the Chief of Kagal Junior, and had, therefore, left old cases undecided. The disposal of some of these cases this year and his absence on leave have increased the average duration of suits in his Court.

The increase of average duration in the Karvir Munsiff's Court is attributed to fact of his having received from the Sadar Amin's Court many contested cases for disposal. The Munsiff inorder to save the parties from unnecessary expenditure and with a view to dispose of the old cases as soon as possible, had to allow the later cases to lie on the *sine die* list. The old contested cases of course took much time for their disposal. As the number of old cases began to decrease, he took up new cases from the *sine die* list for disposal. These facts explain the increase of the average duration in that Court.

The Jagadguru Vakil explains that the Karvir Munsiff had the charge of his Court for about 11 months, during which time little work was done by the Munsiff, which would naturally be the case during a temporary charge of an office, and the duration of suits even disposed of by him has consequently suffered.

The reason assigned by Nagojirao Patankar is the same as for less work performed by him.

On the whole, though the number of suits disposed of has decreased and the average duration of each suit has increased, yet it is somewhat worth while to mention here that out of the cases disposed of, the number of suits for immovable property is greater than that of the last year by 26. These cases would necessarily require greater time and labor for their disposal than those for movable".

In an appeal against the decree passed by the Sadar Amin, the appellate Court having found that the case was irregularly conducted in the lower Court passed an order of remand. The Sadar Amin disobeyed the order. The matter

was, therefore, referred to the Council for orders, and the Council passed censure upon him and directed him to ask an apology of the Chief Judge for his conduct. In another case a charge was brought against the same officer, that the decree passed by him was not according to the judgment he had pronounced in open Court; or that he pronounced one judgment in open Court and afterwards substituted another for it which materially altered the decretal order. The case having been reported to the Council, the First Class Magistrate, N. D. was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the charge. The latter reported that the charge was not proved. The Council having concurred in the opinion of the Commissioner acquitted the officer of the charge and at the same time severely reprimanded the accusers (two pleaders of Kolhapur) for having brought it without proper ground.

With these exceptions the Chief Judge is of opinion that all the Subordinate Officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily and in this opinion the Council concurs.

259. During the year under report the Kolhapur State Pleader's Examination according to the Rules passed by the Council of Administration was held on the 4th July 1892 and subsequent days. Out of 17 candidates appeared, 4 passed, *viz.* 3 in English and 1 in Marathi.

Chalu Vahivat Cases.

260. The following statement shows the number of cases decided by the Mamledars, Mahalkaris and Karbharies of Feudatory States under the direct management of the Kolhapur Darbar, as well as by the Karbharies of the Feudatory Chiefs managing their own Estates during the year under report:—

Name of Taluka or State.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total Number of cases for disposal during the year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of applications remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Number of cases examined on application of parties.			Number of cases examined by Chief Revenue Officer of his own motion.	
						Number of applications for revision of Mamledar's orders.	Number of applications rejected.	Number of cases referred to the Council for reversal of orders.	Number of cases examined.	Number of cases in which interference on the part of the Council was thought to be necessary.
Kolhapur Proper (including Minor Jahagirs)	26	685	711	690	21	36	30	3	27	...
Vishalgad	...	20	20	18	2	2	...	...	...	...
Bavda	...	9	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
Kapshi Saranjam	...	8	8	8	...	2	...	1	6	...
Kagal (Senior)	...	22	22	20	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ichalkaranji		94	94	93	1	9	8	1	...	...
Total...	26	838	864	832	32	49	38	5	33	...

There were altogether 864 cases for disposal, out of which 832 were decided by several Officers, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the end of the year. Of the 832 cases, applications for review were made to the Chief Revenue Officer only in 42 cases, of these 38 were rejected and 4 referred to the Council. Numerous applications for revision of Mamledars Courts' decision were made to the Council which were all rejected with very few exceptions. The Chiefs of Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji seem to have received and disposed of applications for revision in Chalu Vahivat cases which they have no power to do under the Rules in force. Their attention has been drawn to this fact.

261. The Chief Revenue Officer Examined 33 Chalu Vahivat cases, while on inspection tour, in none of which the interference on the part of the Council was thought to be necessary.

SUITS FOR RECOVERY OF RENT UNDER SECTION 87 OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

262. The following statement shows the number of suits filed and decided by Mamledars, &c. under Section 87 of the Land Revenue Code during the year under report :—

Names.	Cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the last year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases remaining at the end of the year.
Kolhapur Proper (including Minor jahagirs) ...	40	566	592	14
Vishalgad	5	22	26	1
Bavda	....	24	24	....
Kapshi	....	....	....	....
Kagal (senior)	...	5	4	1
Ichalkaranji	11	92	95	8
Total...	56	709	741	24

263. There were 88 appeals in all. The District Officer, N. D. disposed of 56, and the District Officer, S. D. 14. 18 appeals remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of these, 6 remained in the Court of the Karbhari of Ichalkaranji and the rest 12 in the Courts of the two District Officers together. In 39 appeals the decisions were confirmed and in 31 they were reversed.

264. The following table shows the result of appeals preferred to the Chief Revenue Officer from the decisions of the District Officers, N. D. and S. D. during the year under report :—

Name of Officer.	Number of appeals pending.	Number of appeals filed during the year.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals in which original decisions confirmed.	Number of appeals in which original decisions reversed.	Number of appeals remained undisposed of.
District Officer, N. D.	4	9	13	10	2	1
District Officer, S. D.	17	6	23	18	...	5
Total...	21	15	36	28	2	6

Registration Department.

265. This Department continued to be under the management of the Daftardar, who is Ex-officio District Registrar, subject to the general control of the Chief Revenue Officer :—

266. The following statement shows the registration work, done by the Sub-Registrars of Kolhapur Proper and its Feudatories, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor :—

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents.												Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Deeds of Mortgage.		Deeds of Sale.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Documents registered.							
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1. Kolhapur Proper.....	5,319	5,645	2,708	2,948	1,371	1,457	17	21	19	17	1,204	1,202	5,314	5,639	16,91,197 8 4	18,58,805 4 2½	5	4	...	2
Feudatory States.																				
2. Vishalgad.....	85	128	53	76	24	31	...	...	...	...	8	21	85	127	15,001 8 0	22,653 0 9	...	...	...	1
3. Bavda	38	31	22	15	4	8	...	...	...	...	12	8	38	31	12,002 7 5	10,704 10 8	...	...	...	...
4. Kagal	449	426	195	198	76	86	...	1	...	2	178	139	448	425	1,23,666 11 3	1,45,122 12 8	1	1	1	...
5. Ichalkaranji (including Ajra.)	862	845	528	505	154	169	1	1	...	...	179	170	861	781	2,63,933 7 9	2,34,914 8 2	...	...	1	65
Total..	6,753	7,075	3,506	3,742	1,629	1,751	18	23	19	19	1,581	1,540	6,746	7,003	21,05,801 10 9	22,72,200 4 5½	6	5	2	68

The above statement shows that altogether 7,075 documents were presented for registration during the year, against 6,753 in the preceding year, and that, out of 7,075 documents presented, 7,003 documents valuing Rs. 22,72,200-4-5½ were registered, against 6,746 documents valuing Rs. 21,05,801-10-9. The number of cases, in which registration was refused, was 5 against 6 in the preceding year. Of these 5 documents, 2 were refused to be registered, because the parties concerned denied execution, 2 on account of the expiry of the period allowed for presentation and the remaining 1 was refused on the application of the creditor.

267. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of the Registration Department of the Kolhapur State proper, as also the net profit derived from it, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor :—

No.	Description.	1891-92.								1892-93.							
		No. of Deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.				No. of Deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
1.	Deeds of Mortgage.....	2,708	10,57,334	11	5	14,869	0	0		2,948	11,49,706	8	3	16,254	4	0	
2.	Deeds of Sale...	1,371	4,60,522	4	0	6,564	4	0		1,457	4,76,423	0	9	6,886	12	0	
3.	Wills.....	17	1,432	8	0	108	0	0		21	1,745	0	0	122	4	0	
4.	Money-bonds...	19	5,214	8	0	88	4	0		17	5,120	0	0	72	12	0	
5.	Miscellaneous deeds.....	1,204	1,66,693	8	11	4,170	8	0		1,202	2,25,810	11	2½	4,693	4	0	
	Total....	5,319	16,91,197	8	4	25,797	0	0		5,645	18,58,805	4	2½	28,029	4	0	
	ADD. Miscellaneous receipts, fines, &c.....	.....	.....	...	...	626	6	6		...	.....	...	...	724	0	3	
	Grand Total...	.....	.....	...	...	26,423	6	6		...	.....	...	...	28,753	4	3	
	DEDUCT. Expenditure. ...	.....	.....	...	....	4,730	2	5		...	.....	...	...	4,839	14	11	
	Net profit.	.....	.....	...	...	21,693	4	1		...	.....	...	...	23,913	5	4	

268. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Feudatory States of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji including Ajra, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor :—

Description.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	No. of Deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.		No. of Deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Deeds of Mortgage.	798	2,74,077	7	9	3,978	12 0	794	2,94,548	8	0	4,160	0 0
2. Deeds of Sale.	258	81,491	8	0	1,158	12 0	294	78,735	8	0	1,163	4 0
3. Wills.....	1	15,900	0	0	6	0 0	2	....	....	....	10	8 0
4. Money-bonds....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	510	0	0	8	4 0
5. Miscellaneous deeds.	377	43,935	2	8	1,224	4 0	338	39,901	0	3	1,073	0 0
Total....	1,434	4,15,404	2	5	6,367	12 0	1,430	4,13,695	0	3	6,415	0 0
ADD.												
Miscellaneous receipts, fines, &c.	....	....	....	....	96	10 2	....	....	....	....	81	11 0
Grand Total	1,434	4,15,404	2	5	6,464	6 2	....	....	....	....	6,496	11 0
DEDUCT.												
Expenditure ...	....	....	...	....	1,117	6 0	....	....	....	...	1,257	2 11
Net profit.....	....	....	...	....	5,347	0 2	....	....	....	....	5,239	8 1

269. The receipts and expenditure, as also the number of documents registered in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories, during the last two years, are distributed as under :—

Name of State.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	No. of Deeds.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		No. of Deeds.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
Kolhapur State.	5,314	26,423	6	6	4,730	2 5	5,639	28,753	4	3	4,839	14 11
Vishalgad.	85	294	4	0	76	15 5	127	460	0	0	287	8 10
Bavda.....	38	208	14	0	54	14 1	31	180	9	0	62	9 11
Kagal.	448	2,190	5	0	102	0 0	425	2,299	2	0	108	0 0
Ichalkaranji (including Ajra).....	861	3,770	15	2	883	8 6	781	3,557	0	0	799	0 2
Total....	6,746	32,887	12	8	5,847	8 5	7,003	35,249	15	3	6,097	1 10

270. From the foregoing three statements, it will be seen that the entire receipts, on account of registration in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories, amounted to Rupees 35,249-15-3, during the year under report, against

32,887-12-8 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rupees 2,362-2-7, which is attributable to the increase in the number of documents presented for registration. The expenditure, incurred in the year under review, amounted to Rs. 6,097-1-10, against Rs. 5,847-8-5 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 249-9-5 which is trifling and calls for no explanation. The net profit, derived from this Department, amounted to Rs. 29,152-13-5, against Rs. 27,040-4-3.

271. There was 1 insufficiently stamped document impounded during the year under report.

272. At the end of the year under report, there were 507 documents to be returned to the parties concerned; of these 441 belonged to the Kolhapur State Proper and 66 to the Feudatory States.

273. There were 2 appeals to the Chief Judge against the orders of refusal by the Sub-Registrars of Karvir and Kagal, both of which are pending before him.

MUNICIPALITIES.

274. The number of Municipalities, during the year under report, was the same as that in the preceding year, *viz.* 8. They are as follow:—

1. Kolhapur.
2. Narsoba's Wadi.
3. Malkapur.
4. Wadgaon.
5. Shirol.
6. Gad-Hinglaj.
7. Katkol.
8. Hatkalangda.

In addition to the above places, the towns of Kagal and Ichalkaranji, owing to their size and population, deserve to be constituted Municipal Districts. But in the case of Kagal, the Chief thereof being a minor, the question of establishing a Municipality in it, has been postponed; and in the case of Ichalkaranji, the Chief of that State, having now been entrusted with the management of his Estate, is working out a scheme for establishing it. However, attention is paid to sanitation, conservancy and lighting in these towns, for which purposes provisions are made from the State Funds. During the year under report, Kagal spent Rs. 668-13-7 against Rs. 533-10-1 in the preceding year.

Kolhapur Municipality.

275. Owing to the death of Rao Saheb Govind Bapuji Deval, President of the Kolhapur Municipality, the Council have been pleased to appoint Mr. K. G. Natu, City Mamledar of Kolhapur, to act as President of the Municipality. The work of this Municipality is conducted by a committee headed by the President.

The committee consists of 27 members, of whom 9 are Ex-officio and 18 Non-officials. During the year under report, 56 general meetings were held, at 27 of which no business was transacted for want of quorum.

276. During the the year under report, the total receipts of the Municipality, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 94,583-11-5, against Rs. 93,532-15-1 in the preceding year.

277. The sources from which the Municipal income was derived, during the year under report, as compared with its predecessor, are shown in the following statement :—

Name of Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Toll	11,891	8	0	11,122	8	0
Town-duties	7,866	0	0	7,233	0	0
House-tax, &c.	17,209	6	0	17,372	8	0
Market-fees	7,539	14	5	7,605	3	6
Debts and Deposits	20,729	13	5	21,828	3	2
Miscellaneous	7,770	9	0	9,290	1	9
Total Rs....	73,007	2	10	74,451	8	5

From the above, it will be seen that the income during the year under review, exceeds that of its predecessor by Rs. 1,444-5-7. The increase appears under almost all the items excepting Toll and Town-duties, where there is a small decrease.

278. The following statement shows the several sub-items, composing the Town-duties, and the recoveries made on their account, during the year under report, as contrasted with that of its predecessor :—

Name of Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
License fee for sale of Ganja.....	1,576	0	0	1,007	0	0
Do Do Snuff.....	976	0	0	805	0	0
Fee on sale of Sheep and Goats.	645	0	0	601	0	0
Do Do Cattle.....	2,700	0	0	2,881	0	0
License fee for sale of Poisons...	105	0	0	70	0	0
Fee on sale of Pan and Tobacco.	1,864	0	0	1,869	0	0
Total Rs....	7,866	0	0	7,233	0	0

It will be seen from the above that with the exception of the fee on sale of cattle, there has been a decrease under all items, which is due to less amounts having been realized in the sale.

279. The following statement shows the Municipal expenditure under

several heads, during the year under report as compared with its predecessor:—

No.	Item.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Establishment	4,929	4	3	5,360	0	2
2	Lighting	1,637	2	5	2,256	7	5
3	Water Supply	99	8	3	122	1	6
4	Conservancy	22,380	8	3	21,154	3	10
5	Fire Engine	696	1	1	932	9	4
6	Repairs	6,056	10	0	6,825	10	8
7	Public Works (original)	12,010	1	6	12,214	12	1
8	Vaccination	377	15	7	278	10	9
9	Kolhapur City Survey	800	15	6	180	0	0
10	Debts and Deposits	21,880	10	2	1,512	1	8
11	Miscellaneous	8,031	15	1	5,893	11	6
	Total Rs...	73,400	12	1	56,780	4	6

The above statement shows that the total amount of expenditure of the year under report is less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 16,670-7-7. The decrease, however, is principally shown under the head "Debts and Deposits" and is therefore nominal.

280. The following statement shows the Public Works, constructed by the Municipality, during the year under report and in the preceding year:—

No.	Description of Works.	Amount of Cost.					
		1891-92.			1892-93.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Preserving trees	279	15	3	153	14	7
2	Making pavement in the Grain Market	45	8	8	....		
3	Constructing new drains	3,229	1	4	9,982	10	8
4	Constructing new roads	2,462	2	0	817	2	10
5	Building a shed for Fire Engine	5	10	6	448	2	5
6	Building new latrines in the City ...	1,274	3	2	4	8	7
7	Constructing a drain in the Ganga Wesh Khandak	2,598	6	9	....		
8	Watering roads in the City	458	10	3	....		
9	Filling in the Indra-kund	....			267	6	2
10	Unforeseen Works	1,656	7	7	540	14	10
	Total Rs...	12,010	1	6	12,214	12	1

The drainage work has made good progress during the year.

281. The Municipal balance, at the close of the year under report, is Rs. 37,853-6-11 of which Rs. 20,100 have been invested in Government Paper.

282. The Karvir Peta Mamledar was appointed to audit the Municipal Accounts, but owing to the press of work in the Peta Kacheri, he could not find time to do the work.

233. A set of by-laws, prepared by the Kolhapur Municipality under the Municipal Rules, has been sanctioned by the Council of Administration this year.

284. The receipts and expenditure of Municipalities, other than Kolhapur, are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on 1st April 1892.	Receipts during the year.		Total receipts including the opening balance in the year 1892-93.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1893.
			1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Malkapur	2,594 2 5	2,018 1 8	2,104 2 5	4,698 4 10	2,160 15 9	2,109 5 0	2,588 15 10
2	Narsoba's wadi	6,571 3 0	2,066 0 3	2,077 8 0	8,648 11 0	1,530 11 1	1,755 1 4	6,893 9 8
3	Wadgaon	12,220 11 1	3,864 14 9	4,224 15 6	16,645 10 7	1,192 1 0	1,793 4 9	14,652 5 10
4	Shirol	2,183 7 7	2,649 6 0	2,608 5 6	4,791 13 1	2,916 12 9	3,534 4 1	1,257 9 0
5	Gad-Hinglaj	1,362 5 4	3,144 14 0	2,327 13 2	3,690 2 6	2,903 4 7	2,733 13 3	956 5 3
6	Katkol	637 5 2	1,798 10 2	2,219 12 11	2,857 2 1	3,015 13 11	1,638 3 8	1,218 14 5
7	Hatkalangda	71 15 11	838 7 3	1,125 5 0	1,197 4 11	781 8 4	915 13 1	281 7 10

The foregoing statement shows that there is an increase in the receipts of all the Municipalities, excepting Shirol and Gad-Hinglaj, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year.

285. The sources of income of all the Municipalities are chiefly : (1) House-tax, (2) Government contributions paid from the Local Funds and (3) Town-duties, the last consisting of (1) snuff farm, (2) fee on sale of cattle, (3) farm for the sale of poisons and (4) farm for the sale of Pan (Betel leaves).

286. The expenditure of all the Municipalities, excepting Gad-Hinglaj and Katkol, is in excess of that in the preceding year. The excess in the case of the Shirol, Hatkalangda, Wadgaon and Wadi Municipalities is chiefly due to works of public utility carried out by them. The decrease in the case of the Gad-Hinglaj and Katkol Municipalities is chiefly due to less amounts having been spent on original works of public utility, which were almost completed last year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

AGRICULTURE.

287. The subjoined statement compares the area of culturable and cultivated lands of the year under report with that of the preceding year in the Kolhapur State and its Feudatories :—

Name of State.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Culturable land.	Actually cultivated land.	Culturable land.	Actually cultivated land.
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Kolhapur Proper and Minor Estates...	11,34,588 34	9,73,127 20	11,13,552 17	9,78,355 30
Feudatories.				
Vishalgad	59,485 30	35,229 31	59,665 35	39,076 29
Bavda	88,234 24½	88,234 24½	88,234 24½	88,234 24½
Kapshi	18,232 35	18,162 8	18,232 20	18,162 8
Kagal (Senior)	64,195 12	62,318 3	64,171 12	62,294 3
Ichalkaranji	1,15,581 38¾	96,732 38½	1,08,325 15¾	96,956 23¾
Kagal (Junior)	10,067 1	10,061 39	10,067 1	10,061 9
Total...	14,90,386 15¼	12,83,867 4	14,62,249 5¼	12,93,141 7¼

The area of cultivable land had decreased by acres 28,137-10, in the year under report as compared with that of its predecessor, and the decrease is chiefly due to the following causes :—

(1.) To lands having been taken up for roads and Railway purposes.

(2.) To lands having been taken into Forests.

(3.) Forest lands, which were hitherto shown under the head "Cultivable", having been separately shown as "Nakird".

The increase which appears in the area of actually cultivated land, during the year under report, as compared with that in the preceding year, is chiefly due to more land having been taken up for cultivation.

288. The following statement shows the area under principal crops, during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year :—

Name of crop.	1891-92. A. G.	1892-93. A. G.	More. A. G.	Less. A. G.
Cotton...	17,820 35	19,380 29	1,559 34	...
Tobacco	10,125 6	10,397 12	272 6	...
Sugarcane	16,011 10½	15,677 23¼	...	333 27¼
Bajri	65,508 9	57,145 18	...	8,362 31
Rice	1,50,994 6¼	1,57,630 16½	6,636 10¼	...
Jwari	2,93,140 12	3,03,552 39	10,412 27	...
Gram	25,409 30	25,161 6	...	248 24
Wheat	9,357 12	11,239 25	1,882 13	...
Hemp...	5,493 32	5,285 18	...	208 14
Ragi	1,22,554 18	1,15,859 27	...	6,694 31
Rala	33,286 5	37,828 31	4,542 26	...
Chillies	15,300 1	15,431 30	131 29	...
Ground-nut	49,893 14	52,957 28	3,064 14	...
Horse gram	8,369 22	7,266 14	...	1,103 8
Korta...	15,313 4	18,474 2	3,160 38	...
Sava	43,144 7	48,981 19	5,837 12	...
Pigeon pea (Tur)	33,063 1¼	36,997 25¼	3,934 24	...
Field pea (Vatana)	10,698 29	18,075 10	7,376 21	...
Lentil (Masur)	4,295 22	7,134 25	2,839 3	...
Maize...	5,977 14	6,729 23	752 9	...
Coriander	2,686 17	2,602 10½	...	84 6½
Safflower seed...	4,382 27	7,819 9	3,436 22	...
Vegetable	2,602 32	2,020 36	...	581 36
Black gram (Udid)	5,862 15	6,641 1	778 26	...
Green gram (Mug)	2,220 18	3,317 29	1,097 11	...
Barag...	2,057 30	1,844 31	...	212 39
Castor-oil-seed	2,517 19	3,792 0	1,274 21	...
Barley	3,001 11	2,856 30	...	144 21
Kidney bean (Matki) ...	1,510 23	1,704 36	194 13	...
Large fruited dolichos (pavata)	3,303 25	3,716 37	413 12	...
Warai...	33,210 1	6,854 12	...	26,355 29
Ghoti...	5,728 39	32,883 2	27,154 3	...
Kodra...	22,043 23	21,911 30	...	131 38
Turmeric	2,452 28½	2,396 11½	...	56 17
Small fruited dolichos (chavli)	250 0	617 14	367 14	...
Plantations	574 37	584 21	9 24	...
Miscellaneous crops	3,360 35	11,558 36	8,198 1	...
Total...	10,33,522 35½	10,84,330 7	95,326 13¼	44,519 1¾
DEDUCT.				
Area of double cropped land.	44,259 24	56,595 22	12,335 38	...
Total...	9,89,263 11½	10,27,734 25	82,990 15¼	44,519 1¾
ADD.				
Fallow	2,94,603 32½	2,65,406 22¼	...	29,197 10¼
Grand Total...	12,83,867 4	12,93,141 7¼	82,990 15¼	73,716 12

WEATHER AND CROPS.

289. In Kolhapur with its Feudatories, the total rain-fall, during the year under report as compared with the average fall for the last five years, is given in the following statement :—

Name of Place.	Rain-fall in 1892-93.		Average rain-fall for the last 5 years.	
	INCHES.	CENTS.	INCHES.	CENTS.
Karvir....	55	90	43	20
Panhala	76	17	66	57
Alta	47	82	31	66
Shirol	37	68	29	50
Raibag....	37	42	20	31
Gad-Hinglaj	49	32	40	6
Katkol....	26	15	20	71
Bhudhargad	79	89	69	59
Vishalgad	89	64	81	86
Bavda	395	96	242	79
Kagal	46	19	40	5
Ichalkaranji	41	55	29	76
Ajra	95	83	91	47

The rain-fall on the whole was above the average.

290. For the sake of ready reference, Kolhapur territory may be conveniently divided into two groups, according to the similarity of climate and products of their sub-divisions, *viz.* the Western and Eastern: the Western group consisting of the sub-divisions of Panhala, Bhudhargad, Vishalgad, Bavda and Ajra, and the Eastern group comprising the sub-divisions of Karvir, Alta, Shirol, Raibag, Gad-Hinglaj, Katkol, Ichalkaranji and Kagal.

291. In the Western section the showers of rain fell in early April; but in Bavda the fall was rather late in the month of May. The early showers helped the tillage a great deal. By the end of June all the Kharip land was sown. All the crops grew vigorously up to the end of August. But at Bhudhargad the heavy showers in July and August did a great damage to the Nagli seedlings. Wari too was injured a great deal, but the moderate showers in September and October revived the crop. At Bavda the heavy rain in July did some damage to the crops on the low grounds and on the banks of rivers. The rain-fall in September, October and November was unseasonable. In Panhala it was abnormal and the early crops suffered. Owing to the heavy falls the late crops were also injured, the sowing being retarded. In Bhudhargad and Vishalgad sub-divisions the crops of rice, Korta, Udid and Jwari suffered owing to the excessive fall, but in Vishalgad the copious rain did much good to Bhuimug and Rala. In Bavda and Ajra sub-divisions crops of rice, Jwari and Udid were a little damaged owing to the excessive fall in October. The chillies in Ajra were also injured a great deal.

292. Almost all the Rabi crops with the exception of Tur, Bhuimug and tobacco, which take a long time to ripen, were sown in the months of October and November. The sowing of Tur, Bhuimug and tobacco was taken in hand and completed, along with the Kharip crops, between June and August. In Panhala Peta all the crops thrived until the end of September, but the heavy fall of October and November rains damaged the crops. In the Bhudhargad Peta the fall of Swati damaged the crops of gram, peas, Varna, tobacco, Satu

and Shalu ; but the fall of the late rains being moderate; gram and Varna were improved, peas, which were totally rotted, were again sown and the new crop thrived. Masur, Maka and sugarcane grew well. Only Masur suffered a little from the mists in the month of November. In the Feudatory States of Vishalgad and Bavda all the crops grew well, with the exception of pea in the Vishalgad State and Varna in the Bavda State. Pea in the Vishalgad State was injured by insects and Varna in the Bavda State suffered much from the October rains.

293. In the Eastern division the rain began to fall, as in the Western division, in the month of April, over all the parts except Shirol where it commenced to fall from the beginning of June. The early rain-fall facilitated the ploughing operations. The sowing operations were commenced and completed between June and August in almost all the parts of this division. All the crops showed good prospects in the beginning, but they suffered much from the heavy rain-fall in the months of September and October, almost every where, excepting Shirol and Raibag. In Shirol, rice, Kulith, Udid and Matki thrived well throughout the rainy season, and in Raibag, Bajri, Mug, Matki, Tur, cotton and Rala were good. Jwari failed a little owing to the want of rain in the month of September, but the October rains revived it.

294. The Rabi crops of Tur, Bhuimug, Ambada, Tag, turmeric and tobacco were sown along with the Kharip crops between June and August. The other Rabi crops were sown between the months of September and October almost every where, with the exception of Katkol and Ichalkaranji, where they were sown between July and August. In the whole of the Eastern division, excepting Karvir, Alta and Raibag, all the crops fared well. In the Karvir Peta, Tur and Bhuimug prospered well, but the other crops suffered owing to the scanty rain-fall in the month of November. In Alta all the crops grew well up to the middle of November, but the late rain-fall being scanty, wheat, Pea, maize and castor-oil-seeds failed a little. In Raibag too, the crops thrived well up to the end of October, but the heavy fall of November rains damaged almost all the crops, excepting Tur and Kardi which grew with vigor; Tur suffered slightly towards the end of the season owing to cloudy weather in the latter part of November.

295. The following statement shows the out-turn in annas of the principal Kharip and Rabi crops during the year under report :—

Names of Petas, &c.	Kharip.					Rabi.						
	Rice.	Nagli.	Bajri.	Jwari.	Rala.	Tur.	Wheat.	Tobacco.	Shalu.	Gram.	Bhuimug.	Pea.
Peta Karvir	10	8	6	14	8	7	2	3	4	3	8	1
„ Panhala	12	12	4	6	6	12	6	8	6	8	10	4
„ Alta	8	8	4	6	8	6	10	...	6	12	12	2
„ Shirol	12	8	6	8	6	12	8	8	8	12	12	8
Mahal Raibag	...	6	6	3	8	4	2	2	1	3	...	...
Peta Gad-Hinglaj	14	12	10	8	12	8	12	10	13	12	14	14
Mahal Katkol	...	4	10	8	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	...
Peta Bhudhargad.....	12	4	...	6	4	8	4	6	4	7	12	8
State Vishalgad	12	10	...	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	14	2
„ Bavda.....	8	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Kagal.....	14	12	6	6	8	12	4	8	12	12	10	8
„ Ichalkaranji including Ajra.	8	8	8	8	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

296. The subjoined statement will show the Agricultural stock in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories, excepting Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji, during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
1	2	3									4		5	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.
Kolhapur State including its Feudatories.	1891-92.	179905	135542	72406	88146	2899	2423	819	1842	184342	40067	13864	578	17434
	1892-93.	173772	135760	69755	87695	2932	2276	899	1739	174802	41298	12774	1022	16551

From the above statement, it will be seen that there has been a decrease under almost all the heads, excepting Cows, Horses, Colts and Fillies, Ploughs with two bullocks, and Riding-carts in the agricultural stock, during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the scarcity of fodder, on account of which a number of cattle died or were sold to outsiders.

Gardens.

297. There are two public gardens in the Kolhapur town, *viz.* the Town Hall garden and the Nursery garden. They are maintained at the expense of the Khasgi Department of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj, and are under

the control of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country. The maintenance of these gardens cost Rs. 2,743-9-10 this year, against Rs. 2,595-6-2 in the preceding year.

298. The income of these gardens amounted to Rs. 121-13-11 during the year under report, against Rs. 95-0-6 in the preceding year, the items of income being the sale proceeds of seedlings, fruits and dead and fallen wood.

During the year under report 6366 seedlings were raised at an expense of Rs. 320-13-4 in the Nursery-garden.

299. The establishment charges on account of these gardens amounted to Rs. 1,908-14-0 during the year under report against Rs. 2,059-2-8 in the preceding year.

300. *Coffee* was planted at Panhala and Bhudhargad during the year under report in about 15 acres of land and the produce obtained from the plantation was 396 lbs. against 670 lbs. in the preceding year. The income derived from it was Rs. 252-7-10 against Rs. 331-9-0 in the preceding year. The cause of decrease in the produce and income during the year under report as compared with its predecessor is that coffee does not yield a good crop every year.

301. *Cardamoms* were also planted at Panhala and Bhudhargad during the year under report in about an acre of land and the produce obtained from the plantation was $88\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of cardamoms, against $74\frac{1}{2}$ in the preceding year The income derived from it was Rs. 175-8-6, against Rs. 149-2-5 in the preceding year.

302. *Potatoes.*—There was a total failure in the case of potatoes. During the year under report 240 lbs. of potatoes were planted at Panhala which yielded only 2 lbs., against 107 lbs. which was the yield of 360 lbs. sown last year. This failure is owing to the excessive fall of rain just after the seed was put into the ground.

Sheep Breeding in the Kagal State.

303. There are no genuine English sheep. All the animals imported by the late Regent for breeding purposes in his Estate having perished as mentioned in the last Report.

304. The young stock from crossing the country Ewes with the English Rams including new births during the year under report by meeting the cross-breed with Indian females comprised 31 males and 45 females. Of these 13 males and 8 females died since and one male was presented to the Chief of Mudhol. Of the 23 country-brood Ewes kept, 8 died during the year. The stock now alive stands thus :—

Brood Ewes	15
Young stock—	
Males	17
Females	37
Total....	69

305. The remarks made in paragraph 278 of the General Administration Report of this State for the year 1890-91, regarding the general physical features of the hybrid offspring and the quality of their wool hold good in the case of the young surviving stock, which can, however, better bear the hot weather and pant less than their English Sires.

Sheep-Breeding in the Paddock at Kolhapur.

306. The Political Agent desiring to try the Dimbha Sheep for breeding purposes, a dozen Country Ewes were purchased. Seven lambs were obtained as the product of the cross. They are superior in the quality of their wool to their mothers'. Their flesh also seems to be of a better quality and their tails are inclined to be fatty like that of the Ram. It is hoped that after a few crossings more we shall be able to produce real Dimbha Sheep in the Paddock. For the accommodation of these sheep a part of the stables is turned into a sheep-fold by means of iron wire netting.

Cattle Breeding.

307. This Department continues to be under the care of the Khasgi Department. The details for the year 1892-93 are as follows :—

308. During the year under report there were born 158 cattle and an Aden Bull was presented to the Darbar by Mr. Lee-Warner. 82 cattle died, 86 were sold, 11 were given to the Gadi Karkhana, and 3 were given in charity, thus leaving 571 heads of cattle at the end of the year.

309. The births and deaths during the year under review are compared below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Births.....	147	158
Deaths	89	83

310. The 571 heads of cattle classified according to their breed were as follows ;—

Cows and Bulls.

190 Kolhapur.
19 Sangli.
18 Mangalweda.
132 Mysore.
19 Aden.
12 Madras.

Buffaloes.

63 Kolhapur.
6 Kathiwar.

Sheep and Goats.

109 Kolhapur.
1 Aden.
2 Kabul.

571

Of the 82 deaths, 34 were due to cold, 12 to sore throat, 10 to foot and mouth disease, 4 to snake-bites, 2 to old age, 1 to erysipelas, 1 to stomach disease, 7 to diarrahœ, 2 to neck disease, 1 to joint disease, and 8 to other causes.

311. 82 deaths classified according to breed were as follows :—

Cows and Bulls.

10 Kolhapur.
1 Sangli.
18 Mysore
1 Aden.

Buffaloes.

4 Kolhapur.
1 Kathiawar.

Sheep and Goats.

47 Kolhapur.

82

THE WORKING OF THE PADDOCK.

312. The Ghymari fence and Wada trees in the Paddock are growing rapidly.

313. Twenty-four horses and five sheep were sent to Chinchli for the Horse and Cattle Show held in the month of February 1893. One mare was transferred to Radhakrishna Paga as being unfit for breeding purposes, and five riding mares were admitted into the Paddock for breeding purposes. A chestnut Arab gelding, formerly a stallion, retired to the Paddock in his old age.

314. The Paddock has received frequent visits from His Highness Chhatrapati Maharaja, the Political Agent, the Divan and several other Chiefs and gentlemen from outside.

315. The superintendent in charge of the Paddock was sent to Ahamednagar to see the Horse and Cattle Show held there on the 7th of November 1892, and derived much instruction and interest from the visit, a full report of which has been already submitted to the Political Agent.

316. The details as regards the number of animals in the Paddock at the commencement and at the end of the year under report, are given in the subjoined statement :—

Description.	Number of animals at the commencement of the year 1892-93.	Number of animals added to the stock during the year 1892-93.							Deducted during the year 1892-93.						Balance at the end of the year 1892-93.
		Born.	Admitted for breeding purposes.	Otherwise admitted.				Total.	Died.	Destroyed.	Transferred.	Sent for riding.	Sold.	Total.	
				Retired.	Purchased.	For teasing.	Presented.								
Mares.....	26	...	7	....	....	....	...	7	1	....	1	...	....	2	31
Horses. ...	...	...	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	...	1
Ponies.....	...	...	....	....	...	1	...	1	....	....	....	...	.....	....	1
Colts.	7	4	....	....	...	....	....	4	...	....	....	...	1	1	10
Fillies.	9	13	...	....	...	...	....	13	1	....	2	...	...	3	19
Sheep.	3	11	...	....	12	...	....	23	1	2	...	...	...	3	23
Total.....	45	28	7	1	12	1	....	49	3	2	3	...	1	9	85

317. The details as regards the service of stallions and the births of foals are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Stallions.	1891-92			Births.	1892-93.			Births.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	
Old Tom	....	3	3	2	1	1	2	
Wild Dayrell ...	3	....	3	2	2	...	2	
Young Caradoc ...	9	5	14	4	10	8	18	9
Punch	....	4	4	1	1	3	4	....
Shivaprasad.... ...	...	2	2	2	2	3	5	....
Uncertain	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	7
Total...	12	14	26	11	16	15	31	17

During the year under report 31 mares were served by the different stallions, out of which 16 have held.

Two cases of abortion occurred during the last year. They were both due to accidents; probably kicks from other mares.

318. 17 foals were born in the Paddock during the year under review, out of which 10 are from *bonâ fide* stallions and the remaining were from unknown sires (colts in the Paddock).

319. The health of the animals in the Paddock in general was good throught the year under report.

320. There was a case of fœtal dystokia in a pony mare. The fœtus was extracted by evisceration, but the mare being very old and weak, died on the following day of metro-peritonilis.

321. The following tabulated statement shows the diseases from which the animals in the paddock suffered during the year 1892-93:—

Respiratory.	Digestive.	Eye.	Limbs.	Foot.	Urinary.	Generative.	Skin.	Wounds.	Nervous.	Blood.	General.	
Bronchitis. Catarrh. Pneumonia.	Colic. Intwssusception. Worms.	Ophthalmia simple.	Cappedelbow. Kicks. Sprained Fetloch.	Bruisedsob. Thrush.	Hæmaturia	Metro Peritonilis.	Mange.	Bites. Bruises. Kicks. Incised. Lacerated. Punchured.	Paraplagia.	Debility. Fever.	Abscess. Fibroma. Sinus. Ulcers.	
3	8	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	1	2	4	28

Veterinary Dispensary.

322. *Expenditure.*—The amount of Rs. 1,809-12-10 was spent on this Department during the year under report.

323. *Amount of Relief granted.*—The total number of patients treated during the year under review was 198. Of these, 18 were treated as in-door and 180 as out-door patients. Of the total number 198, 50 were horses, 40 bullocks, 27 cows, 60 buffaloes, 19 dogs, 1 goat and 1 cat. From this it will be seen that the largest number is of milch cattle and not of working animals. As for results of treatment of the 198 patients, 132 were cured, 23 discharged or relieved, 5 declared incurable and 3 died. The result of 35 patients was not known, the owners not attending up to the end.

The following statement shows the classification of diseases treated in the Veterinary Dispensary at Kolhapur in 1892-93 :—

11		Foot and mouth.	Specific.
2		Rheumatism.	
2		Bursatti.	
1		Milkfever.	Nervous.
1		Coma.	
4		Œdema.	Circulatory.
1		Anæmia.	
4		Wounds.	Skeleton.
7		Tumors.	
2		Ulcer.	
9		Abscess and Sinus.	
1		Bruise.	
6		Galls and Soreback.	
2		Broken knee.	
1		Capped hock.	
1		Spavin.	
1		Open joint.	
1		Arthrilis.	
11		Sprain.	
1		Broken horn.	
1		Brushing.	
1		Ring bone.	
2		Sand crack.	
3		Cast hoof.	
1		Lice.	
7		Ophthalmia.	Eye.
4		Opacity of Cornea.	
3		Eczema.	Skin.
1		Indian skin disease.	
1		Irregular teeth.	Digestive.
42		Dyspepsia.	
18		Hoven.	
2		Vomition.	
4		Constipation.	
12		Diarrhœa.	
3		Colic.	
3		Worms.	
1		Imperforated arms.	
1		Congestion of liver.	
1		Laryngitis.	Respiratory.
6		Bronchitis.	
2		Asthma.	
2		Pneumonia.	
2		Mammitis.	Genital.
1		Orchitis.	
1		Dystokia.	
1		Urethritis.	Urinary.
1		Ischuria.	
1		Hæmaturia.	
1		Burns.	Burns.
			Remarks.

324. The animals treated in the Dispensary belong to people of all classes, Jahagirdars, Sowkars and State Officers. A large number belongs to farmers both living in the City and in the Mofusil; but there is a marked absence of drivers' class. On the whole the Dispensary has made a good beginning and is progressing steadily. It is located at present in a wing of the State Cattle Shed set apart for the purpose outside the town of Kolhapur. The accommodation, however, for indoor patients of different classes is found insufficient, and it will be necessary to provide a separate building as soon as funds are available for the same.

The Prices current.

325. The average prices of the principal food grains, at the close of the year under report and the next preceding year, were :—

	March 1892.			March 1893.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice per Maund 4	14	9		4	0	6
Wheat Do. 4	14	9		3	10	11
Tur Dall Do. 4	9	2		3	3	2
Gram Do. 4	0	0		3	0	2
Jowari Do. 2	14	6		2	7	7
Bajri Do. 2	12	6		2	0	0

Wages and Labor.

326. The number of unskilled laborers in the Kolhapur State is about 32,914, of whom 16,462 are males, 10,431 females and 6,021 children. The rates of wages during the year under report were the same as in the preceding year. The laborers find sufficient work near their homes. The number of skilled laborers is 10,141 and their rates of daily wages vary from annas 2 to Re. 1. They also find employment in the State.

Forest Department.

327. Mr. J. M. Fernandez, Forest Officer, Kolhapur, continues to hold charge of this Department under the control of the Chief Revenue Officer.

328. With a view to have a trained officer of its own, Mr. Hari Keshav Washikar, a Graduate of the Saidapet (Madras) Agricultural College, in the service of the State, was sent by the Darbar to receive instruction and practical training in Forestry in the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, with the sanction of the Government of India, at the expense of the State in 1891; and the Council of Administration is glad to record here, that in the Final Examination, which was held after the prescribed course of 21 months, he came out first in Forestry notwithstanding a keen competition of European and Eurasian students and Assistant Forest Conservators, who attended the School, Mr. Washikar won 3 Medals in the following subjects :-1 for Sylviculture 1st, 1 for Physical Science, 1 for Forest Law; and also won a prize, of Aliney's Level, being the prize of Mr. Mc-Arthur Moir in Forestry. The total cost of Mr. Washikar's training amounted to Rs. 2,100 including college fees and his own allowances. The thanks of the Council are due to the Principal of the School, Mr. Gamble, for the care and pains he so kindly took in instructing him and to whose exertions the attainments of Mr. Washikar are in a great measure attributable. Mr. Washikar has been appointed in the

State Forest Department, as Special Forest Inspector, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem, plus Rs. 25 as travelling allowance, with promise of promotion in pay and rank in future.

329. During the year under report the charge of the Ajra Taluka jungles in the Ichalkaranji State has been handed over to the Chief of that State, on his taking over charge of his Estate.

330. During the year under report the quantity of Hirda fruits collected was 5,541 khandis of 560 lbs. each, against 8,268 khandis collected in the preceding year (exclusive of Ajra in the Ichalkaranji State), showing a decrease of 2,727 khandis which is attributable to the Hirda crop having been spoiled by the heavy rains towards the close of the season. The sale proceeds of Hirda, excluding the cost incurred in its collection, amounted to Rs. 70,261-9-9 during the year under report against Rs. 1,28,763-12-0 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 58,502-2-3. The cost incurred in the collection of Hirda, including Establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 16,224-15-1 during the year against Rs. 23,421-6-4 in the preceding year.

331. The net profit on account of the Hirda produce during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Quantity collected in Khandis	Price obtained.	Cost incurred.	Net profit.
1891-92.	8268	1,28,763 12 0	23,421 6 4	1,05,343 5 8
1892-93.	5541	70,261 9 9	16,224 15 1	54,036 10 8

The above table shows that there is a falling off of Rs. 51,306-11-0 in the net profit during the year as comapred with its predecessor, and it is due to the decrease in the quantity collected and to the low rate obtained at the auction of the Hirda contract, *viz.* Rs. 12-10-0 aginst Rs. 15-9-4 per Khandi in the preceding year.

332. The other sources of income of the Forest Department are timber, fire-wood, charcoal, bamboo, grass, grazing, &c. which yielded a revenue of Rs. 19,134-5-2 against Rs. 19,541-6-2 in the preceding year.

333. The total income from all sources, including the sale proceeds of Hirda, amounted to Rs. 89,395-14-11 against Rs. 1,48305-2-2; and the total cost of the Forest Department during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 41,515-13-1 against Rs. 49,922-14-3 in the preceding year.

334. The details of the cost during the year under report, as compared with those in the preceding year, are given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Conservancy	29,660 8 7	19,217 11 4
Establishment	20,262 5 8	22,298 1 9
Total Rs.	49,922 14 3	41,515 13 1

335. The subjoined statement shows the net amount of profit derived from the Forest Department, excluding Ajra in the Ichalkaranji State during the year under report as contrasted with that in the preceding year :—

	1891-92			1892-93		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts 1,48,305	2	2		89,395	14	11
Expenditure..... 49,922	14	3		41,515	13	1
Net Profit Rs.... 98,382	3	11		47,880	1	10

336. No additional nurseries were formed during the year of report, on the contrary, 1 out of 14 that remained at the close of the last year, *viz.* Karpewadi had to be given over to the Chief of Ichalkaranji with the Ajra Taluka jungles. This reduced the number of nurseries to 13.

337. There remained in the nurseries at the beginning of the year a number of 23,887 seedlings and 12,500 were raised during the year, making a total of 36,387 ; the cost of both maintaining the former and raising the latter came to, in all, Rs. 1,007-12-10 against Rs. 1,436-4-5 in the year before.

338. 16,005 seedlings from nurseries and 7,025 picked out from the spontaneous growth from different jungles, making a total of 23,030 seedlings, were transplanted out in pits in forest areas in different places against 78,504 transplanted out last year. Of the above number of seedlings 21,111 were surviving at the close of the year indicating a casualty of 1,919 seedlings in all.

339. During the year under report 186 acres of land were sown with seeds, either dibbling, broadcast or in furrows at a cost of Rs. 40-3-6, the maximum of the work having been done in the Alta Peta, against 3,292-11 acres and cost Rs. 255-0-1 of last year. This shows that the Forest Officer did very little work of plantation this year, and he attributes it to the want of timely sanction which was accorded after the heavy rains and lapse of the planting season. The Forest Officer applied for sanction on 31st may 1892, but his report was returned, as the estimates therewith submitted were incomplete and showed no details. These estimates were finally submitted by the Forest Officer on 29th June 1892. They were sanctioned and orders issued by the Divan on 22nd July 1892. Had the Forest Officer submitted his report and the detailed estimates a little earlier the planting season would not have elapsed. This year also he submitted his report on 26th June 1893 which also is too late.

340. The upkeep and maintaining of the nurseries and the expenses in connection with the transplanting and sowing operations of all descriptions amounted in all to Rs. 1,536-6-7 against Rs. 2,279-12-1 of last year.

341. The subjoined statement shows the extent and number of the Indian Aloe-fibre plants, planted at different localities of the Kolhapur State jungles, and the number of plants alive at the end of the year 1892-93 :—

No.	Name of Peta.	Number of Indian Aloe-plants.	Extent in square feet.	Number of plants alive at the end of 1892-93.
1.	Bhudhargad... ...	7,950	14,430	5,849
2.	Panhala	43,224	86,448	43,224
3.	Karvir	8,113	3,552	[illegible]
4.	Alta	3,830	4,780	[illegible]
5.	Shirol	500	1,320	500
6.	Gad-Hinglaj... ...	7,600	7,600	3,860
7.	Kagal	825	1,228	825
	Total...	72,042	1,19,358	66,176

All the Indian Aloe-plants have succeeded very well and are in fair condition except those planted in the villages of the Gad-Hinglaj Peta which are not doing well. The length of leaves of these plants varies from 1 to 6 feet.

342. Pruning of Hirda trees as well as clearing of creepers and all the other under-growths of the latter species were effected in the Panhala and Bhudhargad Petas.

343. In the shape of improvement of the jungles the following works were taken in hand on contract and departmentally during the year under report: —

(*a.*) *Bhudhargad Peta, Kur Jungles.*—A contract was given out for cutting on the improved and standard system, and under its terms 589 teak trees were felled, trimmed and carted to the Kolhapur Depôt for sale.

(*b.*) *Gad-Hinglaj Peta, Hamidwada Jungles.*—A contract was likewise given out, on a clean cutting system, of 1,735 old crooked and stunted teak trees to be cut and removed at the contractor's own expenses and also to clean and shape the stumps as required by the Department for Rs. 261.

(*c.*) *Basapur Division.*—Apart from the large contract of the Kolhapur District a petty contract was given out for the first time, for the collection of the Hirda fruits of only one season in the Basapur Division for a lump sum of Rs. 312. The peculiarity or situation of these jungles and the surrounding people rendered the departmental collection every year unsuccessful and necessitated this step to be taken as a trial in the interest of the Department which speaks for itself; the benefit that has accrued to the State will be seen from the subjoined statement showing the collections on account of Hirda in that division during the past three years :—

Year.	Quantity collected.	Rate obtained.	Amount.	Expense.	Net profit.
	K. M. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1889-90.	3 19 ...	9 2 0	36 0 8	15 3 9	20 12 11
1890-91.	3 15 ...	13 5 0	49 14 9	12 3 4	37 11 5
1891-92.	7	15 9 4	109 1 4	20 10 8	88 6 8
1892-93.	49 17 2	By	con	tract.	312 0 0

Forest Settlement.

344. The District Officers, N. D. and S. D. continue to carry on the work of the Forest Settlement of the Kolhapur State, for which purpose they have been appointed Forest Settlement Officers in their respective divisions.

345. Demarcation work was altogether completed at the close of the last year. There now remains only the settlement work to be done. The following is a statement showing the amount of settlement work done by the two District Officers, during the year under report, and the work remaining to be done at the close of the year:—

Names of Petas.	Work remaining to be done at the close of the year 1891-92.		Work done during the year 1892-93.		Work remaining to be done at the end of the year 1892-93.	
	Number of villages which remain to be demarcated.	Number of villages which remain to be settled.	Number of villages demarcated.	Number of villages settled.	Number of villages which remain to be demarcated.	Number of villages which remain to be settled.
Karvir	...	1	...	...	...	1
Panhala	...	24	...	...	...	24
Alta	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gad-Hinglaj ...	...	24	...	13	...	11
Bhudhargad ...	...	74	...	67	...	7
Kagal	...	16	...	13	...	3
Total...	...	140	...	94	...	46

Last year the number of villages, which remained to be settled at the end of the year, was shown to be 164. But during the year under report, the Chief of Ichalkaranji having been entrusted with the management of his Estate, his villages numbering 24 have been omitted, so the total number of villages which remain to be settled at the beginning of the year under report is 140, out of which 94 have been settled and only 46 remain to be settled at the close of the year. This work will be completed, as soon as the lands, proposed to be included in the Forests, have been formally acquired.

346. During the year under report an area of acres 277-39 was disforested from the protected forests, owing to its having been discovered that it is unfit for forest purposes, and an area of acres 20-32 was newly added to the reserved forests and acres 16-19 to the protected forests. The subjoined statement shows the total demarcated forest area at the end of the year 1892-93:—

No.	Names of Petas and Feudatory States.	Area demarcated and retained in forest till the end of 1891-92.		Area added in 1892-93.		Area disforested in 1892-93.		Total forest area at the end of 1892-93.	
		Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.
		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
1	Peta Karvir	5,945 27	3,632 38	....	16 19	...		5,945 27	3,649 17
2	„ Panhala	48,205 11	18,582 27	....	....	...	....	48,205 11	18,582 27
3	„ Alta	1,250 34	2,995 4	....	....	....	176 26	1,250 34	2,818 18
4	„ Shirol ...	1,484 24	354 9	...	....	...	101 13	1,484 24	252 36
5	„ Gad-Hinglaj....	9,898 17	10,490 18	....	...	...	...	9,898 17	10,490 18
6	„ Bhudhargad	78,165 23	69,275 11	20 32	....	...	...	78,186 15	69,275 11
7	Mahal Raibag ...	420 24	1,540 20	....	....	...	....	420 24	1,540 20
8	Kagal (Senior) and (Junior)		1,500 38	....	...	....	....	...	1,500 38
	Total....	1,45,371 0	1,08,872 5	20 32	16 19	....	277 39	1,45,391 32	1,09,111 25

From the above it will be seen that the total forest area in the formally demarcated tracts at the end of the year 1892-93 was acres 2,53,502-7 excluding Ichalkaranji, against acres 2,77,513-4 including Ichalkaranji in the preceding year. Out of the total area of acres 2,53,502-7, acres 1,45,391-32 represent the area of the reserved forests and acres 1,08,110-25 protected forests.

347. The amount of work done since the creation of the Forest Demarcation and Settlement Department up to the close of the year under review, and the amount of work remaining to be done at the close of the year, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Names of Petas, &c.	Total number of villages to be demarcated and settled.	Number of villages in which demarcation has been completed.	Number of villages in which settlement has been effected.	Number of villages in which settlement is to be effected.	Number of villages which remain to be demarcated and settled.
Peta Karvir	75	75	74	1	....
„ Panhala	120	120	96	24	....
„ Alta	21	21	21	....	....
„ Shirol	12	12	12	....	....
„ Gad-Hinglaj	34	34	23	11	....
„ Bhudhargad	135	135	128	7	....
Mahal Raibag	15	15	15	....	....
Kagal (Senior) and (Junior)	16	16	13	3	....
Total....	428	428	382	46	....

Trade and Manufacture.

348. *Trade.*—The chief trade centres and market towns in the Kolhapur State are the same as those mentioned in the last year's report, *viz* :—

In Karvir Peta.

1 Kolhapur.
2 Sangrul.

In Panhala Peta.

1 Panhala.
2 Kodoli.
3 Male.
4 Sarud.

In Alta Peta.

1 Wadgaon.

In Gad-Hinglaj Peta.

1 Gad-Hinglaj.

In Vishalgad State.

1 Malkapur.
2 Kapshi.

In Kagal State.

1 Murgud.

In Ichalkaranji State.

1 Ichalkaranji.
2 Uttur in Ajra Taluka.

349. The principal commodities of imports and exports in this State are cotton, tobacco, jagree, rice, jwari, gram, wheat, hemp, nagli, chillies, tur, peas, turmeric, ground-nuts and coriander. The information as to imports is not available.

350. The exports are made chiefly to Nipani and Daddi in the Belgaum Collectorate, Chiplun and Rajapur in the Ratnagiri Collectorate and to the chief towns of the S. M. C. States, such as Sangli, Miraj and Jamkhandi.

351. The subjoined statement shows the probable quantity in maunds (of 82 sheers each) of each of the principal commodities, produced and exported from the several Talukas of the State, during the year under report:—

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION.

Names of Petas, &c.	Cotton.		Tobacco.		Jagree.		Bajari.	
	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
Peta Karvir.	574	300	913	703	88,356	72,000	2,624	...
„ Panhala.	...	...	2,673	...	83,743	73,214	1,464	...
„ Alta.	3,457	2,111	8,720	6,278	60,251	50,381	10,391	489
„ Shirol.	12,224	8,254	11,808	6,808	4,961	2,961	9,236	...
„ Gad-Hinglaj...	18,382	13,022	10,551	8,037	34,153	24,872	28,925	...
„ Bhudhargad....	2	...	1,164	...	36,972	15,000	65	...
State Bavda.	...	...	...	...	3,223	2,829	...	...
Jahagir Kapshi.	1,361	850	3,830	3,416	4,549	4,100	543	...
State Kagal (Senior.)	249	113	4,697	3,281	16,741	6,000	913	...
„ Kagal (Junior.)	...	...	407	212	3,246	2,729	87	10
Total....	36,279	24,650	44,763	28,735	3,36,195	2,54,086	54,248	499
Vishalgad...	...	...	225	100	11,050	8,620	90	...
Ichalkaranji.....	1,366	852	1,698	1,246	5,486	4,133	5,590	2,546
Total...	37,645	25,502	46,686	30,081	3,52,731	2,66,839	59,928	3,045

Rice.		Jwari.		Wheat.		Gram.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
1,87,182	21,564	93,837	...	3,980	...	2,956	...
13,310	...	50,319	...	77	...	6,103	...
4,584	301	13,608	9,141	4,277	280	6,906	1,451
291	...	71,730	...	2,083	...	8,255	...
47,989	12,944	1,38,786	15,097	8,605	3,474	7,692	2,359
1,79,644	26,000	10,102	...	354	...	730	...
26,507	273	...	...	10	...	5	...
2,302	329	10,817	1,255	65	...	402	62
36,803	...	22,612	...	499	...	923	...
4,396	1,900	2,629	231	61	...	32	...
5,03,008	63,311	4,14,440	25,724	20,041	3,754	34,004	3,872
30,150	16,040	5,350	1,950	770	380	500	300
64,608	28,836	32,029	2,343	701	149	6,173	3,065
5,97,766	1,08,187	4,51,819	30,017	21,512	4,283	40,677	7,237

Hemp.		Nagli.		Chillies.		Tur.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
763	...	24,777	...	5,640	1,200	9,876	...
531	...	52,499	...	8,650	...	4,941	...
1,863	1,007	1,976	47	13,792	8,591	7,080	849
105	...	316	...	3,639	...	4,680	...
5,784	2,098	34,330	...	7,436	1,624	15,790	2,852
150	...	48,666	...	1,431	...	1,275	...
212	212	9,428	...	...	...	23	...
633	242	1,641	56	1,250	607	2,377	51
643	...	6,723	...	3,277	...	3,888	...
83	78	1,280	234	437	...	650	138
10,767	3,637	1,81,636	337	45,552	12,022	50,580	3,890
170	100	36,640	13,410	116	...	450	200
441	303	29,462	8,651	1,572	626	4,067	791
11,378	4,040	2,47,738	22,398	47,240	12,648	55,097	4,881

Peas.		Turmeric.		Groundnut.		Coriander.	
Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.	Quantity produced.	Quantity exported.
13,615	4,540	30	...	48,746	25,000	...	...
3,245	...	253	...	51,912	41,230	...	...
387	...	12,085	10,563	44,580	27,942	...	...
...	...	1,811	1,511	2,118	418	...	...
4,960	2,077	84	...	40,976	28,104	7,377	5,795
4,742	...	...	...	26,869	11,000	14	...
24	...	108	102	5	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	4,257	2,278	83	...
2,714	...	230	...	28,154	10,000	17	...
316	11	...	...	4,055	3,263	...	...
30,019	6,628	14,551	12,176	2,51,732	1,49,235	7,491	5,795
375	125	...	...	8,015	5,800	...	...
1,562	543	1,686	1,415	30,437	19,021	120	60
31,956	7,296	16,237	13,591	2,90,184	1,74,056	7,611	5,855

Manufacture.

352. The principal Manufactures in the Kolhapur State including its Feudatories are the same as those mentioned in the last year's Administration Report. They are weaving, oil-pressing, preparing blankets on hand-looms, pottery and the mannfacture of sugar and Gul or dry molasses.

353. The subjoined statement shows the probable value of articles manufactured, their sale in the State, and export out of the Kolhapur territory :—

Names of articles.	Value of articles prepared.	Value of articles locally used.	Value of articles exported.
Cloth prepared by weavers ...	1,32,360	81,360	51,000
Blankets	50,080	27,775	22,305
Earthen pots, &c.	61,552	60,987	565
Sugar (Elgudi)	24,900	9,500	15,400
Gul or dry molasses ...	11,94,078	3,56,097	8,37,981
Oil	2,09,195	1,29,420	79,775

The places of export are chiefly Belgaum, Poona, Bombay and Ratnagiri.

Fairs.

354. As the numbers of and attendance at, the Fairs, as well as the average sales in them are almost the same as those reported last year, there is nothing worth mentioning this year under this head, except that an Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show was held in connection with the Fair at Chinchli in the month of February 1893, and which was honored with the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Harris. A separate report of this Show has been submitted which gives full details.

Public Works.

355. This important branch of Administration of the State was ably superintended and efficiently managed as before by Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., the State Executive Engineer, throughout the year under report. A concise tabulated statement, showing the different descriptions of works executed or in progress, during the year under report and the amounts spent on them in the Kolhapur State Proper, as well as its one Feudatory State under direct management is subjoined :—

Name of State.	Buildings state and public other than educational.	Roads, Bridges and Culverts.	State Railway.	Road-side trees.	Water works.	Boats.	Educational buildings	Native Infantry, Kolhapur.	Miscellaneous including furniture.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Total.	Remarks showing what works out of those referred to in column 2 were carried by Revenue Officers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kolhapur... Original.....	1,00,756	88,087	69,568	704	39,476	852	24,741	32,464	3,018	2,601	38,399	4,00,703	Original buildings include 11 chavadis, 5 inns, 20 temples, 2 cattle pounds, 7 wells and 1 tank.
Repairs	40,364	86,191	.....	6,292	4,774	1,304	6,314	2,202	320	.....	...	1,47,761	
Total Rs..	1,41,157	1,74,278	69,568	6,996	44,250	2,156	31,055	34,666	3,338	2,601	38,399	5,48,464	
Kagal ..... Original.....	5,258	133	.....	...	69,307	...	...	...	267	.....	...	74,965	Include 3 chavadis.
Repairs	5,920	422	.....	551	...	291	1,277	...	100	.....	3,833	12,394	
Total Rs ..	11,178	555	.....	551	69,307	291	1,277	...	367	.....	3,833	87,359	
Grand Total Rs..	1,52,298	1,74,833	69,605	7,547	113557	2,447	32,332	34,666	3,705	2,601	42,232	6,35,823	

Note.—The expense, incurred by the states of Vishalgad, Bavda and Ichalkaranji, which are managed by their own Chiefs, on Public Works carried out by them, is given in the review of those states respectively in Chapter I.

356. The total expenditure mentioned in the foregoing statement is shown below in the form required to be inserted in the report by Government Resolution No. 5,700 of 26th August 1889.

Expenditure on Works in 1892-93.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Kolhapur State Proper	4,42,844	1,00,972 *	5,43,816
Kagal (Senior)	26,956	6,402	33,358

* *Note.*—The aggregate amount of all the Funds including two-thirds of the one anna cess.

The outlay on Public Works from State Funds, it will appear, is nearly 3 times the amount of Local Funds.

357. The total gross income derived from, and the expenditure incurred on, the State Railway, as well as the net earnings during the year under report 1,892-93, were as follows :—

Gross Income.....Rs.	1,00,784	2	1
DEDUCT.			
Expenditure .....Rs,	62,035	10	9
Balance being the net earnings .....Rs.	38,748	7	4

The average amounts per week were :—

Gross Income.....Rs.	1,938	2	6
DEDUCT.			
Expenditure .....Rs.	1,192	15	11
Net earnings .....Rs.	745	2	7

358. The whole capital, spent by the State on the Kolhapur State Railway upto the close of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 24,25,425, and the profit, derived from it, amounted to Rs. 38,748 or 1·59 per cent per annum against 1·15 of the last year (1891-92).

359. The following is a detailed account of works completed and in progress during 1892-93.

(I.) BUILDINGS.

1. *New Dispensary with Out-houses at Shirol.*—This work was sanctioned in August 1892 and given in contract in November 1892; but the work was not actually commenced until February 1893, the delay being due to the site not being handed over. Superstructure of Dispensary and Hospital Assistant's quarters completed. Roof work in progress.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	7,698	0	0
Expenditure during the year ...Rs.	2,871	9	11
Total Expenditure .....Rs.	2,883	9	11

2. *New Paga for 74 horses at Kolhapur.*—Work ordered to be stopped as a new Paga is to be built near the New Palace. The expenditure is in connection with advertising charges, &c.

Estimated amount	Rs.	26,505	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } Total Expenditure ..... }	„	2	14	0

3. *New quarters for Mulki and Police peons of Mamledar's Kuchery at Hatkalangda.*—This work has been carried on departmentally and is nearly completed. Making floors, plastering and fixing doors and windows in progress.

Estimated amount	Rs.	8,340	0	0
Expenditure during the year ... } Total expenditure ..... }	„	6,013	1	9

4. *Renewing roof over burnt store shed of Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapur.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	4,842	0	0
Expenditure during the year... } Total expenditure ..... }	„	4,838	6	6

5. *Improving Thatti at Shirol.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	2,727	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	475	5	10
Total expenditure	„	2,489	0	4

6. *New compound wall and gate lodge to New Palace at Kolhapur.*—This work has progressed satisfactorily; the gate lodges and walling have been completed and most of the iron railing and ornamental entrance gates have been fixed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	68,974	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	35,553	0	4
Total expenditure	„	54,848	0	7

7. *Additions and alterations to the Bhoi-khana buildings in Old Rajwada, Kolhapur.*—This work is being done departmentally, considerable delay was caused as some houses had to be taken up and compensation fixed. The foundations have been filled in and superstructure commenced.

Estimated amount	Rs.	8,432	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	355	14	2
Total expenditure	„	2,937	8	3

8. *New Dharmshalla near Shirol Road Station.*—This work was given in contract in November 1892, but it was not commenced until January 1893, there being considerable delay in obtaining the site.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,126	0	0
Expenditure during the year.. } Totale xpenditure ..... }	„	2,755	7	10

9. *New Kachery for Mahalkari at Raibag.*—Completed with the exception of some minor works ordered to be done subsequently.

Estimated amount	Rs.	10,608	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	5,418	12	10
Total expenditure	„	9,870	14	10

10. *New City Post Office, Kolhapur.*—Completed.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	7,500	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	4,291	15	10
Total expenditure ..... „	7,499	2	6

11. *New Police Lines at Kolhapur.*—Completed with the exception of latrines, which have not been taken in hand, as the site has not yet been handed over to this Department.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	45,222	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	304	12	3
Total expenditure ..... „	43,041	11	5

12. *Renewing brick nogging and providing glazed and Venetioned windows, and Railing to gallery in front Chowk of Rajwada at Panhala.*—Completed.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	3,248	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	179	13	0
Total expenditure..... „	3,247	4	5

13. *New Dispensary at Raibag.*—Completed.

Estimated amount..... Rs.	2,367	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	1,489	4	11
Total expenditure ..... „	2,160	2	1

14. *New Paga for Camels near Sheribag at Kolhapur and making Roads in front of the same.*—Completed.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	10,835	0	0
Expenditure during the year... „	124	5	0
Total expenditure ..... „	10,910	15	3

15. *New Dispensary at Katkol.*—Completed.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	6,632	1	1
Expenditure during the year.... „	24	4	1
Total expenditure..... „	6,632	1	1

16. *Additions to the New Palace at Kolhapur.*—The additions consist of raising a parapet wall and substituting opaque glass for the plain glass in all the windows and doors of the portion of the Palace occupied by Her Highness Lakshmibai Rani Saheb, also fixing certain screen walls and trellis work to render the apartments more private.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	5,822	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } „	2,931	7	1
Total expenditure ..... }			

17. *Additions to the Paga for Camels near Sheribag, Kolhapur.*—This work is given in contract and has made satisfactory progress, masonry superstructure is completed and roof work in progress.

Estimated amount.....Rs.	5,430	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } „	20	0	0
Total expenditure ..... }			

(II.) Roads and Bridges.

1. *New Road from Salhali to Sunnal.*—The length of this road in Kolhapur

State territory is 6 miles. The earth-work and 4 miles of mooruming have been completed. The large masonry bridge has not yet been commenced.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	25,317	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	7,774	14	0
Total expenditure ..... ,,	8,972	1	3

2. *Metalling new Road from Chinchli Station to Chinchli.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	3,998	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	3,089	10	1
Total expenditure ..... ,,	3,961	11	4

3. *New Girder Bridge over Dongar Nalla behind Shirol Road Station.*—This bridge consists of 4 spans of 30 feet. Masonry work of piers and abutments completed. Main girders have been fixed and buckle plates placed in position for bolting. Side hand rail in progress.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	18,969	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	17,041	6	11
Total expenditure ..... ,,	17,264	1	9

4. *New Road from Sambhapur to Wadgaum.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	2,759	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	2,631	10	6
Total expenditure ..... ,,	2,924	12	9

5. *New Road from Hatkalangda to Kumbhoj.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	4,968	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	5,139	1	1
Total expenditure ..... ,,	5,490	10	5

6. *New Road from Nagral Station to Alagwadi.*—This road is 6½ miles in length. The earth-work has been completed and 4½ miles moorumed and rolled, 2 miles of mooruming remain to be done. This road was carried out as a Famine Work.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	5,982	0	0
Expenditure during the year... ,,	3,161	13	7
Total expenditure ..... ,,	4,208	3	10

7. *Kankanwadi Jodhitti Road.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	44,262	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... ,,	15,398	6	0
Total expenditure ..... ,,	36,230	12	1

8. *Road from Miraj road to join Shirol road.*—The portions of the road in mall land have made satisfactory progress. The portion in black soil is delayed as the land has not yet been taken up.

Estimated amount..... Rs.	2,000	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } ,,	49	11	7
Total expenditure ..... }			

9. *New Road to Bavda, 2nd section from Kalleh to Salwan.*—

Drains Nos. 2 to 6 and 13, completed.
Culverts Nos. 8 and 11, completed.
Culverts No. 9, excavation completed.
Bridges Nos. 1 and 10, completed.

Culvert No. 19, superstructure completed.
Culvert No. 22, arch work finished, parapet wall in progress.
Bridge No. 25, arch work finished, parapet wall in progress.
6 Miles of bank and cutting completed except mooruming.

Estimated amount	Rs.	54,468	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	24,760	12	7
Total expenditure	„	30,228	5	1

10. *Bridging the Nallas on the 1st section of Nipani and Mahalingpur road.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	37,862	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	610	14	4
Total expenditure	„	39,348	0	10

11. *New Road from Ichalkaranji to Hatkalangda.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	3,559	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	497	1	4
Total expenditure	„	3,388	1	11

12. *Building dry stone slab Drain for widening the streets on Panhala fort.*—This work has been completed with the exception of mooruming.

Estimated amount	Rs.	2,875	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... Total expenditure	„	2,036	7	9

(III.) State Railway.

1. *Kolhapur State Railway.*—Completed. The expenditure is on account of land compensation paid during the year.

Estimated amount	Rs.	22,82,368	3	4
Expenditure during the year....	„	16,251	13	8
Total expenditure	„	23,72,109	4	1

2. *Roofing a certain portion of Goods shed platform in the station yard.*—Completed.

Estimated amount.....	Rs.	6,123	0	0
Expenditure during the year	„	1,308	2	2
Total expenditure	„	5,798	1	9

3. *Survey for extension of Kolhapur State Railway.*—The survey of the first 14 miles from Kolhapur have been completed and the rough section plotted.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,180	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... Total expenditure	„	242	11	7

(IV.) Water Works.

1. *New well at Halundi in sheri land, Peta Alta.*—This work has made satisfactory progress. The depth of the well is 50 feet. The springs are so strong that a 10 H. P. Engine and 6 inch centrifugal pump were required to work night and day to keep the water down, the masonry lining has been carried up 25 feet.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,366	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } Total expenditure ..... }	„	4,281	9	5

2. *Deepening and lining with packa masonry the well in the State field near Bungalow No.* 3 *at Kolhapur.*—The masonry work has been carried up to within 5 feet of ground level.

Estimated amount	Rs.	4,110	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	1,800	9	10
Total expenditure	„	2,534	11	6

3. *New* 5 *Houds in Kolhapur city for* 1892-93.—3 Houds have been completed. The sites for the other two have yet to be determined.

Estimated amount	Rs.	3,845	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } Total expenditure ..... }	„	2,558	1	0

4. *Renewing well at Chipri, Peta Shirol.*—Completed with the exception of parapet wall and motwan.

Estimated amount	Rs.	3,107	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	2,132	12	4
Total expenditure	„	2,204	4	10

5. *Improving Aboo Tank at Raibag.*—Completed. This work was executed during the Famine.

Estimated amount	Rs	4,472	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	1,708	7	7
Total expenditure	„	4,251	9	2

6. *Improving Tank at Torangatti.*—Completed. This work was executed during the Famine.

Estimated amount	Rs.	3,427	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	291	6	10
Total expenditure	„	3,311	9	1

7. *New Tank at Bijkupi.*—Completed. This work was executed during the Famine.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,000	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	1,831	5	10
Total expenditure	„	4,728	15	7

8. *Improving Main Tank at Katkol.*—Completed. This work was executed during the Famine.

Estimated amount	Rs.	7,088	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	2,769	3	9
Total expenditure	„	7,727	0	5

9. *Improving Padegiri Tank at Katkol.*—Completed. Work carried out during the Famine.

Estimated amount	Rs.	5,119	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	430	15	0
Total expenditure	„	4,420	15	8

10. *New Tank at Banoor.*—Completed. This work was carried out during the Famine.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	8,275	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	6,614	13	8
Total expenditure ..... „	8,161	4	2

11. *Water supply for Dindorli village, Peta Karvir.*—The superstructure of well finished and the main pipe laid as far as the village.

Estimated amount ..... Rs.	2,075	0	0
Expenditure during the year... } „	1,380	5	1
Total expenditure ..... }			

12. *Laying water pipe and building Houd in Kolhapur Infantry Lines at Kolhapur.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	3,884	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	1,375	5	3
Total Expenditure ..... „	3,722	3	7

13. *Improving Chavan Tank on Jotiba's Hill.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	9,400	0	0
Exepnditure during the year... „	271	10	11
Total Expenditure ..... „	9,265	6	8

14. *New 5 Houds in Kolhapur city for* 1891-92.—Completed in 1891-92. The Expenditure in 1892-93 is on account of Kundies for drinking water for cattle.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	3,845	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	84	15	10
Total expenditure ..... „	5,819	7	0

15. *New Tank at Kuloor.*—Completed. Constructed during the Famine.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	3,071	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... „	245	5	3
Total expenditure ..... „	3,062	1	1

(V.) Boats.

1. *New Boats for Kolhapur Illakha.*—Completed.

Estimated amount .....Rs.	3,062	0	
Expenditure during the year... „	231	13	11
Total expenditure ..... „	2,940	15	11

(VI.) Educational.

1. *Additions and alterations to boys' school in Manjalwar Peth at Kolhapur.*—The new wing has been completed. The renewal of the roof of the old portion of the School is in progress.

Estimated amount ..... Rs.	9,128	0	0
Expenditure during the year... } „	6,749	15	5
Total Expenditure..... }			

2. *Building a school house for* 100 *boys at Sehngaum.*—Superstructure completed. Roof work is in progress.

Estimated amount ..... Rs.	3,889	0	0
Expenditure during the year.... } „	1,050	9	4
Total Expenditure..... }			

3. *New school house for* 100 *boys at Pargaum.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	3,230	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	1,859	3	5
Total expenditure	„	3,151	8	4

Additions and alterations to boys' school in Shukravar Peth at Kolhapur.—Completed with the exception of compound railing.

Estimated amount	Rs.	7,451	0	0
Expenditure during the year....	„	4,963	13	4
Total expenditure	„	7,002	14	11

4. *New school house at Rajbag.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	2,792	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	169	2	0
Total expenditure	„	2,998	7	4

5. *Additions and alterations to the Hatti Mahal for the use of the J. G. Technical School and Industrial Museum.*—Completed with the exception of some minor works.

Estimated amount	Rs.	9,978	0	0
Expenditure during the year Total expenditure	„	7,421	9	4

(VII.) NATIVE INFANTRY.

(1.) *Six blocks of Kolhapur Infantry Lines at Kolhapur.*—Completed.

Estimated amount	Rs.	80,130	0	0
Expenditure during the year...	„	30,230	10	5
Total expenditure	„	74,329	1	5

(VIII). KAGAL STATE (SENIOR) WATER WORKS.

(1.) *Water supply for the Town of Kagal.*—Vide description in report.

Estimated amount	Rs.	1,24,042	0	0
Expenditure during the year Total expenditure	„	68,862	2	0
Grand Total Rs...		7,42,426	14	0 .

360. In addition to the above, original works and repairs of the aggregate cost of Rs. 39,786-9-3 were carried out during the year under report through the agency of Revenue Officers.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance of the Kolhapur State Proper.

361. The financial state of this State for the Fasli year ending 5th June 1893 is exhibited in detail in two tabulated statements prepared in the amended form approved in Government Resolution No. 3,069, dated 10th May 1892 and placed at the end of this report, Vide Appendices (Consecutive Enclosures Nos. 31 and 32). One of them shows the Receipts and the other the Disbursements during the year under review, as contrasted with the same during the previous year 1891-92.

362. Three abstract statements showing the opening and closing balances of the State for the year 1892-93 and 3 preceding years and the income and expenditure for the same period under 4 principal heads, *viz.* 1 General, 2 Judicial, 3 Revenue and 4 Military Departments, besides two more heads referring to items of mere adjustment, namely, (1) "Debts, Deposits and Advances" and (2) "Alienations", are subjoined with remarks explaining the causes of excess or deficiency during the year under review (1892-93) as compared with the similar heads in the previous year (1891-92.)

KOLHAPUR STATE PROPER.

Statement No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.	
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90.	26,67,149 6 7	23,62,215 11 2	38,30,862 3 7½	43,69,761 15 1	21,28,249 11 1½	18,61,106 4 8½
1890-91.	21,28,249 11 11½	18,61,106 4 8½	33,78,428 13 7½	36,65,143 4 5½	18,41,535 4 3½	14,60,097 2 11
1891-92.	18,41,535 4 3½	14,60,097 2 11	34,36,319 5 11½	33,37,463 8 11	19,40,391 1 4	16,03,933 5 1
1892-93.	19,40,391 1 4	16,03,933 5 1	31,07,521 9 11½	33,02,193 13 7½	18,35,718 13 8	15,78,193 3 9

Remarks.

Figures in sub-columns (gross) of columns Nos. 2 and 5 above, comprise debts and deposits; and those in columns Nos. 3 and 4, besides debts and deposits, include other items of adjustment, such as, loans and advances and assessed value of alienated lands and villages. All these items of mere adjustment are exhibited separately in the following statements, numbered II and III respectively. The net balances owned by the Kolhapur Government are shewn in the sub-column (net) of column No. 5.

Kolhapur State Proper.

Statement No. II.

Receipts.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. General	3,13,380 4 4	2,63,409 4 9	2,65,847 8 6	2,64,498 7 4	Slight decrease Rs. 1,349-1-2. Less was fetched this year by sale of unserviceable articles in the Public Works Department.
2. Judicial	76,886 10 8	79,061 3 2½	36,087 3 10½	38,527 5 2	Increase Rs. 2,440-1-3½ on account of more fines and process fees received.
3. Revenue	14,59,070 2 9½	15,44,105 6 3	17,51,222 8 3	15,74,391 10 4	Decrease Rs. 1,76,830-13-11. Forest produce was less. Less was collected on account of arrears of outstandings.
4. Military	3,529 5 4	3,871 2 11	4,968 6 4	2,674 3 9	Less Rs. 2,294-2-7. Last year old guns of Kolhapur Infantry were sold. There was no such extra income.
Total....	18,52,866 7 1½	18,90,447 1 1½	20,58,125 10 11½	18,80,091 10 7	Net decrease Rs. 1,78,034-0-4½.
A. Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	10,00,501 5 5	5,36,496 0 2	4,30,492 4 1	3,50,822 11 11½	Less Rs. 79,669-8-1½. Is a fluctuating item.
Total...	28,53,367 12 6½	24,26,943 1 3½	24,88,617 15 ½	22,30,914 6 6½	
B. Alienations	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4	9,47,701 6 11	9,66,607 3 5	More Rs. 18,905-12-6. The demands of rent or assessed value of alienated lands was increased.
Grand Total...	38,30,862 3 7½	33,78,428 13 7½	34,36,319 5 11½	31,97,521 9 11½	

It will be seen that the total receipts under the four main heads, during the year under review, fell short by Rs. 1,78,034-0-4½ as contrasted with those in 1891-92. The causes of increase or decrease are explained opposite to each item in the column of remarks.

Kolhapur State Proper.

Statement No. III.

Expenditure.

Name of Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. General.....	21,54,195 15 2½	16,48,729 7 6	10,78,522 12 9	11,11,623 13 5	More Rs. 33,101-0-8. More was spent in the Khasgi, Public Works and Educationl, Departments &c.
2. Judicial.....	1,69,535 10 1	1,44,543 5 0	1,40,409 15 1	1,53,001 10 11	More Rs. 12,591-11-10. On account of dress given to the Jail and regular Police and high price compensation.
3. Revenue.....	3,81,614 14 11	3,46,874 12 2	5,00,449 15 7	4,81,337 13 6	Less Rs. 19,112-2-1. Less remissions were granted. Less was disbursed to Mahal Majkur Hakdars, as fewer recipients appeared.
4. Military.....	1,92,661 3 8	2,29,814 6 11	1,88,198 9 7	1,90,954 8 2	More Rs. 2,755-14-7. More was disbursed on account of pay of Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry; compensation for dearness of provisions and ammunitions in the Kolhapur Infantry.
Total...	28,98,007 11 10½	23,69,961 15 7	19,07,581 5 0	19,36,917 14 0	Net increase Rs. 29,336-9-0.
A. Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	4,94,259 12 1½	3,43,695 8 6½	4,82,180 13 0	3,98,668 12 2½	Less Rs. 83,511-0-9½. The amounts adjusted were less. This is a fluctuating item.
Total...	33,92,267 8 0	27,13,657 8 1½	23,89,762 2 0	23,35,586 10 2½	
B. Alienations	9,77,494 7 1	9,51,485 12 4	9,47,701 6 11	9,66,607 3 5	More Rs. 18,905-12-6—Vide remarks against this item in statement No. II. above.
Grand Total...	43,69,761 15 1	36,65,143 4 5½	33,37,463 8 11	33,02,193 13 7½	

The total net expenditure, during the year 1892-93 under the 4 main heads exceeded that in 1891-92 by Rs. 29,336-9-0. Vide causes explained against each head in the column of remarks.

General Remarks.—It will be seen from the 3 foregoing statements that the total net receipts of the State in the year 1892-93, as compared with those in 1891-92, were less by Rs. 1,78,034-0-4½, and the total net expenditure increased by Rs. 29,336-9-0. The net closing balances were also reduced by Rs. 2,21,307-11-2.

The causes of the decrease in the receipts and balance and of the increase in the expenditure are briefly explained in the said statements and in detail against each head of receipts and expenditure in the two tabulated statements placed at the end of this report—Vide Consecutive Enclosures, Nos. 31 and 32 respectively.—

Land Revenue.

363. The amounts of the Land Revenue demands, actual collections and outstandings, at the close of the year under report and the preceding year, are shown below :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Demands	11,78,962	1	5	12,41,646	8	9
Collections	11,44,871	0	4	11,45,538	15	7
Remainder	29,091	1	1	96,107	9	2
Remissions	3,848	14	2	866	5	7
Outstanding balance at the close of the year	25,242	2	11	95,241	3	7

The above table shows that there is an increase of Rs. 67,684-7-4 in the amount of demands and of Rs. 667-15-3 in the amount of collections during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the amount of demands is chiefly due to Nazarana having been ordered to be levied from the Chief of Ichalkaranji, owing to his having succeeded to his Estate during the year. The increase in the amount of collections is small and calls for no explanation.

364. The principal causes of the remissions granted during the year under report are given below :—

(1)	Lands having been taken for the Kalamba Tank .....Rs.	467	11	1
(2)	Revenue of lands, submerged under water from the Agar Tank at Shirol owing to an embankment of earth having been raised, adjusted by debit to "Remissions" .....Rs.	209	0	0
(3)	Attachment of certain alienated lands having been removed, the unrecovered revenue was adjusted by debit to "Remissions".....Rs.	129	14	6
(4)	On account of minor causes .....Rs.	59	12	0
	Total Rs....	866	5	7

OUTSTANDINGS ON ACCOUNT OF FORMER YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR.

365. The following statement shows the total outstanding balances on account of Land Revenue on the 5th June of the year under report and its predecessor :—

	1891-92. Rs. a. p.	1892 93. Rs. a. p.
Outstandings on account of former years	1,30,040 1 4	72,930 5 7
Collected	58,431 12 9	24,005 7 3
Remainder	71,558 4 7	48,924 14 4
Written off as irrecoverable...	23,909 6 4	13,679 5 9
Outstandings at the close of the year	47,648 14 3	35,245 8 7
Outstandings on account of the current year	25,242 2 11	95,241 3 7
Total Rs...	72,891 1 2	1,30,486 12 2

366. The chief causes of the amount "Written off as irrecoverable" are given below :—

	Rs. a. p.
1. Unrecovered revenue of attached alienated lands remitted owing to removal of the attachment in favor of the holders after proper inquiry ...	6,459 2 1
2. On account of lands having been taken into Forests, &c.	581 3 10
3. The Council of Administration having ordered to discontinue the levy of extra water rate in respect of such lands as are irrigated by the river water, the outstandings on that account adjusted by debit to "Remission".	5,361 15 9
4. Certain Inam lands having been resumed the Settlement Judi charged on them has been adjusted	312 12 0
5. Small items similarly adjusted	964 4 1
Total Rs...	13,679 5 9

367. The outstandings on account of "The current and former years" are classified as under :—

	Current year. RS. A. P.	Former year. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.
Recoverable	88,484 9 7	31,075 2 0	1,19,559 11 7
Amount recovered after the close of the year	2,511 7 11	1,215 12 2	3,727 4 1
To be written off the account as irrecoverable by adjustments	1,334 7 2	1,917 8 8	3,251 15 10
Doubtful or of disputed nature....	2,910 10 11	1,037 1 9	3,947 12 8
Total Rs....	95,241 3 7	35,245 8 7	1,30,486 12 2

368. The following are the chief causes of the outstandings under the head "Recoverable":—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Amount to be recovered by instalments which have not yet fallen due ...	89,317	14	9
2.	Recovery postponed by orders of the Chief Revenue Officer and of the Council of Administration	19,417	5	7
3.	Notices issued or property attached for the recovery of	9,421	1	8
4.	Amount to be adjusted from the revenue of attached estates on completion of succession inquiries	1,403	5	7
	Total Rs....	1,19,559	11	7

369. The amount of Rs. 3,251-15-10 shown above as "To be written off the accounts by adjustment" is made up of the following items :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Certain holders in the Karvir Peta having not been supplied with water from the Padmala Tank and the Divan Pat, the water tax charged from them will eventually have to be adjusted by debit to "Remissions" ...	558	0	6
2.	The amount of assessment of Kuran lands given to certain Wajaidars of Bavda in Karvir Peta in exchange of their Inam lands taken for the Kolhapur cantonment and of Kalamba in exchange of their Inam lands taken for the Kalamba Tank is to be adjusted as the same has not yet been entered in the village accounts as Inam lands...	847	0	0
3.	The Inamdars of Aini and Hedavde in the Bhudhargad Peta having died, the Mahal Majkur allowance, held under attachment, is to be adjusted by debit to "Remissions"	371	5	7
4.	Revenue of lands taken into the Shenda Kuran and for Railway purposes to be adjusted	387	15	0
5.	Certain Inam lands having been resumed the Settlement Judi formerly charged on them is to be adjusted by debit to "Remissions"	155	0	0
6.	Minor items to be similarly adjusted	932	10	9
	Total Rs....	3,251	15	10

370. The outstandings of "Doubtful or of disputed nature" are Rs. 3,947-12-8 and are chiefly due to the following causes :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Holders of certain lands being paupers the outstandings due from them cannot be recovered	150	0	0
2.	Girdharrao Gopalrao Sinde of Banur disputes the correctness of the claim preferred against him on account of Dust Patti	164	9	7
3.	Holders of certain alienated lands, recently made khalsa in the Dumala villages of the Bhudhargad Peta, object to pay the assessment thereof according to the Raitava rates; hence the outstandings	1,988	9	7
4.	Outstandings on account of Nazarana, service commutations, &c. respecting Kadim Inams in the 10 khalsa villages of the Kapshi Saranjam, recovered by the Kapshi Karbhari direct, to be adjusted	565	6	11
5.	Certain Inamdars dispute the correctness of the claims preferred against them on account of Settlement Judi, &c.	1,079	2	7
	Total Rs....	3,947	12	8

Sayar Revenue.

371. The subjoined statement shows the demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of the Sayar revenue during the year under report and the preceding year:—

	1891-92. Rs. a. p.	1892-93. Rs. a. p.
Demands for the year	1,53,952 13 7	1,34,034 0 11
Outstandings on account of former years	63,583 11 5	48,152 3 8
Total Rs.	2,17,536 9 0	1,82,186 4 7
Collections	1,69,348 14 7	1,37,722 4 7
Remainder	48,187 10 5	44,464 0 0
Remissions	35 6 9	3 9 6
Outstandings at the close of the year	48,152 3 8	44,460 6 6

The above table shows that there is a decrease of Rs. 19,918-12-8 in the amount of demands and of Rs. 31,626-10-0 in the amount of collections during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The decrease in the amounts of demands and collections is chiefly due to the minimum guaranteed revenue on account of country spirit farm for the year under report being fixed at the reduced figure of Rs. 1,10,000 and the remission granted to the Abkari farmer.

372. The outstanding balance at the close of the year under report is Rs. 44,460-6-6. The causes of the outstandings are given below:—

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Amount recovered after the close of the year	8,765 0 5
2.	Amount to be recovered by instalments	31 0 0
3.	Measures for recovery in progress	2,766 12 4
4.	Amount to be adjusted	32,879 11 9
5.	Doubtful or of disputed nature	17 14 0
	Total Rs.	44,460 6 6

Local Funds.

373. These comprise the following items and aggregated an amount of Rs. 1,34,163-7-11 during the year under report (1892-93), as particularized below:—

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Local cess, *i. e.* the one anna cess	99,571 3 1
2.	Toll funds amalgamated with Public Works funds	29,215 3 3
3.	Ferries	1,070 13 5
4.	Staging Bungalow fees	320 8 0
5.	Cattle Pound proceeds	3,494 1 0
6.	Miscellaneous	491 11 2
	Total Rs.	1,34,163 7 11

374. The revenue derived from these funds is amalgamated with the general revenue of the State, which defrays all the cost of education and works of public utility many times in excess of the total receipts, and therefore, no separate accounts of the expenditure out of each fund have hitherto been kept, and consequently details of expenses under each head for the year under review cannot be furnished here. It has, however, been decided to keep a separate account of the Funds from the beginning of 1303 Fasli and for that purpose a separate Budget has been prepared, in which receipts and disbursements are provided under 3 heads, *viz.* 1 Education, 2 Medical and 3 Public Works.

375. *Alienations.*—The total value of alienated lands and villages has been given in Statement No. II as well as in the statement in the form of appendix No. XVII to the Government Resolution No. 5700, dated 26th August 1889. The claims preferred to succeed to the holdings of the deceased incumbents or alienees and disposed of during the year under report have been noticed in Chapter II of this report under the heading " Alienation Department."

376. *Takavi and Remissions.*—During the year under report Rs. 18,439-14-9 were advanced as Takavi against Rs. 11,350-0-0 in the last year.

No revenue is derived from Custom, Salt, Transit duties and Excise.

Opium.

377. As reported last year there were 68 lbs. of opium on hand at the beginning of the year under report, and 272 lbs. and 20 Tolas of opium were purchased during the year from the British Government. To this are added 17½ Tolas which were found in excess of the balance. The total quantity available for sale thus amounted to 340 lbs. and 37½ Tolas. Of this 272 lbs. and 16 Tolas of opium were sold and 3 lbs. and 21½ Tolas written off on account of dryage during the year. The sale proceeds, exclusive of the right of the monopoly to sell opium, amounted to Rs. 3,541-3-3. Last year 192 lbs. and 36¾ Tolas of opium were sold at Rs. 2,507-15-2. Thus, it will be seen that the sales of the year under report have increased by 79 lbs. and 19¼ Tolas and Rs. 1,033-4-2 as compared with its predecessor. The amount realized by the sale of the Opium farms amounted to Rs. 2,405 during the year under report against Rs. 2,419-12-0 in the preceding year :—

378. The following statement shows the net profit derived from opium during the year under report as compared with that in the preceding year.

Year.	Quantity sold	Cost price of the quantity sold.	Price realized.	Add amount of the Farm.	Total net profit.
	P. T.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1891-92	192 36¾	1,551 3 10	2,507 15 2	2,419 12 0	3,376 7 4
1892-93.....	272 16	2,184 7 10	3,541 3 3	2,405 0 0	3,761 11 5

The quantity of opium remaining unsold at the end of the year 1892-93 was 65 lbs.

379. Four offences against the opium Act of 1878 were reported during the year under report against two in the preceding year; and the number of accused persons involved in them was also four. Of them two were convicted and sentenced, and the other two discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

ABKARI.

380. Mr. Nowroji Framji Ardessar, to whom the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit of strength not exceeding 25° U. P. in the Kolhapur territory including its Feudatories was granted for the biennial period, ending 31st July 1893, on payment of a minimum yearly guaranteed revenue of Rs. 1,25,000, continued to hold the Abkari farm during the year under review. The rates of still-head duty and of the selling prices were the same as those in the preceding year, *viz*:—

	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty per gallon of liquor of 25° U. P.	...3 10 0
Do. Do. Do. of 60° U. P.	....1 14 0
Maximum selling price per Imperial gallon of liquor of 25° U. P.	....5 0 0
Do. Do. Do. of 60° U. P.	....2 12 0

However, owing to the decrease in the sales of liquor during the year 1891-92, as will be seen further on, which is attributable partly to the high prices prevailing and partly to the dearness of materials required for the manufacture of liquor, the farmer was allowed a remission, as a special case, of Rs. 14,385, being the difference between the still-head duty realized on the quantity of liquor actually sold and the minimum amount guaranteed plus the cost of the State Establishment; and in consideration of the actual sales of liquor during two previous years, the minimum guaranteed revenue for the year 1892-93 was fixed at the reduced figure of Rs. 1,10,000.

331. Mr. Nowroji also obtained the Abkari farm of the Kurundwad State for the year under report. He took liquor for sale in that State from the Kolhapur Distillery. The liquor supplied to the Kurundwad State is issued free of duty to the extent of 1,200 gallons. Any quantity removed over and above that figure is charged at the rate of Rs. 2-14 per gallon.

382. During the year under report altogether gallons 32,231-14 of liquor of 25° U. P. were issued for sale from the Kolhapur Distillery; of which 31,531 gallons and 14 drachmas were issued in the Kolhapur territory and 700 gallons were sent to Kurundwad. Last year the quantity of liquor issued for sale in the Kolhapur territory, exclusive of that sent out to Kurundwad, amounted to gallons 31,730-27. The amount realized from the quantity of liquor issued from the Distillery, during the year under report, was Rs. 1,14,300-14-11 against Rs. 1,25,637-0-7 in the preceding year. Thus there was a decrease of gallons 199-13

in the quantity of liquor issued during the year and of Rs. 11,336-1-8 in the amount of still-head duty. The causes of decrease both in the quantity of liquor issued and in the amount of still-head duty are already mentioned above. The quantity of liquor actually sold by the Abkari farmer is also less during the current year than in the preceding year, *viz.* 31,708 gallons against 33,030-4$\frac{3}{4}$.

383. The number of liquor shops, during the year under report, was 183 against 190 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 7 shops which were closed as they did not sell any liquor.

384. The right of drawing and selling the juice of Sindi and Bherle Mad trees in the Talukas of Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudhargad for one year, commencing from 1st August 1892, was sold to Bala bin Yeshwanta Khatik of Gad-Hinglaj and that in the Katkol Mahal to Bhima bin Subhapa Khatik of Jakhabal in the Torgal Jahagir, irrespective of a tree tax which the purchaser of the right is required to pay to the Kolhapur State, if the trees belong to the State, or to other persons, if the trees belong to them. The tax, which the contractor is required to pay to the Kolhapur State, is annas 8 per tree in addition to the amount he has contracted to pay. In regard to trees belonging to private persons the contractor makes his own arrangements with them.

385. The total amount of the current year's Sindi contract is Rs. 11,870 against Rs. 12,905 in the preceding year, exclusive of the contract amount of Ajra in the Ichalkaranji State, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,035. The Chief of Ichalkaranji having been entrusted with the management of his estate, he has made his own arrangements for selling the right of drawing and selling the juice of Sindi and Bherle Mad trees in his charge.

386. During the year under report, 29 offences against the Abkari Act were committed against 58 in the preceding year, and the number of accused persons concerned was 30 against 68 in the last year. Of the 30 accused persons prosecuted, 24 were convicted and sentenced, and 6 discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The offences committed were generally of the same nature as that mentioned in the last year's report.

Stamps.

387. This Department has from the 1st of April last come under the supervision and control of the Diwan from that of the Chief Revenue Officer. Stamp papers bearing an impression with the Chhatrapati Maharaja's Coat of arms in the centre were begun to be printed and issued for sale from the same date. The office of the Stamp Daroga having consequently become unnecessary was abolished and the duties connected therewith, *viz*, of issuing Stamps for sale and keeping them in custody was entrusted to the Darbar Huzur Treasurer, who is given a promotion of Rs. 25 a month for this additional work.

388. Amounts realized from sale of General and Court Fees Stamps in the whole State during the last two years are given in the following table :—

Names of States.	General Stamps.						Court Fees Stamps.					
	Amount realized in 1891-92.			Amount realized in 1892-93.			Amount realized in 1891-92.			Amount realized in 1892-93.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kolhapur Proper	30,708	15	0	29,266	13	0	42,803	8	0	42,301	15	0
Vishalgad	659	2	0	788	8	0	1,170	5	0	1,552	1	0
Bavda	508	1	0	544	15	0	1,074	8	0	1,105	2	0
Kagal	1,946	14	0	2,170	11	0	2,362	8	0	1,491	6	0
Ichalkaranji	3,036	15	0	3,023	15	0	3,620	10	0	3,947	8	0
Total Rs....	36,859	15	0	35,794	14	0	51,031	17	0	49,698	0	0

Toll Funds.

389. The subjoined table shows the receipts from tolls levied on different roads in the Kolhapur State, during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Roads on which tolls are levied.	Amount realized in		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Kolhapur Miraj Road	5,028	4,735	
Road from Kolhapur to Hatkalangda *via* Rukdi	501	805	
Ajra Amboli Road	8,702	7,820	Half the proceeds are credited to the Ichalkaranji State and half to the Kolhapur Government.
Belgaum Panchgam Road	551	525	
Kolhapur Belgaum Road	4,273	4,000	The whole amount is paid to the British Government.
Phonda Ghat Road	9,516	9,531	⅓rd of the amount is credited to the Kolhapur State and the remaining ⅔rds to the British Government.
Kolhapur Amba Road	6,200	5,805	Shared half and half between Kolhapur and British Government.
Total Rs....	34,771	33,221	

The above tolls are established to meet the expenses of road repairs.

Chapter VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

390. The amount of relief, afforded by the Albert Edward Hospital and 13 Dispensaries under the Kolhapur State, is shown below :—

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Albert Edward Hospital	38,770	1,597	1,393	56	72	76	24,879	3	0	324·6
City Dispensary	25,103	....	....	....	....	...	1,992	8	8	155·4
Gad-Hinglaj Dispensary	9,886	28	26	1	1	....	1,282	3	1	64·1
Gargoti Do.	7,032	48	40	7	1	....	1,291	5	1	50·7
Raibag Do.	6,881	7	7	....	....	....	1,497	0	8	50·7
Shirol Do.	6,985	5	5	...	....	....	1,272	15	7	50·6
Katkol Do.	6,473	14	14	....	....	....	975	2	6	36·6
Malkapur Do.	8,749	19	16	1	1	1	1,841	7	6	64·2
Ajra Do.	5,472	16	13	3	....	....	1,397	9	6	46·8
Ichalkaranji Do.	10,322	10	10	....	....	....	1,493	14	0	60·7
Kagal Do.	6,105	7	7	....	....	....	1,031	5	1	81·1
Wadgaon Do.	5,855	....	....	...	....	....	1,225	10	7	78·9
Kapshi Do.	5,832	8	8	....	....	....	1,176	10	10	33·9
Travelling Do.	3,369	....	....	....	....	....	177	0	0	43·6
Total....	1,45,834	1,759	1,539	68	75	77	41,084	1	0	1,141·9

The amount of medical relief, afforded by the several institutions, goes on steadily increasing from year to year. The total number of in-door and out-door patients, treated in all the Dispensaries, was 1,47,593 against 1,40,931 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 6,662; thus showing the growing confidence of the natives of all classes in the practice of European Medicine and Surgery. The daily average attendance was 1,142·5 against 1,164·2 of the last year.

391. *Prevailing Diseases.*—Bowel complaints, including intestinal worms, furnished the largest number of admissions. Affections of the Skin and of the Eye come next in frequency followed by Fevers and Respiratory diseases.

392. *Female Medical Class.*—The third class of 9 female medical pupils, having completed their course of instruction, were all found duly qualified at an examination held by Dr. Greany, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, and Assistant Surgeon Mr. Chhattre, in Medical Charge of Ramdurg Dispensary; and the opinion recorded by these officers in the "Visitor's Book." is given below :—

"Having completed this, the third examination of the Trained Native Nurse Class at the Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur, we, the undersigned, wish to place on record our testimony to the uniform good answering of all the candidates. The examination was on the same lines as in previous years, extending over two days, and embracing Midwifery, General Nursing, Bandaging and First Aid to the Injured. With all these subjects the Nurses were found to be thoroughly conversant, as was evidenced by their ready and intelligent answers. To have brought them to this efficient standard, considerable labor and trouble must have been entailed upon the teaching staff of the Hospital, to whom the greatest praise is due. We were pleased to find amongst the present class three young women from other Native States in the S. M. Country, and have no doubt they will prove a boon and be appreciated by the sick poor, who attend the Hospitals or Dispensaries to which they may be allotted."

393. With this class the course of instruction for female medical pupils, inaugurated in the year 1887, will now close, as all the outlying Dispensaries in the several Petas and Sansthans in this Principality and three of the adjoining Native States will have been provided with qulified native midwives and nurses.

394. The total cost of the Midwifery Class amounted to Rs. 3,329-10-8.

395. *Lunatic Asylum.*—The number of lunatics treated in 1892-93, as compared with that for 1891-92, is given below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Remaining at the commencement of the year	5	7
Admitted during the year	33	6
Total...	38	13
Cured	13	3
Improved	12	....
Discharged otherwise	6	....
Died	....	2
Total...	31	5
Remaining....	7	8
Total....	38	13

Excepting two of the patients supported by their friends all charges on account of the rest were borne by the Kolhapur State.

396. *Kolhapur Infantry Hospital.*—There were in all 199 In-patients treated in this Hospital against 238 in the previous year. Of these, 180 were discharged cured, 8 relieved, 3 died, and 8 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of sick was 5 against 5·5 of the last year, which shows a slight decrease.

There were also 2,918 out-door patients treated at the Kolhapur Infantry Hospital during the year.

Vital Statistics.

397. (*a*) The following table shows the births and deaths and the ratio *per Mille* of the population, during the year 1892-93, as compared with the preceding year :—

	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population			
										Births.		Deaths.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Town.....	44,269	1,458	1,274	...	184	1,257	1,356	99	...	32·9	28·7	28·3	30·6
Districts	8,68,862	31,188	28,640	...	2,548	21,476	22,330	854	...	33·4	32·9	24·7	25·7
Total...	9,13,131	32,646	29,914	...	2,732	22,733	23,686	953	...	31·3	30·3	26·5	28·1

This does not show a healthy condition of the Town.

The foregoing table exhibits a decrease in the number of births, both in the Town and districts during the past year, while the mortality shows an increase over that of the previous year, owing to the prevalence of cholera. As already stated, the increased prevalence of cholera caused 1,062 deaths as against only 6 in the previous year. Bowel complaints were also more prevalent, causing 1,038 deaths in excess of those of the past year. The mortality from fever, however, has greatly diminished being 15,705 against 16,904 in the previous year.

(*b*) *Deaths among chief races.*—The death rate among the chief races, as compared with that of the preceding year, is given in the following statement :—

Races.	Population.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1000.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Hindus	8,73,422	21,850	22,903	25·0	26·2
Musalmans	38,272	859	761	22·4	19·8
Native Christians	1,413	23	15	16·2	10·6
Other Castes	24	1	7	41·6	291·6
Total.....	9,13,131	22,733	23,686	26·3	87·0

Of these 23,686 deaths, 12,209 were males, and 11,477 were females.

(*c*) *Causes of Deaths.*—The causes of deaths as compared with those of the preceding year are given in the following table:—

Causes.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera...	6	1,062	1,056	...
Small-pox	87	12	..	75
Fever	16,904	15,705	...	1,199
Measles	115	171	56	...
Bowel complaints	1,740	2,778	1,038	...
Injuries	221	241	20	...
Other diseases	3,660	3,717	57	...
Total...	22,733	23,686	2,227	1,274

(*d*) *Deaths from Injuries.*—The following table shows the causes of deaths from injuries, as compared with that of the previous year :—

	1891-92	1892-93.
Drowning.....	133	160
Poisoning	....	2
Wild beasts	5	10
Injuries	13	7
Snake-bites	40	32
Others	30	30
Total....	221	241

(*e*) *Epidemics.*—Cholera showed itself in most of the districts under the Kolhapur State, causing 2,322 attacks and 1,062 deaths during the year. 336 cases of small-pox, and 12 deaths were reported during the same period.

(*f*) *Epidemic Cholera.*—The following statement shows the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera in the districts, as well as in the capital city, contrasted with that in the preceding year :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of attacks.	Number recovered.	Number of deaths.	Number of attacks.	Number recovered.	Number of deaths.
Capital city	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur district including Feudatory states and Jahagirs	14	8	6	2,320	1,258	1,062
Total...	14	8	6	2,320	1,258	1,062

(*g*) *Small-pox.*—The attacks and deaths from small-pox in the town of Kolhapur and in the districts, as compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of attacks.	Number recovered.	Number of deaths.	Number of attacks.	Number recovered.	Number of deaths.
Capital city	21	21	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur district including Feudatory states and Jahagirs	1,717	1,630	87	336	324	12
Total...	1,738	1,651	87	336	324	12

Public Health.

398. Judged by the higher rate of mortality for the past over that of the previous year, the general health of the population cannot be said to have been quite so good as last year, owing to the increased prevalence of Cholera and Bowel complaints in the districts during the year under report.

Vaccination.

398*a*. (*a*) There is evidence of good work both in respect of numbers and quality of the vaccine operations carried on in the Kolhapur State during the past year.

(*b*) The following statement shows the amount of protection afforded by vaccination during the past year :—

Name of State.	Operation by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1891-92	Number of persons vaccinated in 1892-93	Result.			
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
				1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Kolhapur Proper including petty Jahagirs and Inam villages...	By 13 Vaccinators, 2 Candidates & the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.	25,844	26,507	23,630	23,992	2,234	552
Vishalgad		1,357	1,244	1,186	1,105	151	139
Bavda		1,702	1,775	1,548	1,625	154	150
Kapshi		194	525	173	461	21	64
Kagal		1,859	1,924	1,642	1,754	217	170
Ichalkaranji		2,362	2,210	2,080	1,895	282	315
Total...	.....	33,318*	34,185†	30,259	30,832	3,059	1,390

* Of these the result of 1761 operations was unknown.

† Of these the result of 1963 operations was unknown.

There were 34,185 operations performed during the year of report against 33,318 in the previous year. Of these 34,185 operations, 27,212 were primary and 6,973 re-vaccinations, against 26,714 and 6,604 of the previous year respectively. This gives a total increase of 498 in the primary, and 369 in secondary vaccinations. The success of primary vaccination was 99·1 against 97·2 in the last year, and that of re-vaccination 79·7 against 64·8 of the preceding year.

(*c*) *Animal Vaccination.*—As in previous years, animal vaccination was carried out for several months at most of the larger centres under the Kolhapur State.

(*d*) The following table exhibits the several stations, number of calves operated upon and that of children vaccinated direct from the animals, during the year under review:—

Names of Talukas in which Animal Vaccination was carried out.	Number of heifers inoculated.	Successful.	Number of children vaccinated.	Month in which vaccination was carried out.
1	2	3	4	5
City Kolhapur	16	16	581	August, September, October, February, March 1892-93.
Peta Shirol	9	9	352	January, February 1893.
„ Panhala	7	7	343	November, December, January 1892-93.
„ Gad-Hinglaj	8	8	238	April, May, March, 1892-93.
Sansthan Malkapur	4	4	205	October 1892.
„ Ichalkaranji	6	6	376	February, March 1893.
Taluka Ajra	7	7	302	May, June 1892.
Total...	57	57	2,397	

(*e*) The extra expenditure incurred on account of animal vaccination was Rs. 220.

(*f*) The inspection work, performed by the Darbar Surgeon and the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, is given below, as compared with the figures of the year 1891-92:—

Name of Officer.	Number of miles travelled.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of towns and villages inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of children inspected.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.		
Darbar Surgeon	618	723	105	...	148	182	34	..	4,984	4,637	...	347
Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination	2,527	1,796	...	731	306	267	...	39	12,703	12,733	30	...
Total...	3,145	2,529	105	731	454	449	34	39	17,687	17,370	30	347

The State of Bavda, the only portion of the Kolhapur State, remained without being visited by the Darbar Surgeon, was visited by him in March last, and he was much pleased with the results of the vaccine operations generally, and the keen interest evinced by the vaccinator thereof in the work of his district; and a proportion of 13·5 per cent of the children vaccinated during the year, was personally inspected by the Darbar Surgeon.

Chapter VII.

Instruction.

398. The total number of schools maintained at the expense of the State together with those in its feudatory dependencies, *viz.* Vishalgad, Bavda, Kapshi, Kagal and Ichalkaranji, was, during the last year, 215 against 214 in the next preceding year. The total number of scholars in the same was 15,063 against 13,697 showing an increase of 1,366.

399. The following table will show the number of schools and scholars attending them during the year under review, as compared with that of the year 1891-92 :—

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.	
1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		(*a.*) *High Schools.*				
1	1	Rajaram College ..... and High School inclusive of the Sardars' Class.....	62 445	59 400	49 390	55 355
1	1	Aided High School of the American Mission	112	61	74	67
		(*b.*) *Special Schools.*				
1	1	Training School for Masters.....	17	18	11·1	13
1	1	„ Mistresses.....	6	9	5	7
		(*c.*) *Secondary Schools.*				
1	1	1st Grade A. V. School	...	109	...	92
8	8	2nd Grade A. V. Schools.....	1,500	1,323	1,259·1	1,048·2
...	1	Aided Private English School *	...	221	...	192
		(*d.*) *Primary Schools.*				
		For Boys.				
132	138	Vernacular Day Schools.....	8,717	9,361	7,326·9	7,252·7
14	5	„ Night Schools.....	429	138	375·3	107·3
32	33	„ Aided Indigenous Schools.	1,175	1,053	974·2	946·2
		For Girls.				
22	23	Vernacular Girls Schools	1,173	1,252	823·2	879·1
212	213	Total of (*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*), and (*d.*).	13,636	15,004	11,267·8	11,014·5
1	1	(*e.*) Midwifery Class attached to A. E. Hospital.....	10	9	10	9
1	1	(*f.*) J. G. Technical School.	51	50	35	42·7
214	215	Grand total...	13,697	15,063	11,332·8	11,066·2

* Last year this was included in Aided Indegenous Schools.

The changes in the total number of schools given in the foregoing table may be noted in detail thus:—

Schools Closed.	Schools Opened or Registered.
1 2nd Grade A. V. School at Kagal being raised to 1st Grade.	1 First Grade A. V. School at Kagal.
4 Aided Indigenous Schools.	3 Vernacular Day Schools.
9 Evening Schools.	6 Indigenous Aided Schools.
14	10
	Add.
	5 Schools in the Vishalgad State omitted last year.
	15

Thus, against the decrease of 14, there is a set off of 10 schools newly established. The Evening schools were closed during the year with the approval of the Educational Inspector, S. D. as they did not carry out even partially the object with which they were established; the classes, whom they were meant to benefit, not appreciating the advantages placed within their reach. 6 Indigenous schools were registered for aid according to the new rules, alluded to in paragraph No. 465 of the last annual report. Several applications for a grant in aid have been received and are under consideration. The rules came in force only in October last. With this fact in view it will appear that the hope, that the rules would result in increasing the number of such institutions, has been fairly realised.

400. The aided High School of the American Mission teaches up to the Standard VII, the Private English School V and the 1st grade A. V. School at Kagal, estiblished last year, IV, while the remaining classes of schools the same as given in previous reports.

401. In the subjoined table the aggregate amount of income, realised from fees and fines on account of Government and Private Aided Schools in the year 1892-93 together with the cost of maintenance, is given in comparison with the same for the next preceding year (1891-92):—

Name of Institution.	Income from Fees and Fines.		Expenditure.						Cost per pupil per annum.		Remark.
			1891-92.			1892-93.					
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Education of Males.											
Rajaram College	2,484	2,490	43,741	5,500	49,241	13,676	1,075	14,751	288 9 1	268·2	
Rajaram High School and Sardar Class	12,575	12,540				29,729	2,832	32,561	75 14 4	91·7	
Total Rs....	15,059	15,030	43,741	5,500	49,241	43,405	3,907	47,312	.....	.....	
Training School for Masters	.....	.....	2,245	.....	2,245	3,310	264	3,574	132 0 11	274·9	
First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	869	.....	869	.....	9·4	
Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	715	990	2,103	.....	2,103	4,141	.....	4,141	8 5 6	3·9	

Primary Schools.										
Vernacular Day Schools	7,455	7,598	49,788	.....	49,788	48,085	17,297	65,382	5 11 4	9·01
„ Night Schools	23	5	1,547	.....	1,547	1,018	.....	1,018	4 2 6	9·4
Aided High School (Mission).	.....	1,194	.....	.....	.....	3,632	544	4,176	.....	62·3
„ Private English School.....	.....	2,145	9,326	199	9,525	2,079	122	2,201	7 3 11	11·4
„ Indigenous Schools	.....	1,221	.....	.....	.....	2,778	.....	2,778	.....	2·88
J. G. Technical School	.....	.....	2,868	1,281	4,149	3,223	1,585	4,808	81·15 4	112·5
Total Male Education Rs...	23,252	28,576	1,11,618	6,980	1,18,598	69,135	19,812	88,947	.....	.....
Female Education.										
Training School for Mistresses	.....	.....	1,414	1	1,415	1,025	.....	1,025	235 0 0	180·14
Primary Girls Schools	.....	.....	7,282	248	7,530	8,325	10	8,335	6 7 2	9·32
Midwifery Class	.....	.....	2,917	.....	2,917	3,330	....	3,330	291 11 2	370
Total Female Education Rs...	.....	.....	11,613	249	11,862	12,680	10	12,690	.....	.....
Grand Total Rs....	23,252	28,576	1,23,231	7,229	1,30,460	1,25,220	23,729	1,48,949	.....	.....

From the above it will be seen that Rs. 1,48,949 against Rs. 1,30,460 were spent for maintenance of all these institutions. On account of schools for Primary Education alone, except aided ones, the State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 66,400 during the last year against Rs. 51,335 spent during the next preceding year. If the maintenance charges, borne by all the aided institutions (which amount to Rs. 9,155), are deducted from the above, the sum of money disbursed from the State funds amounts to Rs. 1,39,794.

402. An account of the working and general progress of the several institutions, during the year under report, being a matter of interest is given in short in the following pages, taking the Rajaram College, which is the highest institution in the State, at first :—

(I). The Rajaram College.

1. Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., was the Principal of this institution which consists of 3 departments, viz. (1) College proper containing two University Classes preparing undergraduates for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations, (2) the High School consisting of 7 Standards and (3) the Special Sardars' Classes.

2. The attendance and university results of the College classes for the last two years were as under :—

First B. A. and Intermediate Class.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number on roll on 31st March...	15	9
Number appeared	32	19 F.B.A. and 7 Intermediate.
Number passed	6	15 F.B.A. and 0 Intermediate.

Previous Class.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number on roll on 31st March...	47	50
Number appeared	30	30
Number passed	7	10

The results of the classes, this year though somewhat better than the previous one's, were still disappointing in the Previous and especially so in the Intermediate, as out of 7 students sent, not a single one passed in the latter. The Council is glad, however, to see that these bad results were somewhat compensated by the good result of the First B. A. Class, 15 out of 19 coming out successful. About the result of the Intermediate class Mr. Candy says in his report " The failure of all the 7 candidates for the Intermediate was a painful surprise. They had attended mostly the same lectures as the 1st B. A. men and had apparently worked well during the year". As Mr. Candy has neither assigned any particular cause for this failure, nor mentioned any subject in which most of the candidates were plucked, nor said how other Colleges of this Pre-

sidency fared in this respect, the Council is not in a position to say whether the explanation given above is satisfactory or otherwise.

3. Of the 10, who passed the last Previous, 7 have joined this College, of whom 3 are Alfred Scholars, 2 the Wilson College and the remaining 1 the Deccan College. Of the 15, who passed the 1st B. A., 10 attend the Deccan College, 4 Wilson College and 1 Baroda College.

(II.) The High School.

1. The following table shows the Matriculation results for the last two years:—

	1891.	1892.
Number sent up	67	56
Number passed	37	41

This year the Matriculation result is excellent. The percentage of passing 73·3 is good. Two University Scholarships, viz. (1) the Sir J. Le-Grand Jacob Scholarship and (2) the 2nd Jagannath Shankar Shet Scholarship for Sanskrit, were won by S. V. Shevade and S. D. Devadhar respectively, which is creditable.

2. Of the 41 successful candidates 26 have joined the P. E. Class of the Rajaram College, 1 the Elphinstone College, 5 are preparing for the Pleader's Examination and others have discontinued their studies and are seeking for employment.

3. *U. S. F. Examination.*—The following are the results of the last 2 years:—

	1891.	1892.
Number sent up	12	10
Number passed	10	7

These results are also good. The Darbar has recognised this examination as the 1st grade test for candidates entering the State service. The number of boys preparing for the U. S. F. is 11 in Standard VII and 21 in Standard VI.

4. The Educational Inspector, S. D. made his annual inspection of the High School in the month of September 1892. The results of his examination are given below:—

Standard.	Number of boys examined.	Number passed in					Passed in all Heads.	Percentage of passed to examined.
		1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Sanitary Primer		
VI.	64	24	33	35	29	...	20	31·2
V.	67	26	58	32	31	42	18	26·8
IV.	76	41	51	52	34	...	28	36·8
III.	27	14	23	22	16	...	10	37·03
II.	26	19	20	26	17	...	14	53·8
I.	30	13	27	27	20	...	13	43·3
Total...	290	137	212	194	147	42	103	35·5

The percentage of passes decreased from 41·7 to 35·5 and is in the opinion of the Council as Mr. Patwardhan, Educational Inspector, says, "not sufficiently high". In his explanation for this decrease Mr. Candy says that "the Inspector's standard is unduly severe" which the Council are sorry they cannot admit.

5. *Drawing Class.*—19 boys were examined in the 1st Grade Art Examination, of whom 7 obtained certificates, against 18 and 6 respectively in the previous year. 103 boys were studying this art last year.

6. *The Agricultural Class.*—75 boys took agriculture during the year under review. 5 boys were sent up for the Agricultural Examination held by the College of Science, Poona, but the result, so far as the Council is aware, has not been declared as yet.

7. The Experimental Farm did work as usual. Mr. Marathe, the agricultural teacher, produced good potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables. The maintenance charges together with annual rent and water cess, and sale proceeds of the farm, amounted to Rs. 688-14-10 and Rs. 756-10-2 respectively during the year.

8. *Physical Education.*—Great stress is now laid every where upon the importance of encouraging Physical Education in Indian Schools. It can be said without boasting that the Rajaram High School has led the way in this Presidency in systematic instruction. Gymnasium and Drill are two compulsory exercises. Good effects have already been realized in the former and in the latter they are expected in due course of time. No boat-race was rowed this year as some of the best rowers left or fell ill.

9. *The College Library.*—The total number of volumes is 3,784. 154 volumes were purchased last year.

(III.) The Special Sardars' Classes.

1. The Council peruse with pleasure Mr. C. H. Candy's report on these Classes which is as follows :—

"22. *Sardars.*—The Senior Class consists of—

Balasaheb of Ramdurg,
Annasaheb of Miraj (Junior) and
Abasaheb Himat Bahadur.

Dadasaheb of Hebli was withdrawn from this Class in November by the Collector of Dharwar. They are learning under standard V, and as a special feature of this Class I may mention that they have all taken Sanskrit for their second language. Though I cannot perhaps call them brilliant pupils—they are all industrious and making fair progress. Annasaheb has been absent a good deal owing to illness and his marriage. Still I hope, if he remains in as good health as he has now, he will not fall far behind his class-mates".

"23. The Junior Class consists of—

Appasaheb of Kapshi,
Bhausaheb of Satara and
Babasaheb of Lokapur.

These are learning the 2nd standard. Kapshikar, who began English rather late for his age, works extra at that language with his tutor. Several of the Sardars had attacks of fever during the year, otherwise their health was good. They are all getting on well with their riding, cricket and tennis".

"24. Another of our Sardars, Balasaheb, Chief of Kagal (Junior), is attending the regular Matriculation Class. I fear from what I have seen of his performance in the late terminal examination that there is little chance of his passing this year.

"25. Colonel Wodehouse very kindly examined the Sardars' Classes as usual last December. He expressed his approval of their general progress and his suggestions as to weak points are receiving special attention this year".

(IV.) The Training School for Masters.

1. Of the 17 Students that were preparing themselves for the 1st year's course, 16 appeared for its examination which was held during the year. Only 4 passed of whom 3 obtained more than 50 per cent of the total number of marks. There are now 18 stipendiary students in the school studying the 1st year's course.

(V.) Inspection of Secondary and Primary Schools.

1. A summary of the results of inspection of the Secondary and Primary Schools &c. both for boys and girls is given in the subjoined table :—

Description of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of students.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of scholars examined.	Number of students passed.
1st Grade A. V. School	1	109	9	1,360	705
2nd Grade A. V. Schools	8	1,323			
Vernacular Day Schools	138	9,361	137	6,668	3,649
Aided High School	1	61	...	...	...
„ Private English School... ...	1	221	...	..	...
„ Indigenous Schools	33	1,053	33	717	376
Night Schools	5	138	5	104	34
Girls Schools	23	1,252	23	550	397
Total..	210	13,518	207	9,399	5,161

The aided High School and the Private English School were not inspected and examined last year, because they are to be done so in alternate years. The 1st Grade A. V. School being risen out of 2nd Grade A. V. School at Kagal, after the latter was inspected, was not entitled to examination till the end of the year under report. The number of 2nd Grade A. V. Schools inspected is therefore 9 although the number of such Schools now existing is 8. The 2nd Grade A. V. School above referred to was split into 2 Schools, viz. a 1st Grade A. V. School and a Vernacular School. For this reason the number of Vernacular Schools inspected is less by 1 than that of such schools, although all of them have been examined.

2. The number of young Sardars and Inamdars and children of the class of Nobility of the State studying in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the State, except Ichalkaranji and Vishalgad, was 33 against 39 of the last year. The attendance and conduct of these are reported to be generally regular and good.

3. Prizes of the value of Rupees 789-5-10 were awarded to students of the State schools exclusive of the schools in Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji.

4. *Drawing.*—The number of Drawing classes in several schools was 7, the same as last year. 341 boys against 325 studied this art last year. Of these, 36 for the 1st and 7 for the 2nd Grade Art Examinations appeared in March last, of whom 2 in the former and 1 in the latter, who were from the Technical School, passed.

(VI.) Girls' Schools.

1. The number of schools was 24 including the school at Malkapur in the Vishalgad State, which was not taken into account last year as no information was furnished. In the Training Class for Mistresses there are 9 students. The remaining schools, *viz.* 23, were attended by 1,252 pupils against 1,173 of the previous year showing an increase of 129 pupils. 550 girls were examined of whom 397 passed.

2. *Midwifery Class.*—A full account of this will be found in Chapter VI of this report.

(VII.) The Technical School.

1. The total number of students was 50 against 51 of the previous year. And the averages of their daily attendance were 42·7 and 36·22 respectively. In the examination 19 students appeared for Carpentary of whom 9 passed, and 9 were examined in Iron and Brass and all of them except 1 passed. The school was also visited and examined by Professor Thomson of the College of Science, Poona, who remarked as follows :—

> "I was well pleased with the general arrangement of the school. The practical work done by the boys is good and shows that the boys are well looked after. In Drawing the results are not so good as might be expected, and this remark applies more particularly to the advanced pupils".

2. The receipts and expenditure during the last year amounted to Rs. 4,203 and Rs. 4,323 respectively against Rs. 2,115 and 4,150 of the next preceding year in round numbers.

(VIII.) Education of Mahomedans.

1. The number of Urdu Marathi Schools remained stationary, *viz.* 3, while that of Urdu Classes attached to several schools decreased from 7 to 5.

One of these two is the class at Ichalkaranji Anglo-Vernacular School which, it is presumed, continues to exist. The other was the class attached to the A. V. School at Panhala, which had to be closed for want of a sufficient number of boys. The number of Mahomedan scholars in all kinds of schools in the State has fallen from 1062 to 904. For this decrease the Mahomedans of the State are to be held responsible. They do not, a backward class as they are, yet appreciate the advantages of education, which the State so liberally and voluntarily affords them.

(IX.) Education of Low Castes.

1. The number of special schools remained the same, *viz.* 4, during the last year, while the attendance in them increased from 137 to 158.

(X.) Private Schools.

1. The number of private schools not yet recognised by the State, excepting those in Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji, was 109 in which 2053 students were under instruction.

(XI.) Kolhapur Infantry School.

1. The attendance in this school decreased from 71 to 64. 11 students out of 26 presented, passed the examination in all heads. The expenditure and fee receipts of the school for the last year amounted to Rs. 302-2-9 and Rs. 41-3 respectively.

(XII.) Public Service Certificate Examinations.

1. The following table contrasts the number of candidates examined and passed during the last two years :—

Grade.	Number examined		Number passed.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
2nd Grade	8	19	2	2
3rd Grade	254	226	64	49
Total...	262	239	66	51

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

403. The rates of reward fixed for the destruction of wild beasts and venomous snakes are shewn in the subjoined table :—

Name of beasts, &c.	Rates awarded.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Striped or royal tiger	24	12	6
Leopard or panther	12	6	3
Bear	12	6	3
Wolf	4	...	....
Venomous snakes.....	0 6	0 2	....

404. The following statement shows the number of wild animals destroyed and the amount of rewards given during the year under report :—

Name of Peta, &c.	Wild animals.				
	Amount of reward.	Description of wild animals killed.			
		Tigers, panthers, &c.	Wolves.	Bears.	Snakes.
Peta Karvir	6	1	....	....	....
„ Panhala.....	6	1	....	....	....
„ Gad-Hinglaj	12	2	....	....	....
„ Bhudhargad	6	1	....	....	....
State Vishalgad	36	3	....	1	....
„ Bavda.....	5	1	....	....	....
Total...	71	9	...	1	...

405. *Telegraph and Post Offices.*—The State has none of its own. The British Government has, however, established with the consent of the State, one Telegraph Office, two Post Offices in the camp and town of Kolhapur respectively and about 15 Branch Post Offices in the District of Kolhapur with which the State has no concern.

Records.

406. (1.) The subjoined statement shows the several Offices (Civil, Magisterial and Revenue), the records of which are lodged in the State Huzur Record Office, and the years from and up to which the records are arranged and indexed :—

No.	Names of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial.	Revenue.
		Years.	Years.	Years.
1	The Political Agent's Office...	.....	.....	1844 to 1866
2	The Assistant Political Agent's Office	.....	1867 to 1881	1867 to 1877
3	The Native Agent's Office	.....	.....	1859 to 1863
4	The State Karbhari and the Divan's Office	1844 to 1863 & 1868 to 1890.	1844 to 1890	1844 to 1858 1867 to 1890
5	The Chief Judge's Office	1820 to 1889	1823 to 1843 and 1882 to 1887	.....
6	The Chief Revenue Office	.....	.....	1882-83 to 1890-91
7	The District Magistrate's Office	.....	1845 to 1884	.....
8	The two District Officers' Offices	.....	1874 to 1891	1873-74 to 1890-91
9	The Forest Officer's Office.....	.....	.....	1878-79 to 1890-91
10	The Forest Settlement Office...	.....	.....	1883-84 to 1890-91
11	The Chief Police Office.....	.....	.....	1875 to 1889
12	The Daftardar's Office	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1889-90
13	The Sadar Amin Court.....	1845 to 1890	1878 to 1880	.....
14	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court	1845 to 1890	.....	.....
15	The Shirol Munsiff's Court	1844 to 1890	1877	.....
16	The State Treasury Office.....	.....	.....	1845-46 to 1889-90
17	The Katkol Munsiff's Court....	1882 to 1888	.....	.....
18	The City Magistrate's Court....	.....	1878 to 1883	.....
19	The Kotwal's Office	.....	1844 to 1874	.....
20	The Stamp Daroga Office	.....	.....	1858-59 to 1888-89
21	The Lashkarfad Office	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1889-90
22	The Imarat Karkhana Office....	.....	.....	1844-45 to 1879-80
23	The Record Keeper's Office	.....	.....	1871-72 to 1891-92
24	The Jail Office	.....	.....	1846 to 1888
25	The Karvir Munsiff's Court	1889-90	.....	.....
26	The District Nazir's Office.....	1889-90	.....	.....

(2.) B papers, or papers which are destroyed after a lapse of certain stated periods, belonging to the aforesaid offices, are also lodged, as a temporary measure, in the Huzur Record Office. The years, up to which the records of this class of the various offices have been destroyed, are as stated below:—

No.	Names of Offices.	Civil.	Magisterial.	Revenue.
		Year.	Year.	Year.
1	The State Karbhari and Divan's Office.	1879	1889-90	1839-90
2	The Chief Judge's Office	1879	1881	.....
3	The Chief Revenue Office	.....	.....	1839-90
4	The District Magistrate's Court ...	.....	.....	.....
5	The two District Officers' Offices ...	.....	1883	1889-90
6	The Forest Settlement Office	.....	.....	1888-89
7	The Sadar Amin Court	1879	.....	.....
8	The Shirol Munsiff's Court	1879	.....	.....
9	The Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Court ...	1879	.....	.....
10	The Record Keeper's Office	.....	.....	1889-90
11	The Katkol Munsiff's Court	1881	.....	.....
12	The Daftardar's Office...	.....	.....	1888-89

The above statement shows that the B papers of all the Civil Courts, excepting that of the Katkol Munsiff, have been destroyed up to the end of 1879. The B papers of the Katkol Munsiff's Court have been destroyed up to the end of 1881.

The B papers of the criminal records of the Council have been destroyed up to the end of 1889-90, those of the Chief Judge's Court up to the end of 1881 and of the District Officers' offices up to the end of 1883. The B papers of all the Revenue Offices, excepting the Forest Settlement Office and the Daftardar's Office, have been destroyed up to the end of 1889-90. The B papers of the Forest Settlement Office and the Daftardar's Office have been destroyed up to the close of the year 1888-89.

(3.) The Taluka records, revenue and criminal, which are kept at the Head Quarters of the several Petas, are all arranged and indexed up to the end of the Fasli year 1301.

(4.) The B papers of the revenue records of the Talukas of Karvir, Shirol and Bhudhargad have been destroyed up to the close of 1299 Fasli, and the B papers of the revenue records of the remaining Talukas excepting Alta Peta have been destroyed up to the end of 1298 Fasli, the B papers of the Alta Peta having been destroyed up to the end of 1297 Fasli.

(5.) The B papers of the criminal records of the Bhudhargad Peta have been destroyed up to the end of 1890; those of Karvir and Shirol Petas up to the end of 1889 and those of the Gad-Hinglaj Peta up to the end of 1888. The B papers of the criminal records of Panhala and Alta Petas have been respectively destroyed up to the close of the years 1882 and 1885.

(6.) The Village records of all the villages in the Karvir Peta have been arranged and indexed up to the close of the Fasli year 1301; those of Shirol, Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudhargad Petas have been arranged and indexed up to the

end of Fasli years 1298, 1294 and 1295. In Panhala they have been arranged and indexed up to the end of Fasli 1291 and not 1300, as was inadvertently stated in the last year's report. In Alta Peta the work of arranging the village records is in progress.

(7.) In the feudatory states of Kapshi and Kagal (Senior and Junior) the revenue and criminal records have been arranged and indexed up to the end of Fasli 1301.

(8.) The B papers of the revenue Daftar of Kagal (Senior) have been destroyed up to the close of 1298 Fasli and those of the criminal Daftar up to the close of 1886. The B papers of the revenue and criminal records of Kagal (Junior) and Kapshi have not yet been destroyed.

(9.) The village papers of Kagal (Junior and Senior) have been arranged and indexed up to the end of 1299 Fasli. The B papers of villages in Kagal (Senior) have been destroyed up to the end of 1296 Fasli ; but in Kagal (Junior) they have not yet been destroyed. In Kapshi Jahagir the work of arranging the village records is in progress.

(10.) The records of Vishalgad State have been arranged and indexed till the end of 1301 Fasli. The village records of the same state has been arranged up to the year 1289 Fasli and it is reported that the Chief has given orders to arrange the same for the subsequent years.

(11.) The Chief of Ichalkaranji has furnished no information in this respect.

407. *Printing Press.*—The number of these has remained stationary, *viz.* 5, during the last year. No change deserving mention has taken place with regard to any of them and therefore the table of particulars given in last year's report is omitted in this.

408. *Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—14 of these are reported to be in existence with the exception of those in the Ichalkaranji State. Two of these, namely, Kolhapur Native General Library and Gad-Hinglaj Library are registered in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

409. *Taxes and Trade.*—The policy of free trade is now in full force throughout the Principality.

Industrial Museum.

410. This was placed on a better and permanent footing during the year under report. The old collection consisting of about 746 articles was located in one of the rooms of the New Palace, and another collection consisting of 403 articles, made since the late Industrial Exhibition, was kept in the Hatti Mahal where the Exhibition was held. Both these collections amounting to 1,149 articles, exclusive of Geological, Mineral and Forest collections, were removed to a separate old bungalow in the compound of the New Palace in November last and systematically arranged by Prof. B. P. Modak, who has also consented to be the secretary for the present. A small establishment consisting of a clerk and 3 servants has been entertained; and the Museum is now kept open during the whole day to

the visitors. A new classified catalogue has been made, and old unserviceable articles have been written off. During the year under report, 185 new articles of Indian manufacture, consisting of brass ware, cotton ware, pottery and soap together with a piece of ivory work from Delhi, were added. It is intended to make as large and complete a collection of Indian made articles and economic products of India as possible. We have begun with our territory in this respect. As a result of the Geological Survey of the territory we have made a complete collection of the geological and mineral specimens of the territory, Next we have made a collection of all kinds of forest produce. This includes all varieties of timber, fibres, dye-stuffs, medical drugs, &c. Lastly a collection of the principal industrial and other products and manufactures of the territory has been made. Now we have begun to collect samples of artware and other industrial products and manufactures produced in other parts of India. To begin with we have made a collection of samples of the manufactures of the principal cotton, woollen and silk mills. These are not so well known in the mofusil as in Bombay,

Likewise we have begun to make a collection of Poona Brass ware, Padlocks from Bengal, woollen goods from Cawnpore, native made carpets and other varieties of cloth from Ahmedabad. It will take a pretty long time to make a complete collection of all Indian made articles, though we are not buying many costly articles of artware but only such as are used by common and middle classes. The object of making such a collection is to make them known to the people and the traders the quality of articles and places of their production, and thus to create a demand for them and thus encourage native industries. Besides, such a collection serves to place samples before the local artizans and manufacturers for imitation. To gain this object completely every article is labelled in such a way that any visitor may know from it at once where and by whom it is made and what is its price and where and from whom it can be ordered. Though the Museum is located far away from the Town, still since it was kept open whole day and things were systematically arranged, it has begun to attract good many visitors. Visitors are daily registered. From December to the end of the June last the total number of persons who visited the Museum was no less than 5,992. When it will be removed to the new building in the Town, the number will increase considerably and the traders and manufacturers will avail themselves of the advantages offered by it more frequently than at present. The Technical School has been now removed to the Town and the Museum building in its vicinity will be ready next year, and it is hoped that the public will see the Museum side by side with the Industrial School. It is intended to keep it under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Technical School and make him the Curator of the Museum. The thanks of the Council are due to Professor B. P. Modak, for his having voluntarily undertaken to arrange and look after the Museum. The present state of the Museum as mentioned above is due to his untiring exertions.

Statement showing the number of articles of different classes in the Museum:—

No.	Name.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Number added during 1892-93.	Total.
1	Fine arts	290	...	290
2	Textiles (cotton, woolen, and silk.) ...	181	50	231
3	Metal work.	56	84	140
4	Pottery	103	...	103
5	Stone work	33	...	33
6	Zoological collections	138	...	138
7	Miscellaneous	348	51	399
	Total ..	1,149	185	1,334

Statement showing the number of visitors visited from the month of December 1892:—

No.	Name of the month.	Number of visitors.			
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1	December 1892	333	244	132	709
2	January 1893	375	257	135	767
3	February „	370	199	142	711
4	March „	182	105	86	373
5	April „	854	741	540	2,135
6	May „	332	301	222	855
7	June „	270	68	104	442
	Total..	2,716	1,915	1,361	5,992

411. *Industrial Survey.*—The Darbar at the request of the Industrial Conference, which is annually held at Poona, sent its delegates at its last two sittings. With a view to ascertain the economical condition of the people the Darbar has undertaken to make an Industrial Survey of this State. For this purpose a circular order was issued to all the Village Officers to submit information in forms prescribed for the purpose about the real condition of the classes of traders and suppliers in this State in order to enable the Darbar to form an accurate idea of all the resources. Statements of information called for have been received and are under scrutiny. Prior to their compilation they will have to be tested, which it is meant to be done in the next few months. Opportunity has been taken of ascertaining the condition of the agriculturists. The work is carried on under the supervision of Professor Balaji Prabhakar Modak, who possesses special aptitude for a business like this. It is hoped that the work will be completed during the current year and the result embodied in the next Administration Report.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

412. During the year reviewed the Council of Administration passed 812 resolutions in all against 801 in the previous year. The Council met 60 times during the year and passed 335 resolutions against 49 and 268 respectively in the next preceding year. The remaining 477 resolutions were passed on matters circulated for opinion among the Members of Council against 533 in the next preceding year.

From the above it will be seen that notwithstanding the Chief Revenue Officer, the 3rd Member of the Council, was away in the District for inspection and absent on privilege leave for three months, as stated in the 1st Chapter under "The changes in the Personnel of Administration" of this report, the number of the Council sittings as well as resolutions passed at them exceeds the previous year's (1891-92) ones by 11 and 67 respectively.

413. The Council in conclusion is glad to record that all the Heads of Departments and Subordinate Officers of the State have discharged their functions with proper zeal and energy.

Sd/- Sr Kuvarji

KOLHAPUR,
Dated 5th September 1893.

Divan of Kolhapur.

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APPENDICES.

Consecutive Enclosures.

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(*Consecutive Enclosure No.* 1.)

No. 63 of 1893.

From

S. M. FRASER, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

Kolhapur, 31st May 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report, on the two young chiefs under my charge :—

1. Shahu Chhatrapati, Raja of Kolhapur, born 26th June 1874.
2. Pirajirao Ghatge, (Bapu Saheb) Chief of Kagal, born 3rd January 1876.

2. As before, His Highness had with him his companion, Dattajirao Ingle, who is of the same age. Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavnagar, with his companion, Kumar Kalubha of Minapur, was under my care until 20th January 1893, when he left to return home for his marriage and to settle at Bhavnagar. A copy of the letter which was written by me to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, about his son's progress for the portion of the year, is submitted herewith.

3. The hot weather vacation of 1892 was spent at Mahableshwar, and on the way to the hills His Highness passed a day at Patan, in the Satara Districts, the village of Nagojirao Babasaheb Patankar, one of the Kolhapur Sardars, connected by marriage with the Raja's family. At Mahableshwar His Highness as usual called on the Governor and members of Government, and took his part in the social life of the place, with good results in the general improvement of his manners and bearing in society. The opportunity was taken for a discussion by His Excellency Lord Harris and His Highness of the question of His Highness' visit to England, which the Raja finally decided to postpone till after he had come to his powers. At the end of May we were to have returned to Dharwar, but the news of a slight out-break of cholera there stopped us, and the rains setting in, and His Highness having an attack of fever, we moved on June 2nd to Panchgani. There we stayed till June 10th when we went

down to Kolhapur for a few days, and on the 15th, the Civil Surgeon having declared it safe, settled down again at Dharwar. The term lasted till 24th September, when His Highness went back to his capital, to be present as usual at the Dasara and Diwali festivals.

4. The cold weather vacation, it was settled, should be spent in a third tour to complete the acquaintance of the young chiefs with Rajputana, the Panjab and Sinde, which were the only parts of India they had not seen something of. Starting from Kolhapur on October 28th, we went first to Mount Abu, where Bhavsingji and Kalubha joined us, and thence to Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bhurtpur, Deeg, Muttra, Brindaban, Saharanpur, Haridwar, Amritsar, Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Sukhur, Hyderabad, Sujawal and Karachi; whence returning by sea to Bombay, Dharwar was reached again on December 24th. The programme of the route presented a wide variety of interest, instruction and amusement, and every attention was shown to the travellers both by the British authorities and in native states. The party particularly enjoyed their stay at the courts of the Rajput Chiefs of Jodhpur, Ulwar and Bhurtpur, who received His Highness and Kumar Shri Bhavsingji and all, with great hospitality. Our thanks too are especially owed to Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, Assistant Collector of Sind, for the arrangements he made to show us sport in Sujawal. For a detailed account of the tour I beg leave to refer to my report No. 57, dated 20th May 1893.

5. It has been admitted that the former travels were of much benefit to the young chiefs, and the seven weeks of the last cold weather spent in similar manner were passed in a way from which no young students could fail to derive advantage. In particular I may mention the training and practice of the powers of observation, which I am compelled to think are largely wanting or dormant in most Hindus, as many of them will freely admit. As an instance of what appears a sweeping assertion, I may mention that after one of the tours, I showed to one of the Tutors, a highly educated and intelligent Brahmin gentleman, the collection of photographs I had made of the places we had just visited together; and to my surprise, he failed totally to recognise the greater number of them. Their three tours have, I hope, taught my charges to some extent how to look at objects and scenery, and what to note and admire, so as to store their minds with pictures of the places and things they have seen, but it must be admitted that an awakening of their faculties of curiosity and observation was a good deal needed.

6. After the return from our travels work was resumed at Dharwar during January, but was interrupted in February by a week spent at Chinchli for the Horse and Cattle Show, which was honoured this year by the presence of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. At the same time the marriage of Kumarshri Bhavsingji was taking place at Bhavnagar, and His Highness much regretted that he was not able to be present, particularly as the time had now come when a companionship was to be ended, which, begun at Rajkot and continued during three and a half years at Dharwar, had given rise to sincere friendship on both sides. Bapusaheb too was now to be married, and the date being

fixed for March 1st, Dharwar was left on 18th February, to give time for preliminary ceremonies at Kolhapur. As this was the final departure of His Highness from a place where he had been a familiar figure for so long, the citizens did not allow the occasion to pass without several farewell entertainments, and many expressions of their respect and good will. The interruptions caused by the ceremonies in connection with the marriage, both before and after, would not permit of any steady work being carried on, so, though earlier than usual, the holidays were considered to begin from the return to Kolhapur on February 19th, and continued till His Highness went up to Mahableshwar on April 3rd.

7. At the beginning of the year under review, the Raja was troubled with several attacks of fever at Kolhapur, Mahableshwar, and at Dharwar early in the monsoon, where his case was specially studied by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon Colonel W. McConaghy, who ascribed the fever to liver. Fortunately there was no recurrence of the illness after July, and during the tour His Highness kept perfectly well. A short attack in January after his return to Dharwar is the last occasion to be mentioned, and since then His Highness has enjoyed excellent health. How well he is at present and how fond of physical exercise, is sufficiently shown by the fact that returning from Mahableshwar this month, he rode the forty miles down to Wathar in less than four hours, and the same day was out from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on foot after black buck. His weight is now 14-3 as against 14-2 last year and he has grown $\frac{3}{4}$ths of of an inch and now stands 5 feet 11 inches. His brother, the Chief of Kagal, has grown a good deal and has put on 11 lbs. in weight, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. His health is generally excellent, though he had two attacks of fever during the tour.

8. Below is a list of the work done by His Highness and his brother during the year:—

Progress during the year.

1*st Head—Mathematics.*

Arithmetic (Hamblin Smith)—Revision of the whole book. Also mental Arithmetic. Algebra (Todhunter smaller) from beginning up to Greatest Common Measure.

2*nd Head—Vernacular.*

Reading—Nibandhmala from beginning to page 75. Composition—Essays on different subjects.

Handwriting—Small hand.

3*rd Head—History and Geography.*

(*a*) History of Kolhapur from the "Kolhapur Gazetteer"—the whole.

(*b*) "History of England by Thompson" from beginning to page 168.

(*c*) "General Sketch of the history of Europe" by Freeman, from page 168 to the end, *i. e.* page 383.

Geography—of India.

4th Head—English.

Recitation –Children's Treasury of English Songs—lines 193.

"The Talisman" (Sir Walter Scott) pages 1—79.

"Bombay from 1885 to 1890" by Sir W. Hunter—from beginning to page 261.

Essay writing and composition.

5th Head—Science.

Brewer's Guide to Science from page 244 to the end, *i. e.* page 442.

"Introductory" Science Primer—the whole revised.

Physics Primer—(Balfour Stewart) from page 60 to the end, and revision of the whole.

6th Head—Drawing.

Freehand and Model Drawing.

7th Head—Law.

Law Lectures (Whitworth). The whole revised.
Notes on Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

9. Appendix I. shows the number of working days and holidays, and the duration of the terms and vacations. In the past year, there were only 137 working days, as against 185 in 1891-92, the causes being, loss of time in June owing to His Highness' illness and delay at Panchgani, the early date of the Dasara festival for which he had to return to Kolhapur in September, the Chinchli Horse Show in February, and Bapusaheb's marriage, which caused the hot weather vacation to begin a month earlier than usual. A good deal of the year's work consisted of revision of the more important subjects previously learnt, which is made necessary by my pupils' capacity for forgetting, whereby their advance to new books is much impeded. Appendices II. and III. show the marks gained in the two terms, including for the first term, those of Kalubha as well as of Dattaji. The latter will now work by himself at special books with a view to the Matriculation Examination.

10. As in former years I have much pleasure in recording that His Highness is a willing student, and never shirks his work, which is the more creditable as he cannot be said to be naturally fond of books. His command of English, both in speaking, reading, and to a less degree in composition, has advanced considerably, and he has made great strides in general information and brightness, while beginning to show that interest in serious affairs, which would be expected in one who is growing now from a boy into a young man. All this is satisfactory, but it is necessary to remark that his work still shows the trace of his old failing, want of concentration, the failing, which I find noted every month in his Progress Registers, as the cause of the forgetfulness, and lack of care in many branches of his studies. It may be mentioned that during the past year His Highness had several occasions to make short speeches in public, and by the way in which he acquitted himself at the banquet at Chinchli, at a

farewell meeting in Dharwar, and at the Rajaram College prize giving, he showed that he, though young, does not lack the faculty of self possession in public speaking, which is so valuable to one who occupies a high position. As to His Highness' disposition and general conduct, I have only the highest praise, and must record both his strictness of life, and the honourable way in which he has kept a certain promise, connected with his marriage, whereby he has set a valuable example which is being followed not only by his brother, but, I am informed, by other young Marathas connected with him.

11. Bapu Saheb too has done a good year's work, and, though still slow and averse from talking, which makes him appear of rather a lethargic disposition, he has made real progress in all subjects, and has overcome much of the carelessness which used to mar his written work and composition. In marks he has again beaten his brother in both terms.

12. Mr. K. B. Gokhale continued to be Tutor to His Highness during the year, but as it was settled that he was to retire from June 1st 1893, Mr. R. V. Subnis, B.A. of the Bombay Educational Department, was appointed in January last as Assistant Tutor, with a view to succeed Mr. Gokhale. Of the services of the latter I have spoken in former reports, and as to Mr. Subnis it need only be said as yet, that he seems likely to fill his responsible position with success. Mr. H. S. Gokhale continued to be Tutor to the Chief of Kagal, and gave me full satisfaction and much assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to

H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

No. 19 of 1893.

From

S. M. Fraser, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to Kumar Shri

Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar.

To

His Highness Rawal Shri Takhatsinhji, G.C.S.I.,

Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Dharwar, 28th January 1893.

Your Highness,

I have the the honour to submit a report on the progress and education of Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji for the period from the 1st April 1892 to the 20th January 1893, when he finally left Dharwar and my charge to return for his marriage in his own home. This report, therefore, I regret to say, closes my connection with the Kumar, which began three years and a half ago in May 1890, a period of his life to which I trust he will look back not without some pleasure.

2. The Kumar, with Kalubha, joined his Kolhapur companions at Mahableshwar at the end of April 1892, after the hot weather holidays, and the term began on 2nd May 1892 and was continued at Dharwar from the 13th June to the 24th September. The cold weather vacation was spent by him, and the rest of the party in a tour through Rajputana, the Punjab and Sinde, lasting till December 24th, after which date lessons were resumed at Dharwar.

A separate report will be made hereafter giving full dates of the places visited and the sights seen, and it is enough to say here that this tour should prove as beneficial to the boys as the two former ones.

3. The following is the list of work done in the past nine months :—

1*st Head—Mathematics.*

Arithmetic (Hamblin Smith)—Exercises XX—LXII.

Lalshankar—Exercises LXIX, LXXVII, LXXIX. Interest, Vulgar Fractions, Mensuration of surface, solids, &c., Rule of three, Compound proportion, Stocks and shares.

2nd Head—Vernacular.

Sir W. W. Hunter's History of India, Chapters IX—XIII, pp. 124—239.

Taylor's "Confessions of a Thug" by Bharucha, Chapters I—XLIV pp. 1—467.

Mahipatram's History of England, Chapters I—VI, pp. 1—41.

Hopes, Grammar and Parsing.

Adarji's Duskat Shikshak, No. 6.,

3rd Head—History and Geography.

Sir W. W. Hunter's History of India, Chapters XIII—XVI, pp. 72—297.

Kathiawar Gazetteer, Chapters VII and XIII, pp. 204—246 and 510—524.

Mahipatram's History of England, Chapters I—VI, pp. 10—41.

Geography—Asia, Europe, Africa, America.

4th Head—English.

Chamber's Moral Class book with reading, meaning and translation, pages 31—105.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels, 1—22.

Well's Path Mala, Part IV, Lessons IX—XXXIV. Translation into English.

Palgrave's Children's Treasury of English song, Part I., lines 93.

Laurie's Copy book, No. XI.

5th Head—Science.

Lockyer's Astronomy, the whole pp. 1—130.

Professor Geikie's Physical Geography pp. 1—40.

Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science 1—89.

6th Head—Drawing. Free hand.

4. In planning out the scheme of the Kumar's education, I have thought it wiser not to follow exactly the standards as taught in the schools, but to push on by omitting whatever was not absolutely necessary.

It has to be recognized that he was backward to begin with, is not clever at books, nor studiously inclined, and can make but slow progress at the best, so that if he followed the usual school course, step by step, he would never in his short school days get beyond elementary and preparatory subjects, and would never be equipped with that stock of general information, which his future position will require. That he will thoroughly master many subjects is not to be expected, and my aim will be attained if he retains such a general knowledge as will carry him intelligently through the diversified affairs, with which he will have some day to deal.

5. Looking through my remarks on the Kumar's mental qualities in the annual report of 1890, 1891 and 1892, I do not find much to add to them now.

As might be expected, the weakness of memory which has always been the great drawback to his progress, still remains to be overcome, and my experience shows that he must continue for long yet to go over again and again, the subjects which it is necessary that he should know exactly, such as arithmetic, history and geography, and with as few long breaks in his studies as possible. I am able, however, to notice with pleasure, that his English writing, composition, and conversation, which in 1890, when he came to me, were reported to be very incorrect, have much improved, and as English is the subject in which the Kumar shows ambition to shine, I am sure that he will attain a creditable familiarity with the language.

Though fond of meeting and talking to strangers, he is not of an inquiring turn of mind, and his tours, though doing a great deal in this direction, have not awakened in him the habits of curiosity and observation as much as might have been expected.

6. The Kumar's health has been uniformly good, and he has not had a day's sickness since I have known him. As regards character and disposition, I have all along been able to write with satisfaction of his freedom from vicious tastes, of his fondness for out-of-door exercise and sports, generosity, kindness and good nature. It is a pleasing trait in his character that he is very fond of children, who take to him. He has always liked society, and his manners are so bright, that he gains credit for even a larger fund of information than he possesses.

That he has faults is only to say that he is young and human, but though as Your Highness will notice, I am writing without reserve, there is nothing that I would mention, except a tendency in his character to be rather suspicious, causing at times a want of openness, which no doubt he will grow out of, as he continues to see for himself how much wiser it is to treat all men quite frankly, as they wish to treat him.

7. In conclusion, I must mention that the Kumar owes much to his present tutor, Mr. G. A. Triwadi, who is a good and patient teacher, and has proved himself careful and conscientious, both in the discharge of his duties to the Kumar, and in the rather difficult supervision of the household.

I have the honour to be
Your Highness,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) S. M. FRASER.

True copy.

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of working days and holidays and the duration of the terms and vacations :—

Nos.	Months.	Working days.	Sundays.	Special holidays.	Vacations.	Total.	Remarks.
1	April 1892	0	4	0	26	30	
2	May .... „	20	5	1	5	31	
3	June .... „	15	4	*11	0	30	* Including four days for travelling from Mahableshwar to Kolhapur and Dharwar, and days when His Highness had fever at Panchgani.
4	July .... „	24	5	2	0	31	
5	August .... „	23	4	4	0	31	
6	September .... „	21	4	0	5	30	Vacation began on September 24th.
7	October .... „	0	5	0	26	31	The tour lasted from 28th October to 24th December 1892.
8	November.... .... „	0	4	0	26	30	
9	December.... .... „	0	4	0	27	31	
10	January 1893	25	5	1	0	31	
11	February .... „	9	4	*6	†9	28	* 6 days at Chinchli Horse Show. † The vacation began *on the 19th, earlier* than usual, on account of Bapusaheb's marriage.
12	March .... „	0	4	0	27	31	
	Total....	137	52	25	151	365	

Terms and Vacations.

1. Monsoon Term.....May 2nd—24th September 1892.
2. Cold weather Vacation .....September 25th—1st January 1893.
3. „ Term.....January 2nd—18th February 1893.

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur.

APPENDIX II.

First Term.

Nos.	Names.	First Head, Mathematics.			2nd Head. History and Geography						3rd Head, English.					4th Head, Science.			5th Head, Vernacular.	6th Head, Drawing.	7th Head, Law.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
					Edith Thompson's History of England.		Freeman's general sketch of the History of Europe.																		
		Total daily marks.	Marks of Examinations.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of Examinations.	Total daily marks.	Marks of Examination.	Geography.	Total.	Prose.	Poetry.	Copy and Dictation.	General Examinations.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of Examinations.	Total.			Total daily marks.	Marks of Examinations.	Total.		
	Maximum ...	860	600	1460	520	300	130	100	160	1210	210	260	640	100	1210	800	300	1100	620	240	400	200	600	6440	
1	Dattajirao ...	654	329	983	509	180	111	50	114	964	181	230	518	54	983	750	204	954	553	214	295	148	443	5094	
2	Kalubha ...	629	362	991	430	172	81	41	96	820	169	224	513	31	937	701	176	877	533	227	283	160	443	4828	
3	Bapusaheb ...	568	296	864	374	147	47	32	75	675	105	204	400	39	748	606	157	763	480	221	211	151	362	4113	
4	H. H. the Raja.	404	248	652	328	125	60	32	83	628	105	203	323	36	667	525	171	696	428	139	237	109	346	3556	

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

APPENDIX III.

Second Term.

Nos.	Names.	Age on 1st January 1893.	1st Head, Mathematics.			2nd Head, History.				3rd Head, English.						4th Head, Science.			5th Head, Vernacular.	6th Head, Drawing.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Total daily Marks.	Marks of Examinations.	Total.	History of England by Edith Thompson. Total daily marks.	Marks of 2 Examinations.	Freeman's general sketch of the History of Europe. Total daily marks.	Total.	Poetry, Recitation &c.	Composition.	Copy and Dictation.	Prose.	General Examination.	Total.	Total daily marks.	Marks of Examination.	Total.				
	Maximum	.....	240	100	340	160	200	180	540	60	60	150	110	100	460	140	100	240	100	90	1790	
1	Bapusaheb	17	163	59	222	124	124	105	353	25	29	87	82	58	281	111	74	185	69	57	1167	
2	Dattajirao	18-4	166	59	225	145	...	153	298	28	30	140	93	55	346	104	53	157	40	49	1115	
3	H. H. the Raja.	18-6	116	41	157	95	100	108	303	24	43	54	83	39	243	91	55	146	42	30	921	

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur.

(*Consecutive Enclosure No.* 2.)

No. 1730 of 1893.

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Kolhapur, 25th May 1893.

From

COLONEL C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

To

STUART FRASER, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 57 of 20th instant forwarding an account of the tour in Upper India and Sind on which you took His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur and his companions last cold weather.

2. I have perused your narrative with much interest, and am sending it to the Darbar Press to be printed. Six copies will be forwarded to you, and I shall have much pleasure in submitting the same to Government, who will, I think, concur with me that the tour was well managed throughout at a moderate expense, and that it should prove of benefit to His Highness and his companions, who have now in three tours travelled through India and seen with their own eyes what is most noteworthy and remarkable in this vast country.

I have &c.

(Signed) C. WODEHOUSE, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

No. 57 of 1893.

From

S. M. Fraser, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to His Highness
the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

To

Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E.,
Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

Kolhapur, May 20th 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith an account of the tour made by His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, Kumar Shri Bhavsingji of Bhavnagar, and the Chief of Kagal, with their companions, in Rajputana, the Punjab and Sinde, during the cold season of 1892.

2. As on the two former trips in India, which were great successes, we were away about seven weeks, a period long enough to cover a good deal of ground, but not so long, if the programme is well arranged, as to weary young travellers with too much sight-seeing. We visited Mount Abu, Jodhpore, Ulwar, Bhurtpore, Deeg, Muttra, Brindaban, Saharanpore, Haridwar, Amritsar, Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Sukkur, Hydrabad, Sujawal, and Karachi, names which suggest a wide variety of scenery, peoples, customs, and historic and religious interest; further, the more serious business of sight-seeing was relieved by several intervals of pig-sticking, falconry and shooting, while occasional stages on horse-back and camels, and by road and steamer, lightened the monotony of continuous railway travelling. That such an account as I have written would prove of much interest to persons who have not been to the places themselves, is hardly expected, for even brilliant writers often fail, I think, to create any very clear picture of buildings and scenery in the minds of those who have not seen them, but if my short description succeeds in recalling hereafter to His Highness and those who made the tour, what they saw and did in 1892 in Rajputana, the Punjab and Sinde, my object will be quite fulfilled.

3. As on the former occasions Mr. K. B. Gokhale, Mr. H. S. Gokhale, Mr. G. A. Triwadi, the tutors, and Mr. D. M. Bhorkar the Hospital Assistant, gave me much help, and did each one his part to my entire satisfaction. The cost of the tour was within the estimate in each case; the figures being, for:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
His Highness the Raja.....	11,272	10	9
The Chief of Kagal	4,889	10	9
Kumar Shri Bhavsingji.....	9,432	14	11

The expenses were kept within these moderate limits, it may be mentioned by travelling with a minimum number of servants, and, chiefly, by avoiding those large donations at holy cities, which are always made by other visitors of the rank of His Highness and my charges.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,

Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOUR.

His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur, his brother the Chief of Kagal, and their friend Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji of Bhavnagar in two previous tours, made in 1890 and 1891, had with me seen practically two-thirds of Hindustan, and the only part of the country left unvisited was that corner which contains Rajputana, the Panjab and Sindh. No more useful or enjoyable way for the young Chiefs to spend the cold season of 1892 appeared than to pass it in completing their acquaintance with their own country, particularly as that longer journey to England which was at one time contemplated for His Highness early in 1893, had been given up. Accordingly the plans were made, and the start from Kolhapur settled for Friday, October 28th. In fixing the date, we had the assistance of the State Astrologer, without whose sanction no Raja could auspiciously leave his city, if he paid any regard to the feelings of the older members of his family. At first "the chosen prophet" had objected to the day, and it may be noticed that he generally does object to any date any one else proposes, but the difficulty was overcome by recourse to the curious old ceremony of "Prasthan", which is as follows. On the lucky day, and at the auspicious hour, His Highness with due formality and offerings sends his sword to represent him (a Brahmin would send a sacred thread, a trader, honey, and a low caste man, some fruit); the sword is placed in the house of some respectable man on the way to the station, whence the Raja fetches it, after further offerings and ceremonies, when actually starting. This procedure has now frequently to be gone through, since there is a railway at Kolhapur, as the State Astrologer unbendingly refuses to make the auspicious moment fit in with the still more inexorable hours of the time table. However, in spite of the propitiatory ceremonies, Friday kept true to its unlucky reputation, for when all arrangements to set out had been made, general rain set in over the country with violence unusual at that season of the year, and breached the line of the S. M. Railway by which we were to travel, in several places between Kolhapur and Poona. Not until Sunday were trains able to run through, and even then it looked as if another shower would sweep away the temporary diversion laid across the nullah at one of the worst breaches between Jejuri and Rajewadi; but we had done with bad luck, as we hoped, for the whole tour, and though very late, the party and kit finally got through to Poona, and thence to Dadur on the afternoon of the 31st. Here we caught the B. B. and C. I. night-mail for Abu, which was to be the first halt in the programme.

In the early morning of the 1st November His Highness was met at the Baroda Railway station, according to previous arrangement, by the Divan of Baroda and other State Officials, and getting out of the train, spent the 10 minutes halt with the mother of Her Highness Ahilyabai Rani Saheb, and some relations of his wife, who took this opportunity to catch a glimpse of him. Former intermarriages have created much friendship between the great Mara-

tha families of Baroda and Kolhapur, and this good feeling has been kindled afresh by the recent alliance of the Raja with a lady connected with the Baroda house.

Ahmedabad was duly reached at 9 A. M. and punctually at 4-30 P. M. we found ourselves at Abu Road, where arrangements had previously been made to take us up the hill. Changing into riding kit, we lost no time in starting to drive the first four miles of the road in carriages kindly lent by the Sirohi Darbar, as far as the foot of the range, where "first class" ponies (as they are technically known) were awaiting His Highness, Bapu Saheb, Dattaji and myself, the others preferring to come up slowly in rickshaws. The beasts were not very "first class" to look at, but really went well enough, and landed us at the top, a good 17 miles, in three hours.

The Abu Range is here of no great width, and rises very abruptly from the plains in boulder-piled slopes, covered with dense jungle of bamboo and smallish timber. The gradient is pretty steep, and the road is rough, being used for carts only, and not for passenger carriages, though in time, no doubt, it can be sufficiently improved for the latter as well. For the first few miles of the ascent, the scenery rather reminds one of the road to Matheran, but higher up the views are much grander and wilder, as the path climbs the sides of the successive ravines, through which a torrent makes its way down from the Abu plateau to join the river Banas, visible in its windings far off in the plains below. Darkness overtook us about half way up, but fortunately the moon was nearly at the full, and we could see well enough to make our way in safety along the rather dangerous and precipitous road. The views of the hills with their rugged peaks were particularly beautiful in the bright moonlight, which so changed the expression of the landscape that returning a few days later in the sunshine of noon was like passing through a totally new set of views. A mile from the station of Abu we heard familiar voices on the road, and came upon Bhavsinghji and Kaluba and Mr. Gunpatram, who had walked out to meet us. The Bhavnagar and Kolhapur parties were to have joined at Ahmedabad on the 30th October, but when we were delayed at Kolhapur by the rain, Bhavsinghji and his companion came on to await us here. Half an hour later and all were comfortably housed in the fine bungalow, which had been kindly lent to them by His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.

Mount Abu, or, Ar-buddha, "the mount of wisdom", has been called the Olympus of India, and is famous as a place of pilgrimage and the site of the most exquisite Jain temples in the world. These are at Dilwara, about a mile and a half from the centre of the station, and our first expedition the next day was to walk to see them. The view of the cluster of shrines, as you approach through a rocky but green valley, makes a pretty picture, but the fame of Dilwara is due to the beauty of the interiors of two of the temples, one built in the 13th century by the brothers Tej Pal and Vastu Pal, who erected temples also on the Girnar mountain in Kathiawar, which we had all seen, and the other built in the 10th century by a merchant prince of Guzerat named Vimala Sah. Princely indeed must have been the wealth lavished on these temples, when

apart from the beauty of the workmanship, it is remembered that they are built entirely of white marble which is not found on the hill, but must have been brought some 300 miles from near Jeypore with a special road up the side of the mountain. The plan of each temple is much the same, the more modern one, dedicated to Parasnath, the twenty-third and a favourite one of the Jain deified saints, being the finer. In a court, 180 feet by 100 feet stands the shrine, and in front of it, the portico with a high vaulted roof from which hangs a deep marble pendent, carved with figures and patterns in high relief. Round the quadrangle is a double colonnade of small pillars, forming porticoes to fifty-five cells, each of which is occupied by a cross-legged figure of Parasnath in white marble. The flat, or vaulted, roof of each portico is carved with a different pattern, either episodes from the Mahabharata, fantastic groups of figures, or conventional flower designs. So deep is the cutting of the carving of the marble work that the sparrows build their nests and even pigeons roost between the outstanding figures of the ceiling. Among the carved processional groups, we noticed one which included the figures of a boar and a donkey, animals rarely, I fancy, honoured by representation in a temple, as the latter in particular is despised by Hindus, and considered as low-caste as the potter or washerman who uses it. Allusion to the source of the founder's wealth was no doubt intended in the rows of carved ships on some of the ceilings, and ships suggesting the sea, the workman's fancy ran on to mermaid-like figures, human above and ending with long sea-serpent tails.

No where else have we seen such fertility of artistic design, and His Highness might well bear the Abu temples in mind and send his workman to copy some of the patterns, if hereafter he wants any particularly fine carving done at Kolhapur. A short visit like ours does not permit one to do full justice to the beauty of these, the finest Jain temples in India, the glory of which does not consist, as with the gigantic temples of Southern India, in the general effect, but in the exquisite detail, and finish of the marble interiors. It must be admitted however, that no sight-seeing could be more fatiguing, and it required greater enthusiasm for art than most of our party possessed, to continue for long an inspection of ceilings and pendents, which kept the head permanently thrown back in a very uncomfortable position.

On the way home we noticed the two rocks called the Nun and the Toad, from their resemblance, which in the fading light of evening is certainly striking, to a veiled woman and an immense toad.

The next day His Highness and Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji called on Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, who returned their visit in the evening. Bapu Saheb was unfortunately laid up with a touch of fever, which this year, owing to the heavy rainfall, was prevalent in Abu, and, as we were to find, at every place visited in the tour. The remaining two days of our stay, the 3rd and 4th, were pleasantly spent in making acquaintance with the pretty scenery of the hill. At first, comparing it with Matheran or Mahableshwar, Abu does not impress one with its beauty. There is not the same luxuriance of jungle and shade, for in the past too much of the timber has been

cut, and the houses do not stand as in our two Bombay hill stations, in clearings of the forest with the bracken almost at the door, but are perched on the great gray rocks which every where start out of the ground. These same rocks, however, with their strange circular disintegration, which one at first wrongly attributes to the former action of water, give Abu its particular charm, which grows on acquaintance, and lending a broken up-and-down appearance to the small area of the station, continually present you with a new view of what is the great beauty of the place, the charming Nakhi Talao. We made enjoyable walks past it to Sun-set Point, and by Bailey's Path to the western wooded slopes of the hill commanding a fine prospect over the plains of Marwar as far as the eye could see. The most perfect look-out however, is from the high rock where a new house is being built for the Maharaja of Jeypore, which commands at its feet a view of the lake, fringed with trees and dotted with wooded islets, and, above the lake on the knolls of the higher ground, the Residency and many fine Chiefs' houses, with beyond, the jungle covered hillsides, encircling Abu as in the cup of a crater, through openings in which, the dim horizon is traced by the distant plains of Rajputana below. My descriptions must suffer painfully, I am aware, as word-paintings in comparison with what can be read in any guide book, and alas! being confined to facts, are not half so interesting as the accounts by strangers, who faithfully set down all the travellers' tales they are told. Thus "Murray" gravely states that Abu is a place where the lion and the tiger may still be seen together, and talks of a lion observed by nursery maids close to the station! Of course there are no lions, but panthers are very plentiful, and occasional tigers are shot by sitting up over a kill.

On the 5th Bapu Saheb was practically well, so at midday we left Abu, (passing on the way the Trevor Oval, a piece of ground close to the station which is being reclaimed by blasting and filling up to make a much needed gymkhana ground) and, some on horse back, some in rickshaws, reached the railway station in time for the 4 P.M. train for Marwar Junction. Here we had to change at 9 P.M. for the Jodhpore-Bikanir line, and comfortable arrangements for His Highness' dinner and sleeping quarters had been kindly made by the Jodhpore Darbar, who sent an official to meet us. Continuing our journey the next morning at 8 A.M. we entered the bare sandy scenery of Marwar, or "the region of death", the significant name of the great desert which stretches away westward from this point as far as the banks of the Indus. The only place of any importance touched by this line is Pali, from ancient times the chief mart of western Rajputana, and from which come many of the Marwari traders so familiar in every Deccan village. These enterprising people, unable to live in their own barren land, fatten on the Maratta ryot, and returning to Marwar, for they always do return, with the spoils of the south, turn the tables on the Marattas for their lootings and invasions during the last century.

At 2 P.M. our hot journey ended and Jodhpore was reached. The Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., head of the famous Rahtor clan, with his brother Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I. was at the station and received His Highness, not only with full state, but with hearty Rajput hospitality, and themselves accompanied the party to the new guest house in the Paota gardens, where

most comfortable quarters had been made ready. In the afternoon, Sir Pratap Singh came and took us to the Polo ground close by, to watch a match where we first saw how hard they ride at Jodhpore.

The sport for which this place is famous is pigsticking, the like of which is hardly to be obtained elsewhere in India in these days, and we had been looking forward to this part of the visit in particular. Accordingly the next morning we were up at 5 A.M. ready when Sir Pratap called for us, and drove out about 3 miles from the town to the ground, which of course is strictly preserved. The party included the young Maharaj Kumar, the heir-apparent, a charming boy of 11, who speaks excellent English, and several young Rajput gentlemen. Capital mounts were provided for all, and the horses, many of which had been trained by Sir Pratap himself, had noticeably light mouths and were well used to the game. Moving about a mile and a half from the road, we found ourselves in a sandy plain with scanty crops, between a low rango of hills to the east and a large patch of open scrub jungle, which held the pig. No beaters were used, except a few men on camels, which, strange to say, the pig seldom or never touch in charging, but the whole field, except our party, headed by Hirji, A.D.C. to Sir Pratap, the smartest rider in the state, entered the brushwood, and riding about in line gradually forced a boar to break cover towards the hills. Then we were off. Buwa Saheb was the first to get a try at him, but riding with more valour than discretion, missed, and the boar nearly swept his horse off its hind legs. Others took up the running, and to the gratification of all, His Highness got the first spear, and the boar, dying after a gallant fight, proved to be a good sized one. Returning to the same posts, near the edge of the scrub, we waited for another, but the pig, not liking the idea of the open, would not break, so we were called in to join the beaters. After a short run among the bushes, the boar took refuge in a thicket, but Sir Pratap, a sportsman of many resources, was not to be denied, and hurling his spear, struck the pig just above the heart, and dropped it on the spot. No more were found, so we turned homewards, very pleased with the sport, and looking forward to more at even a better place the next day.

In the afternoon, again accompanied by Sir Pratap whose attentions were unremitting, we drove up to see the Fort, which is the great feature of Jodhpore, the city of Jodha. The old capital of the Rahtores was Mundore until 1459, when the great Jodha, acting as did Akbar when he built Futtehpoor Sikri, took the advice of a holy anchorite, and founded the new city, to which he gave his name, on a projecting elevation of the same range on which Mundore stands and four miles south of it. The fort crowns a great mass of red sandstone rock rising on three sides about 800 feet sheer above the city, which nestles for protection round the foot of it, inside a wall 6 miles in extent. On this rock, like a continuation of the scarp, but of white stone in clear contrast to the red mass, rise the walls of the fort itself flush with the edge, and for nearly 80 feet without window or opening. Well beyond reach of ancient artillery, the rooms of the palace look out, through windows of delicately carved red and white stone tracery, over the vast plains of Marwar, bounded to the south by the Aravalli

range just visible on a clear day. At the entrance gateway, reached by a steep paved ascent, "scarlet prints of woman's hands" on each side of the threshold, record the sacrifice of many a Rajput queen who passed this doorway as "Sati", following after the corpse of her lord to burn with him.

'Her face unveiled, in rich attire,
She strikes the stone with fingers red
"Farewell the palace, to the pyre
We follow, widows of the dead"!'

Surely the lot of a Rajput woman was a hard one in old days, and at every stage of life violent death threatened her. The prohibition of marriage in the same tribe, and the expense of the ceremonies, promoted the disposal of female infants by infanticide, while if allowed to grow up, the death of her husband in those fighting times might at any moment bring her to the flames, or the loss of a battle be the signal for the awful rite of "Johur" or self-immolation, by which the high-spirited Rajputni escaped the degradation of captivity. It is the custom to carry a dying Rahtore ruler up to the Fort, that his last breath may be drawn within its walls. As the same poet (Lyall) makes his Rajput Chief say—

"My latest dawn and night are nigh,
And of my clan a chief must die
Within the ancestral ramparts fold,
Paced by the listening sentinel,
Where ancient cannon, and beldames old
As the guns, peer down from the citadel".

The first place we were taken to see was the Armoury room, containing a large collection of guns, swords and knives, many curious from their age and shape, and many handsomely inlaid with gold and silver, including the sword of that famous Raja Jaswant Singh, who in the 17th century ruled Kabul as Aurangzeb's Governor, and died there after a life of extraordinary adventure. Next we went on to the jewel room where the state jewels are laid out in cases for the convenience of a visitor's inspection, in a way that other Darbars might imitate. Needless to say, the ornaments, both old and new, were magnificent, the one held as most valuable being a string of pearls, which are quite exceptional in size, colour and shape. We now went upstairs and saw the "Phul Mahal" a room with walls and ceiling of gorgeous enamel in gold and colours, and got a grand view from the top of the Palace. A stroll along the battlements above the town to see the old canon, including some guns with rows of barrels curiously like the mitrailleuse, ended the visit, which owed much of its pleasure to the courtesy of our guide, Sir Pratap Singh, the worthy descendent of the warriors who held this citadel so often against the Moghuls of Akbar and Aurangzeb, and the Marathas of Scindhia. No fort that we have seen impressed us so much as this of Jodhpore, which has all the features and surroundings that the imagination would expect for the desert strong-hold of a race with the wild romantic histroy of the Rahtores. No wonder that Jodhpore inspired Sir Alfred Lyall and other writers down to Rudyard Kipling who have written about the typical old-world Rajput chief.

The next morning, November 8th, we drove out at 6 A. M. for more pigsticking, this time on the western side of the town. The animals are driven from the hills which lie behind the city-wall, and make across an open maidan, over the road, and through a tract of thickish brush-wood to another range of hills. In the bushes you cannot do much with your pig, but as he emerges on the farther side the rider gets his chance, though there is no time to lose, or the boar is safe in the cover of the hill. The pigs were very numerous, and it was a sight in itself to see sounders of as many as twenty making their way down the hills, and across in front of the riders. We were divided into two parties, and ours got four boars, every one of them game ones, and the other party five. We were home again by half past ten.

In the afternoon His Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji, and Bapu Saheb called on the Maharaja at the Raikabagh Palace, a modern place, surrounded with cool gardens and trees, which Sir Jaswant Singh prefers to the Palace in the Fort, and where he can have, as he told the Raja, his favourite horses and dogs about him. His Highness is a fine looking elderly man, and his manners have a particular charm, combining an old-fashioned courtesy with a freedom from stiffness, which is very unusual in visits of this kind between native gentlemen of rank.

After walking through the palace, gardens, and grounds under his personal guidance, we left to drive out to the Balsamand Lake. This is about four miles from Jodhpore beyond the ruined city of Mundore, and furnishes the much needed water supply to the city. Formerly Jodhpore was very badly off for water, the great Jodha having overlooked its absence in fixing the site, or as the legend says to save his credit, the original springs being dried up by the old anchorite's curse. The Balsamand is a pretty sheet of water about half a mile long between rocky banks, and at the foot of the masonry bund is a cool dark garden of really fine trees, very grateful to the eye in this barren land, which, with a sandy soil and an average rainfall of only 14 inches, cannot be expected to be very fertile. This year, the exceptional fall of 20 inches has produced fine crops, but at the same time has doubled the number of cases of fever, always a common disease in the dry climate of Marwar on account of the great variation between the temperature of day and night.

The next morning we were early on the parade ground to watch a review of the Imperial Service Cavalry before General Ellis from Rawal Pindi. About 400 men were on parade, and they made a very good appearance, considering that they have been only 2 years under training, and that last year, owing to the famine scarcity of fodder, the men and horses had to be distributed about the districts in small parties. A novel feature of the show was the putting of one squadron over and through a series of artificial obstacles In single file the horses passed first up a platform with a 4 feet perpendicular drop at the end, then through a narrow tunnel, up and down some steps, and over a narrow bridge. The Jodhpur men have already taken part in a Camp of exercise with British regular troops, and with such material in men and horses, and a commander of the ability and earnestness of Sir Pratap Singh, the Jodhpur

lancers ought to be the best native cavalry in India, as the hard-riding Rahtor cavaliers were in olden days. At 11 A. M. the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid a return visit to his guests at the Paota gardens, and this being the day for our departure, at noon we drove to the Raika Bagh Palace on our way to the station, to say good-bye to our host, who, according to the hospitable Rajput custom, presented His Highness, Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji, and Bapusaheb with trays of valuable shawls, rich cloths and jewels, and, though then suffering from fever, insisted on accompanying his guests to the train. Few places in any of the tours did we enjoy more than Jodhpur, thanks to the kindness of the Maharaja and his brother Sir Pratap Singh, who certainly have, in a peculiar degree, as a former distinguished visitor, Lady Dufferin, has recorded, the pleasantest knack of making their guests feel at home. To form the acquaintance of Sir Pratap, too, is to meet a man who may well be taken as a model by a young ruler, both as statesman and sportsman. Not only is he a real soldier, and the actual commander of the cavalry which he has entirely raised, but he is in addition the Dewan of the State, and since he took over affairs, has cleared off a debt of 50 lakhs, spent 30 lakhs on a railway (which pays 8 per-cent) 10 lakhs on the Imperial lancers, in which the well-born young Rahtores now find a career, and has recently devoted 6 lakhs to famine relief works, besides which, the fine public buildings erected, and the trees planted in his time have changed the face of the city of Jodhpur. Though forty-nine years of age, he still finds time to train most of the state horses himself, and to beat the younger generation at polo and after pig.

Ulwar was our next destination, which we reached the next morning at 9-30, passing by Jeypur at midnight, as we had stopped there on the first tour. His Highness was met at the station by the three members of Council, and the Darbar Surgeon, Dr. Harrington, in the absence of the Political Agent, and was escorted by them to a fine camp which had been pitched for his accommodation. In the afternoon we started out sight-seeing, and went first to pay a visit at the Bani Bilas Palace to the young Maharaja, a nice looking intelligent boy of 11, who conversed with His Highness in English. The recent death of his father, and the circumstances connected with it, make a story which, though with many precedents in ancient days, is rare enough to be curious in modern civilized India.

The late Maharaja as a young man was spoken of as the most promising Chief in India, well educated, good at all manly sports, and keenly interested in the Imperial service troops movement. He appears, however, to have run through the interests of life too soon, and when not much over thirty, took to hard drinking, encouraged by an unworthy favourite, named Ramchandra, the commandant of the Ulwar troops. The Political authorities remonstrated with the Maharaja, and for a time he reformed, and was persuaded to keep with him, as a check on his intemperance, a man named Kunj Behari Lall, who from a subordinate rank had risen to a place in the State Council.

Apparently Kunj Behari Lall had not sufficient tact to maintain so delicate a position, but it is certain that the Maharaja came to hate him, while

Ramchandra, of course, was furious at the rise of a rival. At any rate, the new councillor was suddenly sent away by the Maharaja, then staying at Naini Tal, who at once went back to his old courses. Later on, Kunj Behari was again despatched to be in attendance on the Chief at the hills, but on the way to the railway station he was cut down in open daylight on the high road by a band of men armed with swords. To complete the tragedy, the very next day the Maharaja himself died at Naini Tal from the effects of drink. Nothing came of the search for the murderers, and it was indeed soon apparent that the Council believed the late ruler to have been concerned in the deed, and were afraid to catch any one. On the British authorities, however, taking the inquiry into their own hands, a man was arrested in Oudh, and confessed that he, with others, had done the murder by the direction of Major Ramchandra, who had said it was the order of the Maharaja. Ramchandra was accordingly arrested to await his trial, with the chief of those implicated, a man named Akey Singh, and both at first denied their guilt altogether, but at the last moment, when the trial began and the accused were called upon to plead, Akey Singh confessed that he had been one of the assassins, but had acted on the orders of Ramchandra, and the defence of the latter too had to take the line that he had only obeyed the commands of the Maharaja, in support of which certain letters were produced, purporting to be signed by the Chief, and expressing a wish that Kunj Behari Lall should be put out of the way. The trial had ended just before we got to Ulwar, and the Court finding both men guilty, sentenced them to death, and also found that the letters were genuinely those of the Maharaja. The conviction was afterwards confirmed on appeal, and the dangerous doctrine thus disposed of that the order of a ruler can indemnify against a breach of the Criminal Law.

A curious story was told me which one could have believed in the last century, but must regard as only a story in these enlightened days. A British officer, discussing the murder with a neighbouring Raja, expressed his horror at this open cutting down of a Minister with swords. "Yes" said His Highness sympathetically, but naively, "to use swords was dreadful, poison is the usual thing" which shows that there is after all a different way of considering the matter!

Perhaps the horses are the greatest attraction at Ulwar. First we visited the stables of the Maharaja's riding horses, some forty in number, and beautifully kept in well-ventilated loose boxes. The Raja has now seen besides these some of the best managed stables in India, both old and new style, Jeypore, Jodhpur, Bhavnagar, Saharanpur, and notably Mysore, which should suggest ideas for his own new building at Kolhapur. Of all the horses, Marwadi, Arab, English, and country-bred, the most noticeable were the pure Kathiawadis, of which we have not seen such a fine collection any-where else. Here too they showed us some exceptionally good trained-horses, which danced, walked on their hind legs, and reared to order with their riders on their backs.

Thence we drove to the Paddock, where it was a pretty sight to see nearly three hundred colts and fillies come galloping from the far end of the enclosure,

taking a wall on the way, at the sound of the bugle, which is their signal for a meal. At most Paddocks, His Highness observed, it is the material addition of men driving them that makes the animals come, but here he was quite satisfied that it was the sound alone which put the troop in motion. The next move was to the Lines of the Imperial Service Cavalry, where we saw a parade of nearly 600 men, who seemed even better mounted than the Jodhpore lancers. As a variation to horses, we then took the Company gardens, as they are called, the feature of which is the great Fern house, where the cool shade and fountains have attracted numbers of doves and parrots, self-made captives which form the most pleasing kind of aviary. On the way home we stopped at the stables, where some three hundred brood-mares are kept. The horse breeding establishment at Ulwar is perhaps the largest of any native state in India, and turns out an excellent stamp of animal, and in sufficient numbers to supply what is wanted for riding horses, carriage work, and the mounting of all the cavalry, regular and irregular.

The next morning we started out sight-seeing early with a parade of the Imperial Service Infantry, and saw some 700 men march past. Considering that its revenue is only about 25 lakhs a year, Ulwar does a great deal in keeping up 600 cavalry and 1000 Infantry for Imperial Service, besides the numerous other troops. The little Maharaja was knocking a Polo ball about on the parade ground, and bids fair to be a true hard-riding Rajput. The march-past over, we drove out to the Silihserh lake, eight miles from the town, along the foot of a stony range of hills, and through irrigated fields, each one of which boasted at least one pair of peacocks, the favourite bird of the Rajput, and here literally almost as common as the crows. A pretty sight to the passer-by, the peacocks must cause the cultivators hardly less loss than the blackbuck, which being strictly preserved by the Darbar, are very numerous. The lake is a fine sheet of water, made by damming up a narrow valley between steep bushy hills, and supplies water both for irrigation and the drinking purposes of the town.

After breakfast there was a parade at the camp for the benefit of our party of all sorts of animals kept by the Darbar, chetahs, lynxes, hawks, tame tigers, bears, fighting rams, and the fifteen stud stallions, which His Highness much admired, including two fine Italian donkey stallions for the breeding of mules. At half past two, the young Maharaja paid his return visit, after which we drove off to see the Palace in the town. The city of Ulwar lies in a nook of the range of hills which run north and south through the state, and high on the crest above the town is the fort, in a conspicuous and impregnable position, which is supposed to have originated the name of Ulwar, meaning "the strong city". Driving through the town, which is of no great beauty, we stopped at the elephant yard, and saw the carriage, a gorgeous car two stories high, in which the Maharaja rides at the Dasara festival, drawn by a pair of elephants. The Palace, a white quadrangular building with a good deal of marble work about it, owes its chief picturesqueness to its setting at the foot of the hill which makes a close overshadowing background for it. The first thing one is taken to see is the Oriental Library, famous for its curious old

pictures and choice coloured books, including a copy of the Gulistan, for the illumination of which, it is said, a lakh of rupees were paid to the artist. Then we were taken to the Darbar room, containing a table of solid silver supposed to have cost originally Rs. 2,200, a fact which in these days of depreciated silver fails perhaps to excite much interest. Next the Sish Mahall, gorgeous like many similar rooms we have seen, with coloured glass and inlaid walls, but far more notable for the loveliest view in Ulwar commanded from its windows. Before you lies a large paved tank, with stately steps leading from the water's edge up to a line of white marble temples backed by the green precipitous sides of the hill, which half encircles the town and rises to the old Fort high above. To the left, stands the marble chhatri, or cenotaph, of the Maharaja Bakhawar Singh, a perfect picture of a tomb, "with the wild peacocks, dropping their gorgeous trains down its walls, and the water reflecting every line and angle of its noble contour." Lastly there remained the armoury, which is famous through Rajputana for its collection of swords, some from Ispahan, and some the work of Ulwar itself, made as the head armourer told with pride, at the rather extravagant prices of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 for each blade.

Our time was now up, and we drove straight from the Palace to the railway station where the three members of Council were waiting to say good-bye. Leaving at 5 P. M. we retraced our steps as far as Bundikui Junction, and changed there for Bhurtpore, which was reached on the early morning of November 12th.

At 8 A. M. the Maharaja of Bhurtpore came in state with his two sons and full escort, to meet His Highness, and drove him to the Fort Palace where he was to stay. The road lay through the town, which is clean and has well-paved streets, and the entrance to the Fort is picturesque, over a broad moat filled with water, and through a gate lying between massive circular bastions. The remains of the fortifications show the former strength of the place, which, though taken by Lord Combermere in 1827, gained great renown throughout India by repulsing in 1803 the assaults of Lord Lake with heavy loss. The Palace is a plain quadrangular building, and furnished in the old fashioned style. The Maharaja himself lives about 4 miles off, and in the evening we drove out to visit him. His Highness is a Jat, and the only ruler of any importance of that caste, to which a large proportion of his subjects too belong. He is reserved in manner, but speaks English well, and his deeds testify to his hospitality, for not only were we treated with every attention, but it is the rule of the Darbar that each European traveller who stays in the Dak Bungalow should be provided with food and wine for one day, both in Bhurtpore and Deeg. Here, as at Ulwar, the form of Government is a Council without a Diwan. The Maharaja is very keen indeed about his troops, and keeps up not only a large force of infantry and cavalry for Imperial Service, but a considerable army of his own as well, which he is said to drill himself daily, and which it is his ambition to bring up to the standard of the Imperial force. Indeed, in general equipment, it is already hard to distinguish between the two. Coming from the less warlike south, the enthusiasm of the Northern States for Military

matters, and their large expenditure on their troops, did not fail to strike the Raja, but he was not slow to point out that in the matter of roads, schools, hospitals and such like civil institutions Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha States seem, even to rapid travellers like ourselves, far in advance of the States of the North. I was glad for Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji to see for himself how highly the best blood of Rajputana rates a military career, as it is hoped that the Kumar will hereafter command the regiment of Imperial lancers which has recently been raised in his father's State of Bhavnagar.

The country about Bhurtpore is generally flat and low, lying on the average about 50 feet only above the water surface of the Jumna, and the consequence is that on the south side of the city there are miles of shallow tanks and swamps, which swarm with waterfowl. We had heard of the fame of the place, and the next day, the 13th, started early to have a morning at the duck. The birds were there in any quantity, and we got a good deal of shooting, and a certain number of duck, but to make a really good bag on such extensive sheets of water, a very big bandobast indeed would be necessary, which was not forth coming at short notice, as neither the Maharaja nor his people care for sport, and shikaris were not to be found in the town. In the evening the Maharaja paid His Highness a return visit, when we said good-bye, and thanked him for his entertainment here, and for his kindness in arranging carriages to drive us through to Deeg.

An early start was made the next morning, the 14th, as the Raja hoped to get a shot at a black buck by the way, and Bhavsinghji and Bapu Saheb went on ahead at day break with the same purpose. Nine miles out from Bhurtpore, the road passes through the town of Kumbher, where stands a deserted palace, built by Ranjit Singh Maharaj, but we satisfied ourselves with what we could see of the place from the carriages, and pushed on for the buck. The country was flat and uninteresting, with a good deal of waste ground, which held antelope, and coming up with Bapu Saheb, we found that he had killed one. His Highness had a long stalk, but did not get a shot. Deeg which is 22 miles from Bhurtpore was reached at 10 o'clock.

The Fort is very strong, and though of course much smaller, looks even more formidable than Bhurtpore, which cost the British so many lives to take. The walls and huge bastions of solid masonry rise quite fifty feet from a broad moat, and Lord Lake was lucky to find this stronghold evacuated by the enemy, after their defeat before Deeg, by General Fraser in 1804, on this very date, curiously enough, just eighty-eight years ago.

The Palace is old, having been built one hundred and fifty years ago by the Maharaja Suraj Mall, to whom the Bhurtpore State owed more than to any other ruler, but the place is kept up in good order as the present Chief lives here in the rains and hot weather, and no-where have our party had a more beautiful lodging than in the Deeg Palace, or rather collection of Palaces. A large quadrangle, bounded east and west with paved tanks, and backed by trees and the high walls of the Fort, is faced on three sides by great pavilions, or

Bhawans as they are called, of reddish sandstone profusely carved, and built in the style of the Diwani Khas in the Delhi Fort, and the centre of the square is filled with a rich cool garden of the old fashioned Indian style, a mass of fruit-trees and palms and bananas, and divided by fountain-lined paved canals as in the garden of the Taj Mahal. The Raja was lodged in the Gopal Bhawan, the front hall of which is 82 feet by 57 feet, and furnished handsomely and with good taste in European style. The Nandand Bhavan on another side of the square, has a splendid hall, 108 feet by 86 feet, and 20 feet high. These palaces are notable for the beauty of their cornices and eaves, which project 4 feet and are highly ornamented with carved sandstone supports. The Suraj Bhavan again, is of different style. The whole is of white marble, and the small rooms into which it is divided have coloured inlaid floors, while the pietra dura decoration of the walls reminds one that Deeg is not far from Agra. In the afternoon we were taken to a stone pavilion at the end of the quadrangle to see a display of the fountains, and there, imprisoned amid columns of spray and looking up the vista of fountains, walled in with greenery and ending with a glimpse of the Palace, we saw as pretty a scene of old-fashioned Indian landscape gardening as anything we have met on our travels.

The next morning we all went out shooting, and got some partridges, and at midday said good-bye to Deeg, which was well worth the visit, and started to drive twenty-two miles to Muttra, still in the carriages of the Maharaja of Bhurtpore and accompanied by his officers. We were now in the country sacred to the god Krishna, and about halfway stopped at his holy city of Goverdhan, to see the chhatri of a former Bhurtpore ruler, Bala Deo Singh. It is a fine specimen of the stone carving and tracery work for which Muttra is known, and the four pavilions on the upper storey contain some curious old ceiling paintings. One represents the seige of Bhurtpore by the British, and untrammelled by laws of perspective, the artist has given the whole scene, with lines of English troops charging on three sides the blazing canons of the Fort, inside which is seated the Maharaja himself (very properly three times the size of every one else) surrounded by his foot and cavalry. Another picture gives the legend of Krishna and the Goverdhan hill. The sportive god's milk-maids had driven off the cattle of Indra, who in his wrath sent down a storm of lightning and rain to destroy them, but they were saved by Krishna, who raised the hill, and is here shown in a graceful attitude standing with one leg crossing the other, and holding up the hill on the point of his fore finger with the easy air of an acrobat balancing a pole, while underneath the shelter are grouped the damsels, with cattle, sheep, horses, and peacocks all complete. We were of course beset by swarms of shouting Brahmin beggars, and as in the story, the Russian peasant threw out the baby as a sop to the pursuing wolves, so we sacrificed old Mr. Gokhale to keep them in check with copper coins, while His Highness beat a hasty retreat to the carriage. The plague of priests had begun now in earnest, and touts who had come all the way to Bhurtpore and Deeg to meet the Raja and bespeak his custom at the sacred bathing ghats of Muttra, followed us in speedy one horse "ekkas", and were there as soon as we arrived at 5 P. M. The party put up, comfortably enough, in the Mungilal Shet's garden.

The first thing the next day, the 16th, was to take a guide and drive to the river bank, which in every holy city is the place of greatest interest. The most striking monument to catch the eye is the Sati Burj, a red stone tower 55 feet high, to commemorate the faithful death of some widow, said by some to have been the wife of a Jeypore Raja in the 16th century, while others give it a far older origin and ascribe the monument to the "sati" of the widow of the monster Kans, who was killed by Krishna. At any rate, Muttra is one of the oldest religious spots in India, and was a great centre of Buddhism, as it now is of Brahmanism, and the lasting influence of the gentle teaching of Buddha, who preached charity to the whole animal creation, is nowhere more clearly visible than in Muttra, where the city swarms with monkeys and the river with turtles. The latter, sticking up their ugly heads to be fed, look most loathsome bathing companions, and, with the filthy state of the water, should make the pilgrim's dip a real penance to him, but as a matter of fact, no notice is taken of such details. The monkeys are a serious nuisance, and no one's house is safe against their burglarious entries. I myself saw one old male steal a bather's bundle, which it gave up only under growling protest when threatened with a stick. The bathing ghats are thick along the bank, but not imposing on a close inspection, and we got the most pleasing view of the city on the other side of the Railway bridge, from where the mud houses rising up at the edge of the water, with the lines of steps in front, looked very like a small Benares. One of the sights of the place is the garden of the great banker Laxuman Das Sheth, which contains a large chhatri of some ancestor, considered to be a masterpiece of the local stone carving. The great feature however of particular interest to most visitors in Muttra is the handsome bazar, which is lined with temples and the tall houses of merchant princes and bankers, who have lavished the finest stone and wood-carving on the façades of their mansions. The devotion of part of his gains to the beautifying of the holy city no doubt salves the conscience of many a money-lender, who has qualms about the righteousness of his business methods. At any rate the town is a gainer by the residence of so many rich men, whatever their motive may be, and no where have we seen so handsome a bazar.

In the evening, His Highness and companions were entertained, and presented with an address at a pansupari party by the Muttra Arya Samaj, a society which aims at propagating the worship of one God according to the pure and ancient Vedantic doctrine, from which it is hard to understand how the later complex system, no where better illustrated than in the city of Muttra with its thousand temples, could arise. The society will find plenty of work to do in reconverting the people of Muttra, the head quarters of the worship of Krishna, whose birth place, the village of Gokul, the party drove out next day to see. Beyond the satisfaction to Hindus of having visited so holy a spot, the expedition was of no great interest, as there is nothing now to see at the place. Though essentially a Hindu city, Muttra has a few Mahomedan buildings, and the Juma Masjid stands in the midst of the bazar. Perhaps the finest view of the city and the winding river is to be obtained from the top of one of the minarets, whence, with the houses spread round your feet,

you get a glimpse too of the in-door or rather roof-top life of the people at home. Muttra was too sacred a city, and too conveniently near to his headquarters, for Aurangzeb to lose a chance of striking a blow at the Hindu religion, and accordingly just to the west of the town we find the ruined Idgah, or Katra, built on the very spot where stood one of the oldest and most famous Hindu temples, which was completely destroyed by the imperial bigot. In the same way he left his mark in Benares, the still more holy city, by building a mosque alongside of the Golden temple. Behind the Katra is the Patara Kund, a splendid masonry tank in good preservation, with flights of steps running 50 feet down to the water, and fringed by fine old banian trees. It is hallowed as the place where the clothes were washed of the baby Krishna, about whom there are more homely and domestic legends than about any other Hindu god, and whose very human career and failings makes him a popular favourite.

In the afternoon we drove out to Brindaban, which is five miles from Muttra, in carriages kindly lent by one of the chief Sheths or bankers. The name means "the grove of Tulsi trees," and only a few years ago the peninsula in the river Jumna, on which it is picturesquely situated, was covered with thick scrub jungle. Though like its twin sister Muttra, from the most ancient times a place of pilgrimage, very few of its temples are of any antiquity, for both cities suffered from the rapine and bigotry of successive Mahomedan rulers, and, just as the Brahmins left little trace of the Buddhists who once were the spiritual lords here, so Mahmoud of Ghazni, Sikandar Lodi, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb did their work too thoroughly to leave much behind that savoured of Hindu idolatry. The greater number of the temples have been built within the last fifty years, and compare badly in taste with the work of old times. Of the few ancient buildings, we visited first the temple of Govind Deo, a massive structure of dark red stone, which lost much of its beauty when the spire was thrown down by the orders of Aurangzeb. Inside it has been described as "the most impressive religious edifice that Hindu art has ever produced," and the praise is perhaps deserved. In size the temple is nothing remarkable, the nave being only 100 feet long, and the transepts, which give it the form of a Greek cross, are the same length, but it is lofty, and the centre rises to a dome of most graceful proportions, the pointed vault springing from true radiating Gothic arches, which are seldom seen in Hindu architecture. Next we turned to the new temple, built at a cost of forty-five lakhs by two Seths belonging to the wealthiest firm of bankers in Muttra, which consists of a vast enclosing wall with a great inner court containing the shrine. The curious feature of the place is that the entrance gates are fine specimens, fifty-five feet high of the light stone tracery of Muttra, while in contrast the inner courts are entered by regular Madras "Gopuras," clumsy masses of masonry ninety feet high and very rough in their carved figures. The intrusion of this style of architecture so far north is explained by the fact, that it was a Madras man who designed the temple, and its dedication to Shri Rangam shows its connection with the south of India, where this is the local name of Vishnu. Many other temples we saw, but were struck less with their magnificence than with the vile taste shown in their architecture, and one in particular, built by a merchant of

Lucknow, with costly twisted marble pillars, was like nothing so much as a semi-classical design for a railway station. Still Brindaban contains much of interest, and we should like to have given more time to its exploration, but all the pleasure of sight-seeing was spoilt by the filthy howling swarm of beggars, who assailed His Highness' party with even more pertinacity than the Brahmins of Benares had done. At these holy cities I found it always necessary to have a guard of Police to keep His Highness' compound clear of priests and their touts, who would not scruple to enter the very house, and I should recommend every other Raja who visits Brindaban to take the sepoys with him also when visiting the temples, for force alone will keep back the shouting mob. Even when we took to the carriages, the only way to escape from the crowd was to throw out handfuls of coppers, and to press on while the pursuers stopped to fight for the coins. Apropos of holy men, a rather nice point arose in Muttra between two priests who claimed the right to have the Raja's signature in their books. As is well known, in every holy city such as Nasik, Allahabad, Benares and Haridwar, there are families of hereditary priests, and every pilgrim of high or low degree, goes to that priest whose ancestors have ministered to his ancestors. The ceremonies at the time of bathing are lucrative, and the priests preserve with the utmost care lists of the names of their clients, signed by them, and going back for many generations. In India the going of pilgrimages is the chief religious duty, and to the lower classes, perhaps the favourite way of taking pleasure, so that few men, however humble, fail to find a priest to claim some ancestor of theirs, and the Rajah's and Bhavsinghji's cooks and barbers were discovered and seized by their own Brahmins, as their masters were by theirs. Two men claimed the right to His Highness, one on the score of his natural father's (the late Chief of Kagal's) signature, and the other producing a record of a grant of land from a very old ruler of Sattara, whose name and date could not at the time be properly made out, so the point had to be left for settlement afterwards, as to whether the grant dated before or after 1730 when the Kolhapur Raj separated from Sattara. If dated before the line of Sivaji was divided, the claim would apply to His Highness, but if after, the professed connection with Kolhapur fell to the ground. It was impossible to make the priests understand that the young chiefs were tourists and not pilgrims, and no doubt I was heartily abused for the small presents given, instead of the very large sums paid by other Hindu visitors of similar rank.

We left Muttra the next day at 10 A. M. but time was found for a visit to the new museum, a small hall 25 feet square of red sand stone surrounded by a 10 feet cornice, and covered with carving "the most refined and delicate work of the kind ever executed" to quote Mr. Growse, the Civilian who did so much to restore and make known the antiquities of this place. The contents are a number of more or less mutilated pieces of sculpture dating from Buddhist times, and dug up at the Kattra. The most interesting is a carved block representing a Bacchanal group of three figures with drinking cups in their hands, which would shock the party that loves to think that wine drinking was unknown in India till the English introduced it.

Changing from the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the E. I. Railway at Hattras-Junction, and to the N. W. Railway at Ghaziabad, we reached Saharanpore at 8 P. M. The chief sight here is the well-known Botanical gardens, outside the town, to which we paid two visits. The Museum in the grounds contains a good many things which are intersting and instructive, and the gardens were gay with a fine show of chrysanthemums, a flower which grows in the real winter climate of northern India, as we never see it in Bombay. Saharanpore is only 40 miles from the hill station of Mussourie, and from this place north-wards we were continually in sight of the snowy ranges of the Himalayas. The Raja and all the boys never lose an opportunity of looking at horses, so I wrote to Col. Deane, the Superintendent of the Government Remount Department at Saharanpore, for permission to see over the paddock and stables, and he very kindly sent two four-horse brakes for the party. The grounds are very extensive and park-like, and it was necessary to drive from one part to the other, or it would have taken hours to see all the blocks of the stables. At the Depot horses are trained for the European cavalry and the Artillery, both walers bought in Calcutta, and young stock picked up at the big native fairs. For the last two years no breeding has been done. We visited the stables twice, and on the second after-noon came in for an amusing sight, as they were just beginning to exercise a new lot of walers, which had arrived that morning from Calcutta. A good number of them were quiet, after the effects of the sea-voyage and the three days journy by rail, but a fair proportion were full of their natural vice. With some there was difficulty in getting the saddle on to their backs, and a syce had just had his arm broken by a blow from the foreleg of a particularly troublesome horse. Others allowed themselves to be saddled, but were hardly out of the stable-door before they set to bucking, and buck-jumping with such a vengeance, that their noses literally almost touched their tails. At one moment there were as many as half a dozen loose, careering and bucking about the paddock. The syces, we were told, are wonderfully plucky riders, and most of the horses would be mounted the third day, when no doubt there would be fun, which we regretted we should not be there to see.

Saharanpore is the most convenient starting point from which to get at Haridwar, and as our party could not pass by so holy and famous a spot without a visit, we arranged to make the excursion, and starting at night, by rail, got there at 8 A. M. on the 20th, Hurdwar or Haridwar, that is the gate of Hari, the sun god, is the holiest city on the Ganges, and to make a pilgrimage there is of greater religious merit than to worship even at Benares. Compared with the latter place, with its stately ghats and lines of temples and palaces, Haridwar is quite a rural village, but its natural beauties make up for the unpretentiousness of the houses and shrines. The town lies at the very foot of the Siwalik hills, and through an opening in the wooded ranges, the Ganges makes its way into the plains, a bright blue rapid stream already swollen to a good volume by the snows of the not very distant ranges, where the river springs from a glacier at the foot of the mighty Gangoutri peak. There is one famous

bathing ghat, the Ganga Dwara, the steps of which have been widened by the British Government to prevent the deaths which used to occur at the rush of the thousands of pilgrims to be first in the water at the great annual festival. In 1820 upwards of a thousand people are said to have been crushed and drowned at the narrow flight of steps, irresistibly pressed forward by the crowds behind. The ghat itself cannot compare in size or grandeur with many even at Nasik, but the blue rushing stream gives Haridwar an advantage in beauty over all other holy cities that we have seen, where the sacredness of the river is only excelled by the filthiness of its water.

The scene by the water-side was an interesting one, even to us to whom such scenes are not new. Here were pilgrims in dozens filling quaint little glass flasks, the making of which is a special industry of the place, with the pure Ganges water, and carefully packing them in baskets with pats of the holy mud. Many of these baskets, slung at each end of a bamboo on a pious shoulder, were destined no doubt to make their way to distant corners of the empire, far even as Rameshwaram, as an acceptable bath for the god of the south. At the ghat it was curious to see well-to-do devotees, standing by the side of the Brahmin priest, holding the tail of a cow and pouring water on its tuft, by which act (accompanied by a suitable fee) the pious are assured that the tail of the cow Vaitarni shall not be wanting to give them a friendly lead over the stream when their time comes to cross the river of death. It was amusing to watch one old woman at her devotions. She had performed her ceremonies on the bank, and the time had come for her to pay her fee to the priest, and dip in the river. The Brahmin asked a rupee, but the old lady thought that too much, and began to bargain for her salvation, as she would for a cloth in the bazar, and finally beat the priest down to eight annas! It was bitterly cold, but men were wading about up to their waists in the holy pool, and raking up the shingly bottom with baskets to look for coins thrown in by bathers. Fakirs were there, of course, in numbers, and many were having their heads washed in the river (this ceremony, at least, one of obvious and immediate utility) using curds instead of soap, to lather their long locks and beards. An old man had brought here the ashes of a deceased relation, and was clipping off his long gray hair to add to the offering to mother Ganges. At the foot of the ghats swam thousands of large marsya fish, and it was a sight to see them when food was thrown, collect into a boiling mass of flashing backs and open mouths, the top-most ones lifted almost out of the water on the bodies of the others.

Dattaji and I strolled down the river about a mile towards Mayapur, where half the stream is carried off at a fine lock and dam for the great Ganges canal, which, after a course of about four hundred and fifty miles, rejoins the parent river, changed out of all recognition into a broad muddy flood, at Cawnpore. The canal was opened in 1854, and no work that the English have executed in India, neither the telegraphs nor the rail-roads, can have struck the people with greater amazement than this coercing of the great goddess Ganga, and compelling her to bring the priceless gift of security from famine to thousands of rainless acres. From the sluice gates we got the prettiest of all the views of the river,

which with its rush, and colour, and back-ground of wooded hills and snows, made up a picture more Alpine-like than Indian.

Leaving Haridwar at midday, we were back at Saharanpore in the evening, and moved on to Amritsar on the 22nd, where we found ourselves for the first time in the land of the Sikhs, and in the sacred city of the Khalsa. In the afternoon we started sightseeing, and entering the town by a handsome gateway, passed through broad clean streets, lined with trees and varied here and therewith patches of municipal garden, bright with chryanthemums. Amritsar is the chief commercial mart of the Panjab, and the centre from which traders set out to Kashmere and the Central Asia countries beyond, and the bazars are full of tall, bearded Afghans, and frontier tribes-men, About the middle of the city you emerge from the narrower streets of the native bazar, and come straight on the Golden Temple, and at once admit that it is one of the few places which surpass your expectations, and that its name is no oriental exaggeration. The temple is not very large, standing on a platform 55 feet square, and its beauty is gained not from any grandeur of size, but from its richness of colour, for Ranjit Singh who built it in the beginning of the century, made it literally a casket of gold, and the plates of copper-gilt cover the whole building, minarets, chattris, and walls, down to within a few feet of the marble pavement. Placed any-where it would be a wonder, but situated as it is the temple gains a beauty quite unique. A great square surrounded by the white palaces of the Sikh Sardars, and varied with soaring minars, and gilt domed towers, contains a tank of clear water 470 feet square, "the pool of immortality" from which Amritsar takes its name, and in the centre reached by a marble cause-way lined with golden lamps, stands the temple itself, glittering, as we saw it, in the rays of the sinking sun, and doubling its beauty in a perfect golden reflection in the glassy surface. On the platform to the east of the tank, we removed our boots and, shod in appropriately golden coloured socks, were guided by some old Sikhs to the Akal Bangah, a building with a gilt dome, which stands in a paved court before the gate leading to the marble cause-way of the Darbar temple. In this court takes place the ceremony of initiation into the Sikh religion, for we are reminded that no man is born a Sikh, but each has to enter the religious confederacy, by an individual rite of initiation called "Pahal". In this "baptism of steel," the Guru or priest takes a bowl of sugar and water, stirs it with a steel dagger, and after the novice has repeated certain vows, pours the contents of the bowl into his hands, and he drinks the liquid and becomes a Sikh. In the old days the Sikhs wore a distinctive costume, blue garments and blue turban with a knife and steel quoit stuck in it, but this has now dropped out of fashion, and I noticed only one old man wearing it in the crowd. At the Akal Bangah we were presented with sugar-candy and a turban cloth, and were shown a number of swords and maces, one of which was the weapon of the last and greatest Guru, Govind Singh, who, with political objects, changed the Sikhs from a sect of mild religious reformers into a bigoted military confederacy.

From this place we passed to the temple itself in the tank along the marble cause-way lined with golden lamps, and entered the low chamber, where the

chief Gurus sit in front of a low ottoman which supports the holy "Granth". This is the book of adoration to all Sikhs as containing the teaching of their founder Nanak, who preached the unity of the Supreme Being, reverence to Gurus and saints, and the practice of the moral virtues generally, and set before his disciples an ideal so noble and pure as to give Sikhism a high place among religious faiths. All around were worshippers, and on one side a band of musicians kept chanting texts from the sacred volume. Before the Gurus was a pile of offerings of rice, sweetmeats, cowries, and coins, to which we added our contribution, while a blue pigeon strutted about on the cloth and picked up its share of the good things lying about, with an air as if the whole place, Golden Temple and all, belonged to it. The chamber and the upper stories of the building are brilliantly decorated with gilt and coloured carvings in floral patterns. From the Golden Temple we went to the Atal Tower in the Darbar gardens, 150 feet high, from the top of which we had a perfect view of the Tank and its surroundings and the whole city. The Sikh Gurus, fine martial looking men, with beards twisted up to their eyes, were very courteous, and seemed to take a real pride in showing the Raja every thing connected with this spot, the centre and head of their religion, while, honorably unlike the priests of other holy Hindu cities, they left their visitors unpestered for gifts and offerings.

The next morning we went to see the carpet factory of Davee Sahai Chumba Mull and Co., who have 90 looms going, under an European Superintendent, and expect soon to double the number, so numerous are the orders they receive from India, Paris, and New York. Amritsar used to be famous for the manufacture of Kashmiri shawls, but these have gone out of fashion in Europe, and the trade has very much fallen off, so that the present growth of the carpet industry is a great boon to the Kashmiri workmen. Each carpet is undertaken by a contractor who finds his own workmen, mostly Kashmiri boys, and pays them from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a month. Where this firm chiefly excels is in the beauty of their patterns, for nearly all are copied from old Persian designs, obtained from every part of India and beyond, and two patterns were pointed out to us which had been recently brought from Bijapore. The price of the carpets varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 the square yard, the latter rate being given for those made of fine pushmeena goats wool, the same as is used in the weaving of shawls. The fame of these carpets has spread far, and they certainly are the handsomest we have seen made in India.

We left Amritsar the same evening at 7-30 P.M. for Peshawar, and awoke on the 24th to find ourselves near Rawal Pindi. Beyond this place the line runs near the foot of continual bare rocky hills, and through ground deeply torn by water-courses, but the interest of the out-look is redeemed by the ever present line of distant snow peaks. At Attock the river is crossed by a magnificent bridge, from which you get a fine view up and down the rocky gorge of the Indus and of the Attock fort, and we made up our mind to arrange to stop here a few hours on the return journey. Peshawar was reached at 4 P.M. and I was glad indeed to be at our destination, for early in the day Kalubha had been very unwell and on calling in the Civil Surgeon at once, he was found to

be suffering from an attack of dysentery. The party settled down fairly comfortably in three bungalows adjoining one another in the Cantonment.

The first expedition to be thought of at Peshawar is naturally to the historic Khyber Pass, to visit which arrangements have to be made beforehand, as the Pass is open only on two days of the week, Tuesday and Friday. I therefore lost no time in finding out the Deputy Commissioner, Captain A. W. Deane, who, it may here be said, showed us the greatest kindness throughout the stay, and through him obtained from Colonel Warburton, C.S.I., the Political Superintendent of the Khyber, the necessary permit for the next day, which happened to be Friday. The city of Peshawar stands near the head of the valley of the Kabul river, and looking from the town north-west-ward to the two enclosing ranges of mountains, through which the stream makes its way from Afghanistan, it is easy to understand that this plain was probably at one time a great lake. The point in the hills to the west where the pass emerges is about thirteen miles, the first ten of which over a level plain, we drove the next morning in phaetons as far as Jamrud. This is a small fort, built of sundried bricks, standing on a hillock about 100 feet above the road, and though it has no guns, the place is strong enough to resist any tribal attack. Here are the head-quarters of the Khyber Rifles an irregular force of 800 men recruited from the Afridi tribes, through whose territory the pass runs. Our own boundary goes to the fort of the hills three miles further on, but the English do not collect revenue beyond Jamrud.

At the fort we left our phaetons, and took to "tumtums", very light dog-carts holding two people, which had been sent on overnight, and which are better suited to the steep roads of the pass. Here too, we were joined by our escort, troopers of the Khyber force, and from this point we realized that we had left the law abiding regions of British India, where the moral influence of one sleepy police sepoy serves to keep the peace for miles around, and had entered a country where the strong hand is the only power, and that only for just as far as its blow can reach. All along the road, on hillocks and peaks, each within sight of the next, were posted armed guards of the Rifles, two and two, and every few miles watch towers are built in commanding positions, as temporary refuges for a few men, loopholed for offence and entered by means of a ladder at a door 7 or 8 feet from the ground. After three miles of stony bare plain, the mountains rise abruptly and the pass is entered. The ascent at once begins, the road winding up a well-made ghat, and the hills of reddish trap, absolutely bare of vegetation and forbiddingly rugged close in. At some places the pass narrows to thirty or forty yards, but for the greater part of the way the road is no defile but runs through a fairly open though mountainous country. Our destination was Ali Masjid, a fort 6 miles from the entrance, and after rising perhaps a thousand feet about half way, the road descends again to the level of a rushing stream, and follows it to the foot of the Fort, approaching which we were pointed out the position from which Ali Masjid was shelled in the advance of the troops under General Browne in 1878. The road has been very much improved since those days, and is now ready for the advance of

troops and artillery at a moments notice; the telegraph posts stand waiting only for the wire, and a heliograph station communicates with Peshawar.

The Fort of Ali Masjid is built in a striking position on a steep rock, which entirely commands the pass, for the road-way is here narrowed to about 15 yards, and is walled in between mountains which rise sheer 1000 feet to 1300 feet from the track. After tiffin by the stream, we climed up the Fort and looked round on a scene which apart from a barren grandeur of its own, has a peculiar historic interest when one remembers that by this rock has passed nearly every host that has invaded India from the days of Alexander the Great, until the English gave the land rest. The actual fortifications are now ruined and weak, and the place is held by only a guard of the Khyber Rifles. British troops were finally withdrawn in 1881, and since then the pass has been protected by the Afridis under an agreement with Government, in consideration of certain allowances. No one can enter without a permit, and as I have said, traffic is allowed only on two days of the week. Great precautions are taken for the safety of the travellers, for in addition to the guards posted above the road, every caravan is accompained by a few men of the Rifles, staluart fair complexioned mountaineers, dressed in a rough uniform, who are responsible for the pass as far as Lundi Kotal ten miles further on, where the Amir's line of influence begins. On the day of our visit the road was crowded with a picturesque throng, mostly moving from Kabul into India. Strings of short, stout, shaggy camels, very different beasts from the camels of the plains, were passing into Peshawar, laden with fruit and the wares of Central Asia, and coming back with salt from the British district of Kohat, (which, by the way, costs them only half what they would have to pay at the Amir's mines,) and endless lines of men, women and children driving fat-tailed sheep donkeys, mules, and ponies passed along with the dust and confusion of a routed army.

The present system works well, and the country is quiet indeed, when one remembers that it is not so many years since an officer could not venture outside of Peshawar itself without fear of an assassin. Of this people, the Afridi s however, it has been officially written, "Ruthless, cowardly robbery, cold-blooded treacherous murder are to an Afridi the salt of life" and it must be expected that there will be occasional out-breaks, thus only a few months ago the Heliographic station in the pass was burnt by an out-law named Amin Khan, and shots were fired into Jamrud. For dealing with such outrages Government have a, powerful weapon in the principle of tribal responsibility applied to all offences. Fines are paid and offenders delivered up by the headmen of the tribe under pressure of stoppage of allowances, blockade, and the system of "barumta" or reprisal. The Afridis are obliged to come into British territory, for grazing, for employment, and for salt, so that a blockade tells very heavily on them. A still more severe method of putting the screw on a refractory tribe is the "barumta," by which every man of the offending clan who enters our territory can be seized and put in jail, and any property belonging to the tribe in British limits can be confiscated and sold. What however I was told, is felt more than any other blow, is to imprison in this way the Hindu business agent of a clan,

for, strange though it be to find any Hindu entrusting himself in the mountains among these savage Mahomedans, it is a fact that in every respectable Afridi village, like an aphis in an ants' nest, is to be found a money-dealer of Hindu origin, owing a kind of feudal obedience to the chief, and expecting corresponding protection from him. The summary ways and methods of a frontier officer are no less interesting and strange to one coming from law-abiding Bombay than the northern peoples and snows themselves. By the way, while talking of the Afridis, there is a story, which though it has perhaps been told of others, really does throw some light on the character of this unamiable people. They have the reputation of being very irreligious, and other tribes at one time taunted them with having not even one mosque within their boundaries for the worship of the Prophet. The Afridis took this to heart, and thinking to make up for lost time by erecting a mosque of not ordinary but peculiar sanctity, got hold of the holiest Moollah they could find, knifed him, and erected the necessary shrine over his grave, which is worshipped devoutly ever since !

The wind blew cold at the top of Ali Masjid, and on a short winter-day the long drive home required an early start, so we did not stay long but at 1 o'clock set out to return to Peshawar. We were sorry to find Kalubha no better in the evening, and had to make up our minds to stay where we were till Dr. Shiwanath could come from Bhavnagar to take over charge of him, for it was clear that he would not be fit to continue the tour. Travelling fast as we had been doing, and stopping no-where more than 3 or 4 days, our appetite for new sights had become rather insatiable, and it required patience to pass the time after the first few days. There are many worse places, however, than Peshawar in which to have to spend a week. The Cantonment is quite the prettiest we had seen, the great feature being the Mall, a broad road running nearly three miles, through double rows of stately trees and past fine public gardens, with continual glimpses of a back-ground of mountains. The town itself is surrounded by orchards of peach, pear, apple and orange trees which must make it a lovely sight of white and pink blossom in the spring, for here they have a real spring-time, as Peshawar is out of the reach of the monsoons, and the seasons are like those of England. Just at the time of our visit the weather was delicious, and not yet too severely cold as it becomes later on. There were many things to remind one of an English winter, the clear crisp weather, the yellow autumnal foliage of the trees, and the flocks of noisy rooks at evening, which here take the place of the Indian crow. Talking of birds, we saw also a flock of real plover and a raven, and black-birds and thrushes are to be heard and seen about the orchards. Peshawar is famous for its fruit-market, where are displayed oranges, apples, pears, grapes (one kind "bedani," or stoneless) walnuts, and the famous Cabul melons, the finest flavoured in the world, which sell at Lahore for Rs. 5 apiece. At this time of year all the fruit comes from beyond the Pass, but in the season every kind is produced at Peshawar. The oranges here are blood-oranges, and found their way to these parts by a curious accident. The energetic Deputy Commissioner of some Panjab District, anxious to improve the fruit in his station, wrote to his agent in Bombay to send him

so many young Malda orange plants. A long delay ensued, but at last the plants arrived in tubs, and with them a bill for several thousand rupees, which staggered the Deputy Commissioner, but was explained when he found that his agents had got him orange-plants from Malta, in the Mediterranean! He protested, but they offered to submit to the decision of any referee whether the word he had written was Malda or Malta, and the officer had to pay, Government, however, helping him with part of the sum. His loss was the public gain, for the blood-oranges have thriven splendidly.

On the 26th we went to see the Jail, which contains some fine specimens of the Pathan ruffian, not to be equalled for cruel murder and bold robbery elsewhere in the world. The usual classes of offenders were well represented, and there were a few besides, not often found in our southern jails. One lot of prisoners was under trial for stealing rifles from barracks, an offence which is common in frontier districts where the thief finds a very lucrative sale for a good weapon anywhere over the border. It is said that the temptation to become the owner of his rifle accounts for many a desertion among Pathan sepoys. Horse stealing is not so common here as further south along the frontier, but a story is told of a feat in that line committed here some years ago, which may have been told elsewhere, but is certainly credible of the Peshawar thief. The Commissioner of the Division had his horse stolen from the stable, and it being a favourite animal, he offered a reward of Rs. 500 and a free pardon to the man who brought it back. He had not long to wait before the culprit turned up with the horse, and having paid him the money, the owner said that, as a matter of curiosity, he would just like to see how the man had managed to get the horse away so quietly. The thief was quite willing to oblige the burra Saheb, and proceeded to show how he entered the stable, how he saddled it, led it out into the compound, and—to make the demonstration quite complete and like the real thing—ended by jumping on the animal's back and galloped off! He was not caught again. In a separate ward of the Jail we saw five Moollahs detained as Political prisoners from the Miranzai country, which was the scene of an expedition two years ago. The fanatical preaching of men of this stamp is at the bottom of all trouble among the tribes, and the frontier law apparently allows of their arrest and detention without any troublesome formalities. The making of rough paper is the chief industry in the jail.

Drives about the Peshawar bazaars whiled away several pleasant afternoons. The chief streets are broad and lined with mulberry trees, but the houses are not ornamental, being built of light wooden frame work filled in with narrow bricks, for the not uncommon earthquakes discourage a more solid style. The crowd of course is picturesque, with every variety of frontier and Central Asian tribesmen, all stalwart and fair-skinned and dirty. The camel caravans come only so far as this, for the hill camel cannot stand the climate of the Indian plains, and the goods here change hands and are taken over by the Peshawar merchants. The most interesting shops to visit were those of the arms dealers and carpet-sellers, and shopping was done in leisurely comfort, for

each merchant, with dignified courtesy insisted on producing fruit and tea while he unfolded and piled around his tempting Persian, Turkestan and Bokharan fabrics. Tea is the common drink, and every few houses one sees a Russian samovar steaming, and every shop keeper sits with a box of the familiar Cabul grapes in cotton wool beside him. About the streets one cannot help noticing the peculiar breed of fat-tailed sheep, with enormous flaps of pure fat, which is much prized. The Pathans say that the fat can be cut out, and the tail sown up again, but this story we venture to doubt. There is only one building in Peshawar itself that is worth a visit, and that is the Ghor Khattri, a plain looking pile, said to have been built by Shah Jahan, from the roof of which we had a splendid view over the flat-topped city and the Peshawar valley, backed by the snowy ranges to the north and northwest, of which one never tires. Another place near-by which we went to see is the Bala Hisar, a big Fort of sun-dried bricks, which dominates the city, but has no real strength, and is chiefly used as a store for the large cantonment.

On November 28th, Capt. Deane kindly arranged to show His Highness some hawking, a sport of which they are very fond at Kolhapur. About Peshawar there are a number of small landed gentry, and one of this class, Arbab Husain Khan, made all the bandobast for us. Starting in the early morning we drove seven miles to the village of Badiber, south of Peshawar, in the direction of the independent hills through which the road passes to Kohat, the next frontier district. It seems strange, by the way, that such an important line of communication should not have been placed beyond the danger of interruption, and that this strip of country between two British districts has not been brought under direct management. At the village the Arbab met us with horses, dogs, and hawks, and forming a line we at once began to beat the ground, a barren plain, without cultivation of any kind and with but little brushwood. After going about three miles, one hawk sighted a "tukadari" or lesser bustard, and being let loose, caught the bird on the ground. The hawk used is the "baz," and it is not kept hooded, but finds its game for itself, the Shikari from time to time stopping and holding it up to look about. In this way, two more lesser bustard, birds very like large florikan, were killed, but it was poor fun, as these hawks were trained to catch the quarry only on the ground, and if it rose, they did not follow. Though the sport was not good, His Highness was very glad to have seen how the Panjab hawking is managed, and to know that the "baz", which the Kolhapur falconers were always talking about, is no better a bird than their own kinds. It was a very enjoyable morning, and we had a fine view of the Safed Koh range in the direction of the Khyber, which at Peshawar one is too close under the hills to see. Pathans are famous for their hospitality, and at the village we found refreshments which the Arbab had sent out, fruits for His Highness and the others, and a breakfast for me, which I may mention was the best native cookery I have ever tasted. So strict here are the notions of hospitality that nothing could tempt any one of the Arbab's people or servants to accept the slightest present.

Another morning, thanks again to Capt. Deane, horses were provided for us, and the Raja, Bhavsinghji, Bapusaheb and myself rode out with him to visit

the frontier fort of Bara, which is nine miles from Peshawar. It is a melancholy looking mud-built little place in a stony plain, and must have been terribly dull for the European troops which held it at times before the last Afghan war. Now it is occupied by the Frontier Police, a special body of men, distinct from the District Police, who patrol the boundary. Close by the Fort runs the stream from which the supply of Peshawar is taken; the water fresh from the hills is carried all the way in a covered masonry channel, and being filtered before entering the city, is the purest water, they say, in all India. The country we rode through is all irrigated with channels from the Cabul and Bara rivers, and indeed irrigation is a necessity, for without it crops could be grown in only about one year out of five, so small is the rainfall. The usual penalty, however, has to be paid by the people, for the water logged state of the country every cold season brings on fever of a peculiarly malignant type, and this year in particular the mortality in Peshawar, both among the towns-people and the troops, has been dreadful.

Meanwhile Kalubha, after a very sharp attack of dysentry, was mending again, and when Dr. Shiwanath arrived from Bhavnagar on December 1st we were able to leave him to complete his recovery, without any anxiety, and a week later, I may here mention, we heard of his return home by easy stages. The delay at Peshawar had rather upset the programme, so we lost no time and left that night, December 1st, arranging for the carriages to be cut off at Attock. Waking up on the morning of the 2nd in a siding at the Attock Bridge Station, the first thing to look at was the fortified bridge itself, a magnificent work 1,000 feet long, supported on iron piers of very light appearance for so huge a structure, and having an underroad for carts and traffic. The completion of the bridge made a great impression on the hill tribes, and many men came 100 miles and more, to see it. This being the ford, and a difficult one too, at which every invader has entered and returned from Hindustan, one can well understand that the sight of the solid permanent railway bridge must have enforced the idea that the English at last were a people who had come to stay. The scenery is very striking, looking down the Indus, which is here a dark rapid stream of great depth, and disappears southwards amid black rocky gorges. From the station we walked two miles to the Fort, and there were lucky enough to come across the station Staff Officer, who kindly showed us round the place. The Fort, which was built in 1583 by Akbar, is an irregular polygon on the end of a spur running down to the river, on the opposite bank to the village of Khairabad. The only thing of any note inside is a series of old underground vaults, once, it is supposed, intended for occupation by the harem in times of danger, and now used as store rooms, but viewed from outside, the place is very picturesque, the walls and crenellated battlements being probably in much the same state as Akbar left them. The garrison consists of a small detachment of European and native troops, and the guns are old-fashioned, so that the Fort does not pretend to afford much protection to Attock. The real line of defence exists in the steep hills on the west side of the river behind Khairabad, which as part of the scheme of frontier defence, are being fortified with a series of powerful batteries of modern guns. Just above the Fort the two rivers, the

Kabul and the Indus, meet, the former a dark-coloured, the Indus a clear clean stream, and from this point boats can pass the whole way down to the sea at Karachi. The boatmen of Attock, by the way, form a separate colony from the towns-people, and are said to be descendants of men brought up by Akbar from Agra to ferry over his armies on their frontier campaigns. In the hot weather the melting of the snows causes the Indus to rise 60 or 70 feet in its steep banks, and some years ago it came down in such a torrent that the slower waters of the Kabul which meet it at right angles, were practically dammed back, and flowing upwards caused a disastrous flood over the country about Naushara. Attock is certainly a striking place to look at, the picturesque fort sloping to the rapid river, here 1000 feet wide, with bare hills behind and a steep range 3000 feet high to the west, while away to the north, the snowy peaks fill in the usual beautiful back-ground. Well pleased with our short visit we left at midday, just as the rain began to fall, and found railway travelling not a bad way of passing a cheerless wet winter afternoon.

Lahore was reached the next morning at the uncomfortable hour of 5-30 A.M.; but after putting in a couple of hours sleep, we started sight-seeing, for our stay here was now cut down to two days, and there was no time to lose. We first drove to the new Aitchison College for Chiefs, a fine set of buildings arranged on the Ajmere Mayo College principle of separate houses for the boarders, who are not, as at Rajkot, all in one building. We went into some of the boys' rooms and found them nicely furnished in European style. Thence we drove to the bazaar, entering by the Delhi gate, and went first to the mosque of Wazir Khan which was built in 1654 by a Wazir of the emperor Shahajahan. This mosque is one of the best known specimens of the inlaid encaustic tile work, called Kashi or Nakashi, which was introduced into the Panjab and Sinde by Persian artisans, and has been learnedly traced back by Sir George Birdwood past the invasions of Ghenjez Khan, to the influence of Nineveh and Babylon! The mosque is in bad repair, but the colours of the tiles, particularly the greens and blues are as bright as the day they were made, and many of the panels have been copied by the students of the Lahore School of Art, in time to preserve them for future imitation. The houses in the bazaar are more picturesque than any we have seen in other cities, showing plenty of wood carving and "chattri" like windows and verandhas. Passing the Golden Mosque with three gilt domes, we came to the new Water Works, consisting of a large building containing iron cisterns into which the water is pumped from wells by the bed of the river Ravi, and whence after filtration it is distributed over the city. It was now late, so His Highness drove home to the Kapurthala Kothi, a very comfortable house kindly lent him by the Darbar, the road passing through pretty gardens outside the city walls and by the fine new public buildings which line the Mall.

In the afternoon the first place visited was the School of Art, which under Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., has become the best known school in India. Here we saw boys of all ages, engaged in drawing, carving in wood, and modelling in plaster, and most of the students are, we were told, the sons of artisans in the town,

without much education, but with hereditary dexterity in their fingers. The old decorative arts do not find many patrons in these days, and most of the boys look to find the safest livelihood as draftsmen and designers in Government and private service. It was this school which sent home a pupil, Ram Singh to decorate a room in Indian style for the Queen at Osborne, and he certainly has made a success so far of his career, and has brought out many orders to execute for people in England. In an upstairs room, the Superintendent showed us a collection of things lying waiting for the Lahore Exhibition, but as it had just been postponed for a year, when the school will be moved into a new and handsome building close by, many of the things were for sale, and we took advantage of the excellent opportunity to buy a few pieces of Punjab wood-carving.

Thence we moved on to the Fort, a pile of buildings something like those of Agra and Delhi externally, but with far less of beauty and interest in-side, for one quadrangle contains all that is now worth-seeing. On the left as you enter is an Armoury, which holds a particularly interesting collection of old Indian weapons. Especially we noticed the arms which had once belonged to Ranjit Singh's Sikh regiments, bayonets of very much the modern shape, and cuirasses with French eagles upon them, worn by those battalions which were commanded by French Officers. The very uniform was like that of our own soldiers, and the sight of these arms and accoutrements reminded us that the Sikhs we conquered were no mixed rabble, but an army drilled and equipped by Europeans on the model of our own sepoy troops.

On the west-side of the quadrangle is a beautiful white marble pavilion, inlaid with Agra pietra dura work, and supposed to have cost nine lakhs, for which reason it is called the Navlakha. This sum, by the way, is rather a favourite price to ascribe to Indian works of art of any kind, from pearls to palaces. On the north-side is the Shish Mahall, a series of rooms with walls and ceilings of inlaid mirror work, the tawdry decoration of which is ascribed to Ranjit Singh, whose taste was not so chaste as that of his predecessors, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, who built the Palace. In this spot it is said the sovereignty of the Punjab was handed over to the British Government. The view from the roof is very fine, and altogether more interesting than any individual sight of Lahore, for grouped close together at your feet are the buildings of the Fort, and the bright white cupolas and spires of the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh lying against the dark red of the Juma Masjid, while a little to the left, amid the green tree-tops of the Huzari Bagh, rises the pretty marble pavilion called the Baradari. To the south one looks over the irregular sea of the city house-tops, and away to the north the minarets of the Shah Darra stand out from a well-wooded country, across which runs, "like a silver ribbon" the river Ravi. After admiring the scene as a whole we came down to look at parts of it in detail, and went first to the "Samadh" or mausoleum of Ranjit Singh, a rather fantastic building, adorned inside with the bits of convex mirror of which the Sikhs seem to have been so fond. In the centre of the floor is a raised platform on which is carved a lotus flower surrounded by eleven smaller ones, and these

mark the spot where the great Maharaja's body was burnt with eleven of his wives, who performed Sati at the same time. The red stone Juma Masjid, built by Aurangzeb but partly destroyed by the Sikhs, lies close alongside of the white Samadh, and next to the one at Delhi is quite the most impressive mosque in India. The quadrangle is roughly 530 feet square and has the unusual feature of two rows of fine old Pipal trees, which are just what is wanted to relieve the monotony of the deserted paved court.

The next morning, December 4th, we partly drove and partly walked,—and walking was very pleasant on these cold mornings,—to the famous Shalimar Gardens, the Abode of Love, which lie about five miles from Lahore. These gardens are 80 acres in extent, and surrounded by a high brick wall, with a fine gateway. Inside, the whole space is covered with a wood of old mango trees while down the centre runs a broad paved walk and canal, which, at places opening into little tanks and branching off down side avenues, runs the whole length of the garden, through three terraces connected by flights of steps. The style is in the stiff design of which the Taj garden is a favourable example, but it has a beauty of its own, and the scene was a very pretty one on this bright morning at the big central paved tank with its sparkling fountains, white pavilions and the brilliant line of chrysanthemums fringing the sombre back-ground of mangotrees. The place is in the hands of the descendants of the gardeners who laid out the grounds for Shah Jahan, and as they are very well-to-do in the world, they might spend a little more to keep it up.

In the afternoon we went to the museum, the chief feature of which, distinguishing it from other provincial collections, is the Buddhist statues and sculptures dug up in the Peshawar districts, where such remains are very numerous. The influence of Greek art is at once noticeable in the cast of the features, the method of dressing the hair, and the dramatic grouping of the figures, so unlike the conventional productions of purely Hindu art. Our friend Captain Deane, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, has made some valuable discoveries in his district, including figures of Buddha which he presented to the Lahore Museum, and most important find of all, a stone bearing inscribed on it what has proved to be the twelfth Edict of Asoka, relating to religious toleration, and which is missing from all the known pillars bearing the other edicts.

The last remaining expedition was to Shah Darra, the tomb of the emperor Jahangir, which lies five miles from Lahore beyond the river Ravi, here crossed by a bridge of boats. The mausoleum stands in an old well-wooded garden 1,600 feet square, entered by a marble and sandstone gateway fifty feet high. The central dome of the building itself is reached by a beautiful marble paved passage ending in a low chamber where stands the sarcophagus inscribed with the ninety-nine names of God. The best known feature of the place, however, is up a flight of stairs where one enters on a great tesselated pavement of coloured marbles, 200 feet square, which is really magnificent. At each corner rises a minaret over hundred feet high of great beauty, from which a pretty view of the country and distant Lahore is obtained. It has been said that "Altogether this

mausoleum is one of the finest in the world, and after the Taj and the Kutb Minar is the noblest building in India. It is vast, solemn and exquisitely beautiful." High praise indeed, but one is not inclined to quarrel with it.

This brought our Lahore stay to an end, and we left the same night by the 9-30 P.M. mail, our steps now turned southwards and homewards. Multan was reached early the next morning, December 6th, and we took a drive round before breakfast. The sights of the place, however, are soon exhausted; the streets are narrow, dirty, and altogether lacking in interest, and the Fort is now dismantled and ruined. Here the first building to stop at is the shrine of Ruknu-d-din, a domed octagon 100 feet high, ornamented with glazed tile patterns in dark and light blue and white, which contrast well with the red brick of the walls. From this we walked on to the plain obelisk 80 feet high, which marks the spot where the remains lie of Vans Agnew and Anderson, whose murder in 1848 by Mulraj, Governor of Multan, gave rise to the second Sikh War and the annexation of the Punjab. Amid a number of Musalman tombs, one Hindu building claims notice, a modern plain-looking temple which commemorates the Narasinha Awatar, or incarnation of Vishnu at Multan. The temple itself is of no interest to any one but a Hindu, but from this point we got the prettiest view in all dreary Multan, the dome of the tomb of Shams-i-Tabriz rising about half a mile away, covered with turquoise-blue tiles, which shone with charming effect under the bright sun amid a grove of trees.

Multan is famous for its pottery, and is said to have possessed the art of glazing earthenware since the earliest years of the 13th century, so we went to one of the shops to see what the process is. The most interesting thing was to watch the artist, a mere boy, drawing in the patterns on a plain white vase. Using a fine hairbrush, he filled in with hereditary and instinctive skill a pattern of intricate design as fast and as faultlessly as we could write our names. Well has it been said, that "the Hindu handicraftsman's dexterity is a second nature developed from father to son, working for generations at the same processes and manipulations". There are only three or four shops in Multan which produce this pottery, and as it is now sold all over India, the profits must be considerable, in spite of the rivalry of Jeypore, where they turn out the same style of work. The owner of the shop, however, when I mentioned the subject of profits, evidently had his Income tax assessment in view, for he would not own to making more than Rs. 400 a year. Multan was the first place where we saw in the compound of every bungalow, out-of-door punkahs, an eloquent reminder of the sort of climate people have to endure for the greater part of the year. The notorious heat of this place is accounted for by the natives in a rather amusing legend. When the saint Shams-i-Tabriz first came to Multan, the local saints were jealous of him and would give him no food, and he had to go to the river and catch a fish himself for his breakfast. But even then his neighbours would not let him have any fire to cook it with, so at last, losing patience, the holy man lifted up his voice and called down the sun itself close to Multan to roast his fish, and afterwards, engrossed in the pleasures of the table, forgot to send the luminary back again The climate was warmish even at this time of year, and we were glad enough to continue our journey towards Sinde the same evening.

Sukkur was reached at 9 o'clock the next morning, the 7th. There is a native saying, I am told, "Sukkar Bakkar Rohri ko jao" which is the same as telling a man to go to certain unmentionable place, and from this it may be gathered that Sukkur is not a prepossessing looking spot. The European part is a bare stretch of brown mud and sand, with brown mud houses, and without a tree or green thing, under a glaring, sun. One great sight, however, there is to be seen here, the Lansdowne Bridge, a wonderful cantilever tructure, which crosses the broader arm of the Indus with a single gigantic span of nearly 900 feet. Its construction is similar to that of the Forth bridge in Scotland, and there is no other like it in India, but this is not the first cantilever bridge that the Indus has flowed under, for in the northern territories under Kashmir the principle has been applied in rude wooden structures from time immemorial. The river is here divided by the island of Bakkar, which was in old days fortified and considered a place of great strength by the Mirs of Sinde, who placed it at the disposal of the English during the first advance on Kabul in 1838. Opposite to Bakkar on the left hand bank of the river is Rohri, a rather quaint looking place with high mud houses rising above the river, but with nothing of interest that caught our eye as we drove through its narrow streets. In the evening we took a stroll along the river, a very different stream from the Indus we had seen last at Attock, and had a look at the shipping, which, of course, in these days of the railway is very much less than it was, in quantity and importance.

In determining to make our return through Sinde, it was not with the expectation of much sight-seeing, but to give the Raja and others at any rate a hasty idea of what this part of the Bombay Presidency looks like, and with the hope of a little shooting. The first thing done, therefore, on arrival had been to summon an old Shikari, recommended to us, Bahadur Ali Shah, and to inquire about the chance of a shoot. It was early for duck and snipe, but of black partridge he held out a hope at Puno-Akil, two stations up the line, where accordingly, arrangements for camels and beaters having been made by telegram, we started on the morning of the 8th. The Raja was met at the station by the Mukhtyarkar and the Zamindar, Abdul Khair, on whose land we were to shoot, and mounting camels we rode to the ground about two miles away, where extensive patches of tamarisk bush, the common tree of Sinde, were interspersed between the fields. The shooting is preserved by the Zamindar, a land owner of a worthy type, commoner here than in the Presidency proper, who told us with pride that he had shown sport to several Governors and Commanders-in-Chief. The birds were fairly numerous, and by the afternoon we had twenty couple and a few hares, and should have had more had we shot straighter. Though hot, it was a very pleasant day, and the boys were glad to make their first acquaintance with the black partridge, which is ever handsomer, more sporting in flight, and better to eat than the francolin of the Deccan, and both the Raja and Bhavsingji talked of trying to introduce it into their own States. The experiment would be an interesting one, and would have a better chance of being successful in a native State under the personal care of its Chief than it could have in any British district.

The next morning we left for Hydarabad, and reached Kotri at 5-30 A.M. on the morning of the 10th. Changing to the Hydrabad-Umarkot line, recently opened, we crossed over the Indus to Giddu Bunder by the steam-ferry, and from there drove into the town three miles along a well-wooded road. Our stay here was very short as we were due back at Kotri by noon, so we only had time to pay a visit to the tombs of the Mirs, and get a glimpse at the Fort, which though now of no strength, was a place of great importance when Hydrabad was the capital of Sinde. This was not very long ago, one should remember, for it is only this year that was celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Meeanee, near Hydrabad, which gave us the country. The family of the former ruler of Hydrabad live near the city, and keep themselves severely aloof, for the loss of their sovereignty is too recent to be free from bitterness. The Mahomedans here generally are on very bad terms with the Hindus, as they view with intense jealousy the rise under our protection of a race which half a century ago was so despised that no Hindu could ride, save on a donkey, or mention the full name of any village which was compounded with "Allah". The tombs of the Talpur Mirs are very effective buildings, covered, both dome and walls, with the bright encaustic tiles which are made at Halar in the Hydrabad districts.

Our next halt was to be Jangshahi station, from where an expedition had been arranged to Sujawal for small game-shooting with the kind assistance of Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, the Assistant Collector of the Shah Bunder Division. Reaching Jangshahi at half-past three, we made an early start in carriages provided by the Mukhtyarkar, and got to Tatta by 6 P.M., a twelve miles drive along a roughish road, which runs for a good part of the way, through swamps seeming to promise endless duck and snipe. At Tatta, or rather on the Maklai hills two miles from the town, there is a comfortable bungalow, belonging to the District Officer, who had kindly put it at the disposal of our party. From this point the carriage-road ends, and we were prepared to continue the journey the next morning on camels, but unfortunately Bapu Saheb had a touch of fever, so it was determined to stay where we were for the day. Tatta, though now a decaying and unhealthy town, was in old days the capital of the Governors of Sinde under the Moghal dynasty, and was then a city of vast population as is shown by the miles and miles of cemeteries which ran along the Maklai hills. Amid the crumbling graves stand a number of ruined but once remarkable tombs of the former rulers, still showing traces of the brilliant colouring of the tiles which adorned the brick walls and domes. The district bungalow stands just on the edge of this vast grave-yard, and a stroll among the tombs helped to pass part of the morning, while in the afternoon, some of us had a very pleasant shoot with the snipe at a tank a few miles away.

The next morning Bapu Saheb was better, and so we set out on camels, a form of travelling till then untried, and which at the end of the day we did not feel much ambition to renew acquaintance with. The first ten miles, as far as the banks of the Indus, lay through a flat country of occasional fields interspersed with patches of tall grass jungle, babul trees, and tamarisk scrub.

At the river we left the Tatta Sub-division, and crossing by a steam-ferry just introduced by the Local Board, entered the Shahbunder division, and five miles further reached our destination, Sujawal, where Mr. Mackenzie met us, and took the whole party into his district bungalow. Close around the village the inundations of the Indus leave whole tracts under water which offer miles of shooting-ground, and very large bags of duck are common here. This year, however, we were unfortunate in the season, for the floods had been heavier than any known for forty years, and as yet there was too much water over the country, and the birds, which were late in arriving, were scattered over an unworkable area. However, we had come to shoot, and made a beginning the same afternoon, one party, including Bhavsinghji, who does not care much for duck and snipe, going after black-partridge, and the other trying the floods in a punt. It is difficult to know quite how to describe the scenery of the place where Mr. Mackenzie took us that afternoon, but perhaps part of the Norfolk Broads would be the nearest thing to compare it with. The punt glided over shallow waters of glassy clearness, and we could see the myriads of fish dart away at our approach into the dark retreats under the tamarisk bushes and other trees which rose everywhere singly and in clumps, festooned with creepers, and dividing the flood into bigger and smaller lagoons, and water-ways of endless variety. The duck were decidedly scarce, but guided by their unmistakable quack-quack, we managed to stalk and bag a certain number of mallard, punting quietly up to one side of the pool where they were heard to be, and then sending a canoe round to put them up. The sport was not great, but the novelty and charm of the scene made up for every thing, and indeed the man would be hard to please who was not satisfied with the endless variety of water-landscape, presented at every turn of the boat.

The next day we had a beat for hog-deer, which, of course, is an animal not found in the Deccan, and so we were particularly anxious to get one. Two beats of extensive patches of scrub jungle failed unfortunately to produce any of the deer, but pig were pretty numerous, and the Raja and Dattaji got one apiece. The Mirs of Sinde used to kill great numbers of hog-deer by encouraging them to accumulate in preserved enclosures and shooting them when driven out at certain gaps in the fence, but a really sporting way of killing these animals, not followed I believe with any other Indian deer, is by the use of a call, in which some shikaris and a few Sahebs have attained much skill. Our way home took us through one of the big babul-forests, the only timber that grows to any size in Sinde. The last day at Sujawal was spent in another attempt at the duck, the party dividing into two boats, and trying this time the more open country where the floods were over the fields, but again the duck were not found to be numerous enough to give more than an occasional shot, until the evening when the birds began to move about, and we had some very pretty flight-shooting.

On the 15th we left, and marched straight through the twenty-seven miles into Jungshahi, in time to catch the evening train for Karachi. Our warmest thanks were due to Mr. M. D. Mackenzie for his hospitality to the large party,

and the great trouble he had taken in attempting to get us sport, and though the bag was not what it would have been in a good season, we all enjoyed the trip, which gave us a chance of seeing something of a country and scenery quite unlike the rest of India. At Karachi station the Raja was met by the Hon: Udayram Mulchand who had made arrangements for His Highness to be put up in the Government bungalow in the Merewether gardens, a house which possessed a particular interest for the Kolhapur members of the party, for, from certain arrangements of the rooms, they recognized the familiar Maratha plan, and found that it had been occupied during his exile by Chimma Saheb, brother of the then ruler, Shivaji Maharaj, who was banished to Sinde in 1857, for his part in the mutiny at Kolhapur. His tomb lies in the garden close by. The next morning was spent in a drive about the European part of Karachi, a modern city with many fine buildings, set down in a desert of sand, and a marvellous proof of the prosperity which the English conquest has brought to Sinde, transforming in 50 years a mere fishing-village into the third port in India; but, after describing the historic buildings of so many cities of the north, the pen wearies, and I do not feel up to grappling with Karachi in detail. In the afternoon, accompanied by the Hon: Udayram Mulchand, we drove out 7 miles over a rough road to visit the Magar Pir, which from some old description was pictured as a great tank covered with hundreds of alligators, but proved nothing but a muddy puddle hardly affording moisture to a dozen of the reptiles. Such are the disappointments of sight-seeing, but there is always at least the satisfaction of having done a place once for all, and knowing that ignorance will not inflict such a visit upon you a second time.

The harbour and its works are the most interesting part of Karachi to a stranger, for though ready to admit that the town and buildings and every thing is very fine in its way, it is impossible to enter into the almost Yankee-like enthusiasm of the Karachi resident, who would put his own city first and Bombay and the rest of India in a very secondary place. When they have got their direct line to Delhi, however, Bombay will indeed have a formidable rival, and a city that believes so strongly in its own future is bound to go a-head. Our steamer was timed to sail at 6 P.M. on the 17th, so starting early in the afternoon we went over the harbour on our way. A steam-launch was ready at the Native Jetty, and took us up the long narrow harbour, giving a good view of its formation. It consists of the deepest of several creeks which here indent the coast, and is formed on the west, by the break-water, Manora Point, and a low sandy isthmus, and on the east by Keamari island and a stone groyne, extending two miles from it. Steaming past the Merewether Pier, where the "Serapis" had just moored (for since 1892 troop-ships have brought regiments for the north-west direct to Karachi) and past the Erskine Wharf, we landed near the small dry dock at Manora. Here we were met by an official, and taking our seats on a trolly, went to the model-house, which contains a series of interesting models showing the stages of development the harbour has passed through, and giving a clear idea of the great engineering achievements which have brought it to its present position. Nor have the limits of improvement been reached, for, one of the models shows that there is room for further wharfage

extension, and important yards in connection with the N. W. Railway, which at present runs a branch as far as the Merewether Pier, and plans are sketched out for land reclamations on a large scale to give room for more ware-houses. The tram took us out to the end of Manora, and we walked round the fort, defending the point, and out to the break-water which reminded us on a small scale of the gigantic concrete break-water at Columbo. Taking the light-house on our way back to the launch, we said good-bye to the Hon: Udayram Mulchand, and went on board our steamer, the "Pachambe" and sailed punctually the same evening.

The voyage was quite uneventful, and none of the party suffered as on the shorter trip last year from Tuticorin to Ceylon. Mandvi was reached the next day, and the local authorities having heard that Bhavsinghji was on board, came off with a deputation to pay their respects to the son of so well-known a Kathiawar Chief. We had rather hoped to get on shore to have a look at the town, but the steamer had no cargo to take on board, and waited only to land and embark passengers. We had on board two very respectable old Cutchi Merchants, who had been to Karachi to see their Pir or spiritual pastor, and were returning to Calcutta where they had been settled in business for thirty years. Quite a large community of Cutchi Memons has, they told us, sprung up there since they were young, and they showed no desire to stop and revisit their ancestral home at Mandvi lying half a mile from the ship's-side. Porbunder was passed early in the morning, and the next day the 19th, the Gir mountains came in sight, as we coasted down the Kathiawar peninsula, and stopped first at Mangrol and then at Verawal. Here too we should like to have landed to pay a visit to the famous old temple of Somnath Patan, which lies close to Verawal by the sea-shore, but there was no time, and we had to be content with a look at its dark walls and spires through a glass. After Verawal, where also there was a deputation to see Bhavsinghji, our course left the coast and made straight across for Bombay. The white-houses of Malabar Hill came in sight about 10 A.M. next day, the 20th, and by noon we were alongside the Bunder, and once more on familiar ground.

Two days were spent in Bombay, and renewing our acquaintance with the Fort, the native town, and Malabar Hill, we were one and all glad to admit that, having now seen most of the chief cities of India, there is none to compare with Bombay in beauty and variety of interest. Not least among its attractions for His Highness were the stables of Arab and Waler horses, and he spent a good many hours congenially in picking out some new animals wanted for the State. We were also fortunate enough to come in for two days of the first match of Lord Hawke's team against the Parsees, but had to leave on the 23rd before it was finished. Poona that night, Miraj the next morning, Belgaum at midday, and Dharwar at 5 o'clock in the evening, brought us home again on Christmas Eve, and familiar as the journey was, it gained new interest when we compared the landscape with that of the many hundreds of miles recently passed through in railway carriages, and the conclusion we all came to was that, hill-scenery

apart, there is no prettier piece of country in India than the bamboo-jungles and wooded undulating district between Belgaum and Dharwar, and enlightened contentment with one's own surroundings is not a bad feeling, after all, to return with at the end of long travels.

S. M. FRASER, I.C.S.,
Tutor and Guardian to
H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, &c.

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(*Consecutive Enclosure No.* 3.)

No. 237 of 1893.

Honorary Secretary's Office,

Kolhapur, 13*th June* 1893.

From

The Honorary Secretary,

Chinchli Show.

To

The President,

Kolhapur and S. M. Country, Agricultural,
Horse and Cattle Show of 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Kolhapur and S. M. Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show of 1893 held at Chinchli in the month of February last.

2. This is the 9th Show of its kind held after an interval of two years. In 1891, as the general census took place simultaneously with the Chinchli Fair, it was not possible to hold the annual Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show. It was therefore dispensed with. In 1892 also the Show was not held owing to the distress which then prevailed in the districts from which the Fair is chiefly recruited.

3. No important change has taken place in the members of the Show Committee except that Rao Saheb V. K. Kirtikar was appointed to act as Joint Secretary to assist the Honorary Secretary owing to his ill health.

4. Since the last Show which was held in 1890 the Prospectus has been slightly altered with a view to hold out further inducement to the breeders of cattle. The alterations consist of the following additional prizes :—

(1.) In Section I, Class 5, an extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best bull or cow imported from Guzrath or Mysore suitable for getting dairy stock; and in Class 6 a new prize of Rs. 100 called the "Raja of Kolhapur prize" for the best bull or cow in the Show.

(2.) In Section II, Class 1, a special prize of Rs. 60 for the best horse or mare born and bred in Kolhapur and S. M. Country, the owner being a *bonâ fide* resident of the same. In Class 6 an extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best colt or filly bred in Kolhapur and S.

M. Country; and in Class 9 an extra prize of Rs. 50 for the best brood mare reared in Kolhapur and S. M. Country the owner being a *banâ fide* resident thereof; another prize of Rs. 60 for the best brood mare born and reared in Kolhapur and S. M. Country the owner being a *banâ fide* resident of the above.

5. The Prospectus of the Show was issued in August last and was published as usual by circulating copies thereof in several districts and Native States and also by inserting advertisements in newspapers.

6. Exhibits began to arrive from the 1st of February 1893 and animals were admitted from the morning of the 2nd February till the noon of 4th Idem, when the work of adjudging prizes was commenced by the sub-committees of experienced gentlemen and land owners appointed for the purpose. The Horse-Judging Committee was assisted by Veterinary Surgeon, Captain J. W A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Ahmednagar, whose services the Government of Bombay were pleased to lend for that purpose. The work of these Committees ended on the 5th February.

7. The most important fact worthy of notice this year is the visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris; and the presence of a distinguished gathering of European guests assembled at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur gave an additional importance to this year's Show.

8. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris arrived at Chinchli on the morning of 4th February. On the 6th, the ceremony of opening the Show was performed in a huge Darbar Tent, pitched at the entrance to the Show yard, in the presence of a large gathering of European Ladies and Gentlemen and of Native Chiefs and Sardars of Kolhapur and S. M. Country. His Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Harris, Colonel Wodehouse, Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, and Captoin Cox, A.D.C. was escorted by the Red Risala from the Camp to the Show yard. At the entrance to the Darbar tent he was received by His Highness the Maharaja and the Diwan. Seats for His Excellency the Governor, Lady Harris, His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent were provided on the *dais* beneath an elaborately got up canopy at the west end of the tent. After the report of the Show has been read by the Joint Secretary, His Excellency the Governor declared the Show open and in doing so he made an eloquent speech. The report and the speech will be found published in the *Times of India* of 9th and 10th February, (Vide Appendices C. and D.). Prizes were then distributed to successful Exhibitors by His Excellency the Governor and His Highness the Maharaja.

9. The contributions, made with their usual liberality by the Kolhapur Darbar, the Chiefs and Sardars of Kolhapur and S. M. Country and the Local Board of Belgaum amounted to Rs. 7,465. Appendix E. shows the details of the contributions received to the credit of the Show.

10. Appendix F. is an account of the entire receipts and expenditure in connection with the Show. The total receipts including the balance of the previous Show amounted to Rs. 7,881-2-7; while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,825-4-1 leaving a balance of Rs. 55-14-6. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 7,825, Rs. 4,169 have been spent on prizes under different sections and the remaining sum was spent on preparing the Show grounds, erecting stalls and sh eds, making roads, &c.

11. The following statement shows the number of animals brought to the fair in 1893 as well as in the past five years:—

Kind.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1893.
Horses	486	1023	1621	1869	1881	1957
Oxen.....	9941	12234	12983	17557	16712	18091
Buffaloes	2423	2272	2598	2745	2678	2873
Sheep and Goats	45	43	91	95	103	126
Mules and Donkeys.....	...	...	22	91	119	128
Total...	12895	15572	17315	22357	21493	23175

12. Of the numbers that were brought to the Show this year, 237 horses, 354 oxen, 21 buffaloes and 39 sheep were exhibited and the subjoined statement shows the places from which they were brought:—

Name of District.	Horses.	Other cattle.	Total.
Kolhapur State	69	123	192
S. M. Country States	73	166	239
Brit ish District—			
1. Belgaum	12	120	132
2. Satara	23	5	28
3. Sholapur	17	...	17
4. Poona	41	...	41
5. Ahmednagar	2	...	2
Total...	237	414	651

13. As regards the quality of horses exhibited this year, I quote below the notes kindly supplied by Veterinary Surgeon Captain Morgan, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Ahmednagar:—

"The Show taken was on the whole satisfactory, proving that the S. M. C "Chiefs are taking personal interest in the matter, willing to spend money on "good sire or otherwise improving the Breed. The system adopted requires "careful reconstruction and the injudicious meeting of small and unsound mares "with unsuitable stallions cannot lead to any thing but unsatisfactory results. "I would suggest that breeding be carried on for a few years on definite lines "and suitable mares and stallions obtained. The young stock showed great "promise several however had the elbows tied in the result due to want of "liberty and confinement. The exhibits from British territory were good and "the broodmares exceptionally so."

14. The total number and amount of prizes awarded this year to animals, &c. as compared with the last year are as under :—

	1890.		1893.	
	No. of prizes.	Amount of prizes.	No. of prizes.	Amount of prizes.
Horses	169	2,514	128	2,327
Cattle	102	1,345	83	1,138
Sheep and Goats...	13	110	17	128
Agricultural Implements ...	7	145	1	45
Agricultural Products	176	526	187	531
Total...	467	4,640	416	4,169

15. The subjoined table shows, in juxtaposition, the numbers of animals and amounts of prizes won by the exhibitors of Kolhapur and S. M. C. States and British Districts at the last and this year's Show :—

Names of Districts.	1890.		1893.	
	No. of Animals.	Amount of Prizes.	No. of Animals.	Amount of Prizes.
Kolhapur State	86	1177	80	951
S. M. C. States.....	94	1225	72	1118
British Districts—				
Poona	36	780	35	919
Satara	27	266	13	183
Belgaum	25	307	22	347
Sholapur	13	167	5	70
Bijapur	1	18	...	...
Dharwar	1	27	...	...
Nagar	1	5	1	5
Total...	284	3969	228	3593

16. Out of the total number of prizes that were awarded this year the following special prizes were given out :—

1. The best cow in the Show which gained His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur's prize of Rs. 100 was owned by Tukaram bin Joti of Kurundwar.
2. The two prizes of Rs. 100 and 67 for the best country bred horse (or mare) in the Show and the best horse (or mare) suitable for Native Cavalry or Police *bonâ fide* for sale, were respectivly awarded to Ganu Parvate Chowan of Bhimthadi and Rajaram Hirachand Gujar of Baramati.
3. The prize for the best colt or filly in the Show was awarded to Satgonda Patil of Khadaklat in the Kolhapur State for his filly.
4. Colonel Waller's prize of the value of Rs. 45 was awarded to Rama bin Tatya Wagle of Bhimthadi for his country bred mare.

5. The Regent's prize of Rs 50 was awarded to Bala Rama Gaikwad of Kurundwar for his country bred gelding.

17. Appendix G. shows the extent to which the sales of animals took place at the Chinchli fair during the last six years. This year 162 horses and 2452 cattle were sold compared with 130 horses and 2166 cattle in the last year. The value realized this year in the sale also exceeds that of the last year.

18. To instruct the rayats in the improved methods of agriculture and cattle rearing, the following pamphlets were distributed at the Show :—

1. Pamphlet on the manure of bones by Mr. Hari Keshav Washikar, Agricultural Graduate of the Saidapet College.
2. Pamphlet on cattle-disease by Mr. J. H. Steel, Late Superintendent, Veterinary College, Bombay.
3. Primer on Breeding and rearing horses by Mr. J. H. Steel, late Superintendent, Veterinary College, Bombay.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. K. WAIDYA,

Honorary Secretary Chinchli Show.

Enclosures of the above report.

C.

The "Times of India," Thursday, February 9, 1893.

The Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show was, as already reported, opened at noon yesterday by his Excellency the Governor in Durbar. The plot of ground enclosed for the Show measured 666 feet by 510 feet: there were 83 stalls for the prize winners, each stall measuring 10 feet square. The sheds were arranged in a series of rows at the back or west of the Durbar tent, and thousands of little flags were dotted about all over the place, giving the yard a gala and bright appearance. The Durbar tent was pitched on a raised earthen platform, the sloping sides of which were covered with bright green young wheat sprouts with a border of linseed, a plantain garden—which had sprung up all in one night—surrounding the raised platform. At the entrance to the yard was a large and bright looking archway, directly opposite which was a prettily constructed pavilion, where the produce of the model farm now in full working order at Kolhapur was exhibited. The total numbers of animals brought to the Fair were—horses 1,957; oxen, 18,091; buffaloes, 2,873; sheep, 126; mules and donkeyes, 128; total 23,175. The numbers admitted to the Show yard for exhibition were—horses, 273; oxen, 354; buffaloes, 21; and sheep, 39. There were more horses exhibited at the last Show in 1890, but not nearly so many cattle. In the report which Mr. Kirtikar (the Secretary) read at the opening ceremony, it was stated that the falling off in the number of horses was "owing, perhaps, to the New Show at Nagar, which, being nearer than Chinchli, has reduced the number of our admissions from that Collectorate from 71 in 1890 to 41 this year." But there is little doubt that the fact of no Show having been held for two years has also had something to do with the marked falling off. Regarding the horses exhibited at this year's Show, Veternary-Captain Morgan, Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, who was among the visitors at Chinchli, has reported that the Show on the whole was satisfactory, proving that the Southern Mahratta Chiefs were taking a personal interest in the matter, willing to spend money on good sires, or otherwise in improving the breed. But Captain Morgan thought that the system adopted required careful re-construction, for the injudicious meeting of small and unsound mares with unsuitable stallions could not but lead to unsatisfatory results. He has therefore suggested that breeding be carried on for a few years on some definite lines and that suitable mares and stallions be obtained. The young stock, he thought, showed great promise. The exhibits from British territory were, he considered, good, the brood mares especially so. Among the stallions were two belonging to the Kolhapur State—"Young Caradoc," a very handsome Welsh thoroughbred, brought out by Major Wray some years ago, and "Punch," a roan coloured Norfolk trotter. Young Caradoc's stock gives great promise. Young Tom, Shivprasad, and Surmust—useful Arab stallions—also attracted considerable attention. The prize for the best horse in the Show was awarded to a mare—sired by Pickle (Arab who is now dead—belonging to a ryot from Bhimthari, who also carried off the first prize for brood mares. The Show of cattle this year has certainly been very good, a large number of excellent specimens of the Mysori, Krishna Valley, and Guzerathi breeds being among the exhibits, and it was no easy task for the judges to decide the prize-winners among such an excellent lot. The cow from the Krishna Valley belonging to a ryot from Kurundwar to which the judges awarded the Maharaja's prize of Rs. 100 for the best bull or cow in the Show, was a very handsome looking cow, indeed, with a perfect shape. The following figures, taken from the report, are interesting:—Of the 237 horses admitted to the Exhibi-

tion yard, 95 were from the British districts of Belgaum, Satara, Poona, Sholapore, and Nugger; and 142 were from Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country. 59 of the animals brought from British territory secured prizes, and 54 prizes were awarded to animals brought from the Native States mentioned above. Of the 414 cattle exhibited, 125 hailed from British territory and 289 from Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country Of the prize-winners only 19 were from British territory, while 86 were from the Native States. It will be seen from these figures that in the matter of horses, the animals from British territory had the pull over those from the Native States, but the latter have done very well as far as cattle are concerned. And, indeed, the special feature of the Show was the splendid display of cattle. Among the "agricultural products" there were all kinds of grains, vegetables, and fibres. Some of the prepared bundles of aloe-fibre and plantain-fibre were particularly good. Among the vegetables, there were some beautiful French potatoes grown in the Kolhapur farm—as good and healthy looking potatoes as one could wish to see.

D.

The "Times of India," Friday, February 10, 1893.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the Exhibition open, said :—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Chiefs and Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of very great pleasure to me that I have been able, during the term of my office in the Bombay presidency, to find the time to pay a visit to this Show, which has now become so well known throughout the Bombay Presidency for its size and for its importance, and the reasons of the gratification it has caused me are several. In the first place, from an official point of view, it has given me the opportunity, and it is, perhaps, not disadvantageous that, without going through the formal ceremony of a Durbar, I have had the opportunity of meeting in their own country his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country; and it is a special pleasure to me to meet them this year, for it affords me an opportunity—a public opportunity—on behalf of the Government of Bombay of according to them our most sincere thanks for the support that we received from them last year in our efforts to mitigate the distress caused by the failure of the rains. It was, of course, as much their duty towards their subjects as it was our duty towards her Majesty's subjects to do what they could to alleviate the distress caused by the failure of the rains; but, nevertheless, we felt, and felt strongly, that our efforts were made more successful and the results more useful to those whom we wished to benefit by having on our boundaries, and in the enclaves surrounded by British territories, such co-operation as we met with from the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country last year. It is regarded naturally by us as highly to their credit that they recognised without hesitation the serious character of the visitation. They set to work to give assistance to those who needed it, and they did so on what has now been ascertained, after several years' experience, to be the best organised way of providing the necessary assistance. By means of the funds at their disposal they have been able to make advances, in the form of taccavi, of considerable sums which were distributed among the farmers of the country, who utilised this money in the employment of labour which was thrown out of

gear by the failure of the rains—an outlay which must, we hope, result in future years in increased crops. There were also other ways in which they expended their efforts. But the fact that they were able to make advances from the balances at their disposal is a significant proof of the good management of their States by the Kolhapur Durbar under Colonel Wodehouse's able direction and the Chiefs, because unless there had been good management they could not have had those balances from which they were able to make advances. Therefore, both on the ground of the good management of States which placed the funds at their disposal, and of the fact that when the emergency came they utilised those funds in the best way—I say, on those grounds, I think, that they ought to receive a large meed of gratitude from their subjects, and certainly they have a large meed of gratitude from the Bombay Government. Another ground, from an administrative point of view, for pleasure in this visit here is to see the system of organization which has enabled those who have the management of this fair to bring such a large number of people together in such a short space of time, and to make such arrangements for the supply of water and the conservancy of such a large collection of human beings as tend to their comfort and secure them against disease; and from what I am told, those who are entitled to may distinctly congratulate the committee of management on their successful efforts. The organisation needs to be highly efficient to produce a meeting so large and orderly as this meeting has been. I believe that whilst there are many who have taken a large and an active part in this organisation, I am not worng in specially mentioning Major Wray, who has had a good deal to do with this Show for many years, and in thanking him and all his colleagues on your behalf on the results of their efforts. The third ground, ladies and gentlemen, on which it has afforded me the greatest pleasure to come here is, that being myself interested in the pursuit of agriculture, it is naturally a special pleasure to me to come to a gathering like this in India, to see what is done here, and to compare it with what is done on similar occasions in our own country; and I am sincerely glad to be able to congratulate the Durbar on the long life and on the great success that has attended this Show, and to hope that it may continue for many years to come as an adjunct to the Great Fair which, I suppose, will always be held—an adjunct by way of encouraging the agriculturists of the country to adopt such improved methods as may be shown them, and to give an opportunity to the great men of the country to meet those in lower grades, and by their presence and the interest it evidences to show to the people that those in the higher grades have a sympathy with those in the lower grades. That success has met their efforts is proved by the increased encouragement given to the breeding of horses and cattle, for I notice that whereas you commenced with 70 prizes of the aggregate value of something like Rs. 1,400 the figures have now risen to 204 prizes of an aggregate value of over Rs. 5,000. That shows that great interest is taken in the Show by the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, who recognise the advantages attending the Exhibition, and are ready to support it from their private funds; and undoubtedly it is difficult to conceive any direction in the profession of agriculture in which it is more necessary to give encouragement than the breeding of horses and cattle, especially in a country which depends so largely in agriculture on the possession of a healthy, active, and strong breed of cattle. It is possible that your efforts may not at once produce all the results that you wish for. Horse-breeding is, we know, a lottery, and cattle-breeding is, perhaps, not far different from that also; but you may be sure of this, that if you take the advice of those few intelligent men who do know something about breeding, you will by degrees be able to introduce for the breeding of horses a class of sire which the people of the country will patronise: and the same applies in the case of cattle. You must not run away with the idea that because a sire is offered that therefore the agriculturists of the country are going to patronise it. The first thing that the great majority of people want instruction in, as regaads agriculture, is that the farmer is, in his own business, a shrewd man, and that he knows a great deal more than the novices and amateurs who wish to impress the world with the idea that they know more about it than the practical farmers, and a farmer is not going to use a sire unless he is pretty sure that the produce will be of a useful sort. This leads me to refer to one or two remarks contained in the report which has been read. I find in one paragraph that it is reported that certain pamphlets have been prepared on agricultural subjects and distributed among the farmers of the country who have attended these Shows. Far be it from me to discourage a literary education on agricultural matters, but we must not allow ourselves to be led away with the idea that farming is going to be learnt out of books. There is only one book from which farming is to be learnt—the book of Nature. There is no profession in the world in which practical experience is more necessary than the profession of the farmer, yet there is no individual born in the world who, though he has had no practical, experience, is not convinced that he has been found by Nature to be a successful farmer; and it is only when he

has had practical experience that he discovers that what he has learnt in books has got to be qualified by what is to be learnt from Nature, and that farming is a more difficult profession than he thought it to be. I do not suggest that the distribution of these pamphlets and treatises and leaflets is useless. They have been written by a man, Dr. Steel, who had some experience in farming; but, depend upon it, the men who are actual and practical farmers engaged every day in competing with the forces of Nature and the vagaries of the soil have a shrewd idea that they know more than the gentlemen who write pamphlets. We should, however, encourage the practical farmer to think that he yet has something to learn, and among these pamphlets of which you speak there may be some useful lessons to be learnt. I will not pay the farmers of this country the bad compliment to say that they do not know their business as well as farmers in other countries, and in support of that opinion I may refer to the opinion of Dr. Voelkar, who was specially brought out by the Government of India to report on what he thought might be done to improve farming and the output of land by the adoption of other methods than those now adopted and by other manures than those now used. The conclusion he came to—I can only give you the general conclusion—was that the Indian farmer knew his business well, and that he had little to teach him. That is the opinion of a thoroughly scientific and thoroughly practical man. I also see that you refer to the fact that there is a model farm at Kolhapur, and that, therefore for that reason, and because of the short time that the agriculturists are assembled here, that you doubt if a small farm would be of any practical utility here. I would suggest that if in the course of your operations at Kolhapur you were to prove to the satisfaction of yourselves and to the satisfaction of the referees you may call in from the neighbourhood, that some method of farming produces a better crop, or that some new implements are better than those at present in use, then it would, I think, be very useful, on a small plot of ground here, prepared beforehand for the Exhibition, for you to exhibit what you may have discoverd to the practical men assembled, and by that means you may be able to introduce improved farming or the use of improved implements. I do not encourage you to do that unless you are sure that what you regard as an improvement is so in the opinion of practical people, and I can quite believe that in course of time, if the experiment is not made on too large a scale, you will, by a process of exhaustion, discover some real improvements which will be of use to the practical farmer. You will remember that the exhaustive experiments of Sir John Lawes as regards the produce of land per acre in England as affected by the various kinds of manure were carried out on small plots of land where he was able to study every little thing that affected the growth of wheat. He was able to note the varying growth of wheat due to different manures, to gauge the amount of rain to the acre, and the amount of any particular manure carried off by the rain, and so on; and you can understand from this brief summary of the analyses he made the amount of attention he gave to his experiments, and the vast variety of points which must be attended to before, by a process of exhaustion, the results of experiments can be reduced to a satisfactory conclusion; and after all Sir John Lawes, practical and scientific man as he is, has, I believed, proved after thirty years' experience, that the best manure for wheat is farm-yard manure, and that was the opinion of the practical agriculturist farmer long before Sir John Lawes began his experiments. If you can work the model farm at Kolhapur so as to discover something good, and then show it to this large assembly, it must do some good for the agriculturist. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Chiefs and Sirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country, even if your efforts here do not result in any very marked progress in the agriculturists' profession as regards the breeding of horses or the breeding of cattle or sheep, or as regards the processes of agriculture, we are bound to look at this vast gathering of people from all parts of this extended province, and in this mixture of grades and castes and people interested in various professions—but also all connected with the profession of agriculture—we have got to look, I say, in the case of these gatherings somewhat deeper than the apparent outside results of the experiment. We have got to look in to the effect that these gatherings have on those who meet each other at them; and it seems to me that here, as at home, the effect of these gatherings cannot but be good. It brings his Highness, and it brings the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country, into the presence of this large mass of people, on whose efforts their revenues depend: It brings them into closer relation with the masses, and the people are able to see that those whom they look up to as an example and a guniare in sympathy with them: it shows them that the great ones of the world are not above concerning themselves in their interests, that their leaders recognise the important position that agriculture bears in the affairs of all classes in the country, and they feel by the mere fact of the presence of their leaders here that there is a common feeling between them, extending, let us hope, to a friendship; and they recognise

that their presence at this meeting means that those who are above them have a sympathy with them in the every day affairs of life. And for these reasons I would ask you to encourage such gatherings to the utmost of your power, your Highness, when you ascend the *gadi* and encourage the Chiefs to assist you in holding and extending these Exhibitions, not merely for the agricultural results, but because it brings you and your peoples together, and a friendly sympathy between you must grow by which must be beneficial in times of trial. On all these grounds I have the greatest pleasure to be here, and appreciating the compliment of being asked to declare the Show open, I now do so (Cheers).

E.

List of contributions made by Jahagirdars, Sardars, &c. to the Chinchli Show of 1893:—

1.	The Kolhapur State	...2000
2.	The Chief of Miraj, Junior	...1000
3.	„ Mudhol	... 700
4.	„ Ramdurg	... 700
5.	„ Sangli	... 600
6.	„ Miraj, Senior	... 500
7.	„ Jamkhandi	... 400
8.	The Managing Committee, District Local Board, Belgaum	... 250
9.	The Chief of Kurundwar, Junior	... 200
10.	„ Kagal	... 200
11.	„ Kurundwar, Senior	... 100
12.	„ Jath	... 100
13.	„ Vishalgad	... 100
14.	„ Ichalkaranji	... 100
15.	Meherban Girjabai Saheb of Miraj Mala ...	... 50
16.	Meherban Sarlaskar Saheb Bahadur	... 50
17.	„ Himat Bahadur	... 50
18.	„ Mhaisalkar	... 50
19.	Shrimant Pant Sachiv of Bhor...	... 25
20.	The Chief of Bavda	... 25
21.	Meherban Nagojirao Baba Saheb Patankar ...	... 25
22.	„ Balasaheb of Kagal, Junior	... 25
23.	„ Pandit Maharaj	... 25
24.	„ Dattajirao Gaikwar...	... 25
25.	„ Rajopadhye	... 25
26.	„ Vantmurkar Desai	... 25
27.	„ Ramchandrarao Datwadkar	... 25
28.	The Chief of Kapsi	... 20
29.	Meherban Baba Maharaj	... 20
30.	The Chief of Torgal	... 15
31.	Meherban Hervadkar...	... 15
32.	Bhoperao	... 10
33.	Shirgaonkar Inamdar...	... 10

Total Rs...7465

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary.

F.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Kolhapur and S. M. Country Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show held at Chinchli in 1893.

	Items of Receipts.		Amount.		
1.	Opening balance		1,294	0	7
2.	Contributions paid in 1892-93—				
	Kolhapur Darbar	2,000			
	The Chief of Miraj, Junior	1,000			
	The Chief of Ramdurg	700			
	The Chief of Sangli	600			
	The Chief of Miraj, Senior	500			
	The Chief of Jamkhandi	400			
	The Chiefs of Kurundwar	200			
	The Chief of Kurundwar, Senior	100			
	The Chief of Ichalkaranji	100			
	Meherban Mahisalkar	50			
	„ Girjabaisaheb of Miraj, Junior	50			
	„ Pandit Maharaj	25			
	„ Ramchandraraosaheb Datwadkar	25			
	„ Rajopadhye	25			
	„ Torgalkar Sena Khaskil	15			
	„ Herwadkar Inamdar	15			
			5,805	0	0
3.	Deficit in the last year's account received from the Kolhapur Darbar		582	7	0
4.	The unpaid balance credited		186	6	11
5.	Miscellaneous Receipts		18	4	1
	Total Rs.		7,881	2	7

	Items of Expenditure.	Amount.		
1.	Raising an earthen platform for Shamiana	122	0	8
2.	Cost of repairing and erecting canvas canopy for Agricultural exhibits	624	11	2
3.	Erecting and repairing canvas stalls for prize animals	891	8	4
4.	Clearing and levelling ground for the Show	93	11	1
5.	Bamboo railing for animals exhibited	444	7	6
6.	Clearing, Varnishing and repairing teak wood tables, stands, &c. for exhibiting agricultural products, &c.	89	7	9
7.	Erection of temporary Latrines for Pilgrims	61	12	8
8.	Amount of prizes awarded including cost of silk, bags &c.	4,724	5	8
9.	Cost of making pegs and Tatties for race purposes	36	8	2
10.	Sheds for Karkuns &c. stationed at different entrances of the village for counting animals	106	4	8
11.	Repairs to roads	43	6	7
12.	Shed for men of the Kolhapur Infantry	57	8	2
13.	Coir rope railing	61	13	1
14.	Stationary	98	9	0
15.	Miscellaneous expenses	74	8	11
16.	Sheds erected for storing materials	36	9	9
17.	Sheds for Police peons	61	0	0
18.	Shed for Telegraph and Post Office.	12	0	0
19.	Erecting a Mandap for the judging committee of horses	19	10	6
20.	Erecting a Mandap for a temporary Dispensary	1	0	6
21.	Constructing a shed for keeping furniture &c.	26	15	8
22.	Railway charges	24	10	4
23.	Wire charges	5	2	0
24.	Pay of Bhungis, sweepers, and Bhatta to Sanadies, &c.	208	7	4
25.	Cost of printing copies of the Prospectus and Advertisement charges	404	6	0
	Total Expenditure Rs.	7,825	4	1
	Balance in hand	55	14	6
	Total Rs.	7,881	2	7

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary.

G.

Statement showing the number and value of animals sold at Chinchli during the Fair and Show in the current and the last five years:—

Animals.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1893.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.
Horses.....	82	1950	104	2662	113	3742	103	5335	130	6491	162	8209- 4
Cattle	2363	50320	2100	49238	2050	45282	2143	47688	2166	39532	2452	62214-12

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

CONSECUTIVE ENCLOSURE No. 4—(APPENDIX No. I).

POLLTICAL RELATIONS.

Native States.

Names of States.	Tribute in Money or Men.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles, production, manufactures, and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.							Rs.	Police. Sibandi & others.		
Principality of Kolhapur (Kolhapur Proper).	...	...	7,05,251	167	11,893	26,507	Fevers, Respiratory affections, bowel complaints, affections of the eye and of the skin.	25,02,375	511 736	No.	*Product.*—All the common grains, rice, and jowari being the most extensively grown, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusumba, groundnut, &c, *Manufactures.*—There are none of importance; coarse cotton and woollen cloths, articles of pottery and hardware are the principal; also coarse sugar, glass bangles, and paper. *Mines.*—No mines worked; iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.
									Police. Sibandi.		
Vishalgad	5,975	To the Kolhapur State.	33,621	6	402	1,244		1,30,330	42 108	No.	
Bavda	3,420		43,770	9	406	1,775		87,015	22 ...	No.	
Kapshi	1,400		13,226	3	300	525		49,814	15 ...	No.	
Kagal	2,000		53,272	13	929	1,924		2,16,794	Police. Sibandi peons. 32 ...	No.	
Ichalkaranji...	2,000		67,287	17	1,133	2,210		2,04,110	55 233	No.	
									677 1,077		
Total...	14,795		9,13,131	215	15,063	34,185		31,90,438	1,754		

Kolhapur, 1893.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

CONSECUTIVE ENCLOSURE No. 5— (APPENDIX II.)

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belonges.	Residence.	Present Position	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Years.						
1	His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja, Raja of Kolhapur. Bhonsle family. (There are many members of the Bhonsle family, but they can only be considered Kinsmen; the present Raja has been adopted from the Senior Ghatge family of Kagal.	Kolhapur	Minor	Maratha, Hindu.	19	Prosecutes his studies under his tutor and guardian Mr. S. M. Fraser at Dharwar, which is fixed as the place of his residence and education.	Under Tuition ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	No	
	Principal Members of the Court.										
2	Abaji Krishna Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad.	Malkapur and Kolhapur.	Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	25	Has received an excellent education in the Rajaram and Elphinstone Colleges.	Manages his Estate.	No ...	Yes ...	Has a son named Bhavanrao Baba Saheb.	

3	Madhavrao Moreshwar, Pant Amatya, Chief of Bavda.	Bavda and Kolhapur.	Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	34	Educated in the Rajaram College.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	No.
4	Jayasingrao, Ghorpade, Senapati.	Kapsi and Kolhapur.	Minor. Feudatory Chief.	Maratha, Hindu.	17	Attends the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and is assisted in his studies by a tutor.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.
5	Pirajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Vazarat Ma-ab, Chief of Kagal	Kagal and Kolhapur.	Do.	Do.	17	Vide remark against the name of H. H. the Raja.	Do.	No.	Yes	No.
6	Narayanrao Govind, Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.	Ichalkaranji	Feudatory Chief.	Brahmin, Hindu.	22	Received an excellent education in the Rajaram and Elphinstone College.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	No. .....
7	Dattajirao, Ghatge, Sarjerao Deshmukh of Kagal.	Kagal and Do.	Do.	Maratha, Hindu.	18	Attends the Rajaram College Kolhapur and is assisted in his Studies by a tutor.	Do.	No.	Yes	No.
8	Sambhajirao, Sinde, Senakhaskhel.	Torgal.....	Feudatory Chief.	Do.	48	Educated at Torgal	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son, a brother and a brother's son.
9	Udajirao, Chavan, Himat Bahadur.	Kolhapur	Minor. Feudatory Chief.	Do.	18	Attends the Rajaram High school and is assisted in his studies by a tutor.	Under Tuition	No.	Yes	No.
10	Hanmantrao, Nimbalkar, Sar-Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	27	Matriculated in 1889. Attends the Deccan College.	Do.	No.	Yes	Has 2 sons.
11	Narayanrao, Ghorpade, Amirul Umrao.	Datwad	Feudatory Chief and 2nd Class Sardar, Deccan and S. M. Country.	Do.	53	Educated at Datwad.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes	Has a son, a full brother and a half brother besides.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Nagojirao Patankar	Kolhapur and Patan in the Satara District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State, 1st Class Sardar for rank and precedence only, Deccan and S. M. Country. Is an Honorary Magistrate in this State as well as in the Satara District.	Maratha, Hindu.	52	Educated at Patan in the Satara District.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes....	Has two sons	
13	Raghupati Pandit *alias* Pandit Maharaj, Dev Family.	Kolhapur	1st Class Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Brahmin, Hindu.	20	Educated at Kolhapur	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes....	Has 2 younger brothers.	
14	Shri Vidya Shankar Bharati, Shankaracharya, Jagadguru.	Sankeshwar	Feudatory Chief; Swami (Spiritual guide) of a large extent of country.	Do.	...	Has studied the Vedas and Shatras.	Manages his Estate.	No.	Yes....	No. ...	Succession goes by adoption of disciples.
15	Vasudev Pandit *alias* Baba Maharaj.	Kolhapur and Poona.	1st class Sardar for rank and precedence in the Deccan.	Do.	30	Educated at Satara.	Do.	No.	Yes....	No.	

16	Davlatrao Ghorpade, Hindurao, Ghorpade family.	Gajendragad Kaladgi District.	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Maratha, Hindu.	6	Is an infant ...	Vide Column 6. ...	No. ...	Yes ...	Has two paternal uncles.	
17	Dattajirao Gaikwad, Vishwasrao.	Kolhapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Educated at Kolhapur.	His Estate is managed by the Darbar owing to mismanagement on his part.	,, ...	,, ...	Has left 1 son.	Died on 12th July 1892, Leaving Surviving him one son only. The question of succession is under inquiry.
18	Narayanrao Sadashivrao, Rajopadhyaya.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brahmin, Hindu.	26	Has passed the 1st B.A. and is studying for the 2nd B.A. examination.	Has Revenue management of his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 sons.	
19	Ramchandrarao Bhaskararao, Joshirao.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	49	Educated at Kolhapur. He is the State Astrologer.	Manages his Estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has a son, a grandson and 3 brothers and brothers' sons.	
20	Ramchandrarao Anandrao, Bhope.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maratha, Hindu.	7	Attends V. School No. 3 at Kolhapur.	Under Tuition	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
21	Nathajirao, Japtanmulukha	Do. ...	Minor, Do. ...	Do. ...	13	Attends 1st Grade Vernacular School at Kolhapur.	Under Tuition. ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
22	Sayajirao Jadhav, Sarnobat.....	Do. ...	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	29	Educated at Kolhapur.	Manages his estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has a son.	
23	Narayanrao Jadhav, Havildar...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	,, ...	,, ...	Has 4 sons.	Died on 29th January 1893. Succession inquiry is in progress.
24	Vithalrao Sinde.....	Nesri. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	52	Do ...	Do. ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
25	Dattajirarao Bhonsle Savardekar.	Kolhapur ...	Minor, Do. ...	Do. ...	19	Attends the Rajaram High School, Kol.	Under Tuition ...	,, ...	,, ...	No.	
26	Vyankatarao Bhonsle, Chavrekar.	Do. ...	A Sardar of the Kolhapur State.	Do. ...	47	Educated at Kol. ...	Manages his Estate.	,, ...	,, ...	Has 2 younger brothers.	
27	Appajirao *alias* Bala Saheb ...	Titve ...	Inamdar of Titve.	Do. ...	21	Studies at home...	Under Tuition ...	,, ...	,, ...	Has a younger brother, besides a cousin german.	

Kolhapur, September 1893,

M. KUVARJI,
Diwan of Kolhapur.

CONSECUTIVE ENCLOSURE No. 6—(APPENDIX III).

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Divisions.	How many Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of villages from the nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of villages from the nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of police and officials of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head Quarter Station.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kolhapur State.	None.	None.	*Kolhapur Proper.*														
			1. Peta Karvir	287·3	1,51,507	Kolhapur, seat of Civil Court.	44,269	135	4	6	67·5	10·8	511	61,209-10- 2	10,95,413	25,02,375	
			2. Do. Panhala	469	1,16,967	Fort of Panhala	1,359	204		2							
			3. Do. Alta	182·2	1,68,883	Hatkalangda	3,198	49		2							
			4. Do. Shirol including Raybag Subdivision.	311·6	1,05,665	Shirol, seat of Civil Court ...	8,705	63	1	3	36	18·7					
			5. Do. Gad-Hinglaj, including Katkol Sub-division.	522·4	1,27,849	Gad-Hinglaj, seat of Civil Court.	5,826	165	2	3	36	17·7					
			6. Do. Bhudhargad ...	488	94,290	Gargoti	1,903	193		2							
			Subordinate Feudatory States.														
			7. Vishalgad (including Mahagaon).	121	31,247	Malkapur, seat of Civil Court.	2,643	66	3	4	30	9·24	42	4,138-13- 7	79,351	1,30,330	
			8. Bavda	137	43,770	Bavda, seat of Civil Court...	1,181	69	2	1	22·5	10·59	22	1,321-12- 0	73,853	87,015	
			9. Kapshi	35	13,226	Kapsi, „ ...	3,768	10½	1	1	...	...	15	1,538- 4- 1	44,881	43,814	
			10. Kagal	128·7	53,272	Kagal, „ ...	6,928	46	1	2	21	10	32	3,469-14-10	1,02,324	2,04,110	
			11. Ichalkaranji including Ajra Sub-division.	207·9	66,365	Ichalkaranji „ ...	11,200	78	2	4	33	29·85	55	6,199-10-11	1,46,720	2,16,794	
									Adl 0*	Add 8†							
			Total...	2,855·1	9,13,131		90,990	1,078½	22	38	...	...	677	77,758- 1- 7	15,42,542	31,90,438	

* 2 Honorary, 4 Stipendiary Munsiffs.

† Including 3 Honorary, 5 Stipendiary including 2 District Officers.

Kolhapur, 1893.

M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

CONSECUTIVE ENCLOSURE No. 7—(APPENDIX IV).

POPULATION OF THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

District.	Inhabited Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years.	Do.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or imigration during the year.	Remarks.
								Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Others.	Total adult male agriculturists, including land-holders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
				Males.	Females.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
Kolhapur State...	1,51,748	2,86,046	2,75,157	1,81,525	1,70,402	9,13,131	319	41	21	1,351	8,22,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	2,15,538	60,769	Marathi, Kanarese, Hindustani (Musulmani).	.....	There are no aboriginal tribes in the district.

M. KUVARJI,

Kolhapur, 1893.

Divan of Kolhapur.

Consecutive Enclosure No. 8.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

VISHALGAD STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Vishalgad State, for 1892-93 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	62,304 13 7	11,33 5 7	63,938 3 2	69,817 9 7	538 14 10	70,356 8 5	7,012 12 0
2	Forest	29,991 9 8	.....	29,991 9 8	12,295 7 10	.....	12,295 7 10	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	9,292 7 0	.....	9,292 7 0	8,701 11 3	....	8,701 11 3	.....
4	Abkari	1,725 0 0	.....	1,725 0 0	1,759 0 0	.....	1,759 0 0	34 0 0
5	Stamps	658 3 0	.....	658 3 0	788 8 0	.....	788 8 0	130 5 0
6	Sayar	477 15 2	.....	477 15 2	455 4 8	.....	455 4 8	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,589 4 4	130	2,719 4 4	2,481 1 10	.....	2,481 1 10	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	418 12 0	.....	418 12 0	599 8 0	.....	599 8 0	180 12 0
10	Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 10 6	3 10 6	.....
11	Education	253 15 6	1 6	254 1 0	268 2 3	.....	268 2 3	14 2 9
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	306 15 1	306 15 1	.....	47 4 0	47 4 0	.....
15	Military	.....	169 14 6	169 14 6	.....	35 4 2	35 4 2	.....
16	Interest	.....	5,016 5 0	5,016 5 0	.....	1,739 5 11	1,739 5 11	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	1,496 13 4	1,496 13 4	.....	3,552 0 2	3,552 0 2	.....
18	Kuran	2,004 12 3	.....	2,004 12 3	1,601 2 1	.....	1,601 2 1	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	3,417 7 9	.....	3,417 7 9	4,051 10 11	.....	4,051 10 11	634 3 2
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,13,634 4 3	8,25[illegible] 7 0	1,21,887 11 3	1,02,319 2 5	5,916 7 7	1,08735 10 [illegible]	8,006 2 11
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances	.....	.....	19,282 15 ½	.....	.....	27,228 15 7	.....
	Total...	11,3,634 4 3	8,253 7 0	1,41,170 10 3½	1,02,319 2 5	5,916 7 7	1,35964 9 7	8,006 2 11
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	18,806 4 7	.....	.....	21,377 0 4	.....
	Grand Total...	11,3,634 4 3	8,253 7 0	1,59,976 14 10½	1,02319 2 5	5,916 7 7	1,57,341 9 11	8,006 2 11

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrerse, as explained by the Chief.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	7,012 12 0	.....	594 6 9	594 6 9	Last year owing to bad harvest, revenue collections fell short by Rs. 3,000. In the year under review crops thrived well and revenue was recovered in full; besides, more waste land having been taken up for cultivation, more rent was realized.
.....	.....	17,696 1 10	.....	17,696 1 10	Explanation of this decrease is that in 1891-92, proceeds of Hirda for 2 years was brought to account and the prices were higher. In 1892-93, Hirda produce was less and prices were low.
.....	.....	590 11 9	.....	590 11 9	Trifling and fluctuating.
....	31 0 0 139 5 0	....	....	....	The increase being small, explanation as the Chief observes is unnecessary.
.....	.....	22 10 6	.....	22 10 6	
.....	.....	108 2 6	130	238 2 6	Explanations same as against No. 3 above...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	180 12 0	.....	.....	.....	More documents were registered.
3 10 6	3 10 6 14 2 9	....	..... 1 6	..... 1 6	Trifling and fluctuating.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	259 11 1	259 11 1	Explanations given same as against No. 10 and 11 above.
.....	.....	.....	134 10 4	134 10 4	
.....	.....	.....	3,276 15 1	3,276 15 1	As a sum of Rs. 45,000 due to Kolhapur State was paid by transfer of Government securities of that amount the invested capital was reduced; hence less interest was received.
2,055 2 10	2,055 2 10	.....	.....	.....	Government Promissory notes were sold at a profit.
....	..... 634 3 2	403 10 2	....	403 10 2	Less quantity of grass was sold. The collections (of one anna local cess) were increased owing to increase in land revenue.
2,058 13 4	10,055 8 3	18,821 4 9	4,395 12 9	23,217 1 6	
.....	7,946 0 6½	.....	.....	.....	No explanation furnished.
2,058 13 4	18,011 0 9½	18,821 4 9	4,395 12 9	23,217 1 6	
.....	2,570 11 9	.....	.....	.....	
2,058 13 4	2,0581 12 6½	18,821 4 9	4,395 12 9	23,217 1 6	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 9.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

VISHALGAD STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Vishalgad State for 1892-93

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	7,032 15 11	2,884 3 0	9,917 2 11	7,489 5 7	3,625 7 5	11,114 13 0	456 5 8
2	Forest	5,537 5 4	115 9 9	5,652 15 1	4,557 6 5	.....	4,557 6 5	.....
3	Tributes and contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	7 12 8	.....	7 12 8	354 10 0	.....	354 10 0	346 13 4
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,918 11 6	1 1 3	2,919 12 9	4,031 10 8	15 12 0	4,047 6 8	1,112 15 2
8	Jail	52 15 4	.....	52 15 4	244 5 1	.....	244 5 1	191 5 9
9	Registration	157 7 8	.....	157 7 8	276 4 5	6 8 0	282 12 5	113 12 9
10	Police	4,331 14 4	.....	4,331 14 4	4,063 9 10	229 0 4	4,292 10 2	.....
11	Education	2,186 10 9	.....	2,186 10 9	2,467 1 8	779 0 0	3,244 1 8	270 6 11
12	Medical	1,444 0 0	228 9 3	1,672 9 3	1,945 0 7	21 8 0	1,966 8 7	501 0 7
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	2,316 14 2	1,043 7 6	3,360 5 8	3,738 10 4	6,936 4 0	10,674 14 4	1,421 12 2
15	Military	18,820 8 1	1,600 0 0	20,420 8 1	22,281 11 3	.....	22,281 11 3	3,461 3 2
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	170 10 2	170 10 2	156 5 0	.....	156 5 0	156 5 0
18	Kuran	1,851 14 0	84 0 9	1,935 14 9	1,704 12 10	48 4 0	1,753 0 10	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	233 8 3	.....	233 8 3	322 14 10	.....	322 14 10	89 6 7
20	Khasgi Department	25,330 6 8½	18,947 14 3	44,278 4 11½	26,253 14 6	10,129 10 0	36,383 8 6	923 7 9½
21	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	8,060 0 5	.....	8,060 0 5	5,775 8 2	....	5,775 8 2	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	2,089 7 11	.....	2,089 7 11	1,710 8 6	.....	1,710 8 6	.....
23	Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	82,372 9 ½	25,075 7 11	1,07,448 0 11½	87,363 11 8	21,799 5 9	1,09,163 1 5	9,049 14 10½
	Debts, Deposits, and advances	.....	.....	35,560 3 4	.....	.....	9,414 5 6	.....
	Total	82,372 9 ½	25,075 7 11	1,43,008 4 3½	87,363 11 8	21,799 5 9	1,18,577 6 11	9,049 14 10½
	Alienations	.....	.....	18,806 4 7	.....	.....	21,377 0 4	.....
	Grand Total	82,372 9 ½	25,075 7 11	1,61,814 8 10½	87,363 11 8	21,799 5 9	1,39,954 7 3	9,049 14 10½

as compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks. Causes for Increase or Decrease, as given by the Chief.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
741 4 5	1,197 10 1	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Bhatta to servants due for 1891-92 was disbursed in the year under review. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Represents charges of preparing and printing petitions relative to certain claims of Vishalgad against the Kolhapur State.
.....	.....	979 14 11	115 9 9	1,095 8 8	The charges of collecting Hirda berry were less.
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
.....	346 13 4	.....	.....	.....	Charges for Stamping Paper were paid to Kolhapur Darbar; the share of the pay of the "Stamp Daroga" officer payable by Vishalgad was adjusted this year
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	
14 10 9	1,127 9 11	.....	.....	.....	In 1891-92, the pay of the Munsiff was disbursed for 7 Months only, whereas in the year under review, his pay for the whole year was disbursed; also prosecutor's fees were paid.
.....	191 5 9	.....	.....	.....	More was spent on the diet and clothing of prisoners, as their number was increased.
6 8 0	125 4 9	.....	.....	.....	Commission payable to the Sub Registrar for 1891-92 was disbursed this year, also new printed Registration books and forms were supplied,
229 0 4	229 0 4	268 4 6	.....	268 4 6	Increase due to uniform supplied. The pay of the Police for one month of 1890-91 was disbursed in 1891-92. This charge not recurred in 1892-93; hence the decrease.
737 0 0	1,057 6 11	.....	.....	....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Arrears of Masters' salaries were disbursed, &c. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Contribution to Fergussion College at Poona was paid.
.....	301 0 7	.....	297 1 3	297 1 3	*Ordinary Increase.*—Value of Medicines supplied by the Darbar to the Malkapur dispensary in 1891-92 was adjusted this year—cause of decrease under "*Extraordinary*" not explained.
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
5,892 12 6	7,314 8 8	.....	.....	.....	There being no sufficient provision for public works in the Budget of 1891-92 and the amount provided for Chief's expenses which was inadequate, viz. Rs. 5,000, having been already spent before the end of that year, it was deemed expedient to curtail unnecessary expenditure on this and other heads. In 1892-93, more funds being available, more works were started and paid for.
.....	3,461 3 2	.....	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	*Increase* due to adjustment of quota of the expenses of the Kolhapur Infantry paid.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Decrease* due to less charges having been incurred on account of the feed of horses, &c. owing to cheapness of fodder and grain.
.....	166 5 0	.....	170 10 2	170 10 2	No explanation given.
.....	.....	147 1 2	35 12 9	182 13 11	
.....	89 6 7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	923 7 9½	.....	8,818 4 3	8,818 4 3	*Increase.*—Cause not explained. *Decrease.*—The Chief remarks that expenditure under all heads having been curtailed, no explanation is necessary.
.....	.....	2,284 8 3	.....	2,284 8 3	Mahalmajkur, Hakdars did not present themselves in proper time to receive payment hence the decrease.
.....	.....	378 15 5	.....	378 15 5	Explanation not furinshed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7,671 4 0	16,721 2 10½	4,058 12 3	10,947 6 2	15,006 2 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,145 13 10	Explanation not given.
7,671 4 0	16,721 2 10½	4,058 12 3	10,947 6 2	41,152 0 3	
.....	2,570 11 9	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
7,671 4 0	19,291 14 7½	4,058 12 3	10,947 6 2	41,152 0 3	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 10.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

BAVDA STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Banda State, for 1892-93 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	63,022 8 5	853 3 5	63,875 11 11	59,780 15 1	593 15 1	60,374 14 2	.....
2	Forest	19,892 8 0	.....	19,892 8 0	10,903 5 3	.....	10,903 5 3	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	....
5	Stamps	1,576 4 0	.....	1,576 4 0	1,543 14 0	.....	1,543 14 0	.....
6	Sayar	2,717 4 7	.....	2,717 4 7	2,781 9 9	.....	2,781 9 9	34 5 2
7	Law and Justice	972 3 7	19 10 0	991 13 7	667 9 6	10 12 9	678 6 3	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	209 10 0	.....	209 10 0	207 7 0	.....	207 7 0	.....
10	Police	.....	16 8 7	16 8 7	.....	5 15 10	5 15 10	.....
11	Education	240 5 0	.....	240 5 0	235 1 6	.....	235 1 6	.....
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Military	.....	158 8 5	158 8 5	.....	243 14 6	243 14 6	.....
16	Interest	.....	1,169 15 8	1,169 15 8	.....	1,807 7 6	1,807 7 6	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	13,892 13 8	13,892 13 8	.....	15,623 5 10	15,623 5 10	.....
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna Cess.)	4,110 0 2	.....	4,110 0 2	3,986 3 4	.....	3,986 3 4	.....
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,10,451 2 7	81,706 1 5	18,285 7 6	99,991 8 11	64 5 2
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	7,681 14 3	.....	.....	14,213 0 0	.....
	Total...	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,18,133 0 10	81,706 1 5	18,285 7 6	1,14,204 8 11	64 5 2
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,544 9 3	.....	.....	4,541 1 3	.....
	Grand Total...	94,340 6 10	16,110 11 9	1,22,677 10 1	81,706 1 5	18,285 7 6	1,18,745 10 2	64 5 2

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase and Decrease. N. B. Increase or Decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	3,241 9 5	259 4 4	3,500 13 9	The decrease in ordinary revenue is due to 2 causes viz. (1) the State not being brought under survey settlements, revenue is assessed every year according to estimated value of standing crops in certain villages and consequently the amount of demands fluctuates; the demands calculated in 1892-93 fell short; and (2) also less collections were made Extraordinary receipts were also less.
.....	.....	8,988 15 9	.....	8,988 13 9	Hirda produce was less.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	32 6 9	.....	32 6 0	
.....	64 5 2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	304 10 1	8 13 3	313 7 4	*Ordinary decrease.*- Less fines and process fees were levied.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2 3 0	.....	2 3 0	
.....	.....	.....	10 8 9	10 8 9	
.....	.....	5 3 6	.....	5 3 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
85 6 1	85 6 1	.....	.....	.....	
637 7 10	637 7 10	.....	.....	.....	More interest was realized on over due installment from defaulters, as also on invested capital (Government Securities).
1,730 8 2	1,730 8 2	.....	.....	.....	Certain unserviceable articles on the dead stock, &c. were disposed of.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	123 12 10	.....	123 12 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,453 6 1	2,517 11 3	12,698 10 7	278 10 4	12,977 4 11	
.....	6,531 1 9	.....	.....	.....	Advances made were either recovered or adjusted in the accounts to a greater amount.
2,453 6 1	9,048 13 0	12,698 10 7	278 10 4	12,977 4 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	
2,453 6 1	9,048 13 0	12,698 10 7	278 10 4	12,980 12 11	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 11.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

BAVDA STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Bavda State for 1892-93

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	9,943 15 0	1,473 7 2	11,417 6 2	9,794 0 1	2,491 4 10	12,285 4 11	.....
2	Forest	5,417 12 11	.....	5,417 12 11	3,593 10 4	.....	3,593 10 4	.....
3	Tributes and contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	340 2 2	.....	340 2 2	249 2 0	.....	249 2 0	.....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	787 8 0	180 5 5	967 13 5	761 3 0	89 3 7	850 6 7	.....
8	Jail	158 13 2	.....	158 13 2	313 12 2	.....	313 12 2	159 15 0
9	Registration	61 0 7	.....	61 0 7	58 1 4	.....	58 1 4	.....
10	Police	1,393 0 10	3 1 6	1,396 2 4	1,388 6 8	19 11 6	1,408 2 2	.....
11	Education	2,030 1 5	.....	2,030 1 5	2,170 14 5	.....	2,170 14 5	140 13 0
12	Medical	537 6 8	.....	537 6 8	576 15 4	.....	576 15 4	39 8 8
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	2,690 9 3	1,066 6 6	3,666 15 9	8,355 6 8	1,603 2 8	9,958 9 4	5,754 13 5
15	Military	24,248 14 7	622 11 1	24,871 9 8	17,851 6 7	34 2 6	17,885 9 1	.....
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	1,635 3 0	1,635 3 0	.....	195 6 5	195 6 5	.....
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Khasgi Department	31,344 3 7	600 0 7	31,944 4 2	41,987 10 8	531 12 7	42,519 7 3	10,643 7 1
21	Allowances	15,459 14 6	.....	15,459 14 6	14,686 10 3	....	14,686 10 3	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	599 9 11	.....	599 9 11	524 15 9	.....	524 15 9	15 5 10
	Total	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,00,414 3 10	1,02,317 3 3	4,964 12 1	1,07,281 15 4	16,753 15 0
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	11,723 9 7	.....	.....	9,571 13 3	.....
	Total	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,12,137 13 5	1,02,317 3 3	4,964 12 1	1,16,853 12 7	16,753 15 0
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	4,544 9 3	.....	.....	4,541 1 3	.....
	Grand Total	94,833 0 7	5,581 3 3	1,16,682 6 8	1,02,317 3 3	4,964 12 1	1,21,394 13 10	16,753 15 0

as compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Explanations for Increase or Decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
1,017 13 8	1,017 13 8	149 14 11	.....	149 14 11	Arrears of salaries for previous year were disbursed.
.....	.....	1,824 2 7	.....	1,824 2 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The charges of collecting the Hirda berry were less as the produce was less.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	91 0 2	.....	91 0 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	26 5 0	91 1 10	117 6 10	
.....	159 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2 15 3	.....	2 15 3	
16 10 0	16 10 0	4 10 2	.....	4 10 2	
.....	140 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	39 8 8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
536 12 2	6,291 9 7	.....	.....	.....	A new elephant stall was built at Kolhapur ; more was spent on repairs of State buildings, Dharmashalla and other public edifices.
.....	.....	6,397 8 6	588 8 7	6,986 0 7	Last year, arrears of contribution due to the Kolhapur State for Military Service for 2 years were disbursed. In the year under review no such disbursement was made ; hence Ordinary Item is less. Last year uniform was issued, absence of this cost, accounts for decrease in Extraordinary expense.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,439 12 7	1,439 12 7	Last year's ancestral debts were paid off or adjusted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	10,543 7 1	.....	68 4 0	68 4 0	A sum of Rupees 800 in round numbers were spent on the marriage of the Chief's sister. The reception and entertainment of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja who honored the Chief with a visit at his residence at Bavda cost a further sum of Rupees 1,200.
.....	.....	773 4 3	.....	773 4 3	Some of the Hak allowances remained undisbursed at the close of the year.
.....	15 5 10	.....	.....	.....	
1,571 3 10	18,325 2 10	9,269 12 4	2,187 11 0	11,457 7 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,151 12 4	Less amount was advanced for public works, &c.
1,571 3 10	18,325 2 10	9,269 12 4	2,187 11 0	13,609 3 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	
1,571 3 10	18,325 2 10	9,269 12 4	2,187 11 0	13,612 11 8	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 12.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KAPSHI SARANJAM

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kapshi Saranjam, for 1892-93 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	24,794 7 10	2,521 7 8	27,315 15 6	23,435 13 6	87,949 5 3	1,11,385 2 9	.....
2	Forest	292 2 11	.....	292 2 11	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	1,422 0 0	.....	1,422 0 0	1,449 8 0	6 0 10	1,455 8 10	27 8 0
5	Stamps	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0	....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sayar	306 8 10	.....	306 8 10	257 11 11	12 0 1	269 12 0	.....
7	Law and Justice	744 0 0	.....	744 0 0	413 12 8	.....	413 12 8	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Police	.....	5 3 3	5 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Education	.....	.....	.....	127 2 6	.....	127 2 6	127 2
12	Medical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Military	.....	161 2 2	161 2 2	.....	.....	....	.....
16	Interest	.....	7 12 11	7 12 11	.....	11 7	11 7	.....
17	Miscellaneous	5 4 3	.....	5 4 3	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	201 2 10	.....	201 2 10	1,604 7 2	.....	1,694 7 10	1,403 4 4
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	170 10 11	.....	170 10 11	170 10 11
	Total...	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	30,953 4 8	27,331 7 9	88,138 12 5	1,15,470 4 5	1,723 9 9
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	507 4 10	.....	.....	24,551 6 11½	.....
	Total...	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	31,460 9 6	27,331 7 9	88,138 12 8	1,40,021 11 4½	1,723 9 9
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	18,353 8 11	.....	.....	17,988 13 11	.....
	Grand Total...	28,257 10 8	2,695 10 0	49,814 2 5	27,331 7 9	88,138 12 8	1,58,010 9 3½	1,723 9 9

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or Decrease under Rs. 50 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
85,427 13 7	85,427 13 7	1,358 10 4	.....	1,358 10 4	*Increase Extraordinary.*—The accounts of this Estate had not been made out for 13 years by the late Chief from 1875-76 to 1888-89 and consequently the debts and deposits and advances which had not been adjusted during this long period were brought to book in the year under review. Vide remarks under abstract statement No. II inserted in the body of the Report. *Decrease Ordinary* due to less being recovered out of outstanding balances for former years.
.....	.....	253 9 11	.....	253 2 11	A smaller quantity of fuel was sold. The sale proceeds of Hirda berry for this year which was farmed out along with that of the Kolhapur forests have not yet been adjusted by transfer credit in Kapshi accounts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 0 10	33 8 10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0	The compensation payable by the Kolhapur State not having been settled finally, no amount under this head was received during the year.
12 0 1	12 0 1	48 12 11	.....	48 12 11	
.....	.....	330 3 4	.....	330 3 4	Less was received on account of process fees and fines, as owing to the absence of the Karbhari, who is also the Munsiff, on leave for some months, the judicial work was transferred to Kolhapur Courts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	5 3 3	5 3 3	
.....	127 2 6	.....	.....	.....	Increase represents schooling fees received in consequence of the management of Kapshi schools being taken over from the Darbar.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7 1 4	7 1 4	
.....	.....	1 4 3	.....	1 4 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,403 4 4	.....	.....	.....	Increase due to the local funds (one anna cess) being handed over to Kapshi by the Darbar.
.....	170 10 11	.....	.....	.....	Increase.—More was received by sale of stable refuse, grass and earth.
85,445 14 6	87,174 8 3	2,484 1 9	173 6 9	2,657 8 6	
.....	24,044 2 1½	.....	.....	.....	Increase nominal on account of the adjustmetns alluded to in the remark opposite Item No. 1 above.
85,445 14 6	1,11,218 10 4½	2,484 1 9	173 6 9	2,657 8 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	364 11 0	Some Inams were brought under assessment for defective title.
85,445 14 6	1,11,218 10 4½	2,484 1 9	173 6 9	3,022 3 6	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 13.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

KAPSHI SARANJAM

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kapshi Saranjam, for 1892

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	4,190 12 0	6,952 14 8	11,143 10 8	5,488 10 4	18,855 0 8½	24,343 11 0½	1,297 14 4
2	Forest	27 9 8	53 12 0	81 5 8	81 2 11	2 5 6	83 8 5	53 9 3
3	Tributes and contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	509 5 7	11 3 0	520 8 7	400 12 11	.....	400 12 11	.....
8	Jail	110 7 0	.....	110 7 0	81 2 11	.....	81 2 11	.....
9	Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Police	1,372 0 6	.....	1,372 0 6	1,353 11 2	110 13 4	1,464 8 6	.....
11	Education	.....	.....	.....	1,152 13 0	.....	1,152 13 0	1,152 13 0
12	Medical	365 9 11	.....	365 9 11	1,930 7 11	23 9 3	1,954 1 2	1,564 14 0
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	26 4 0	327 13 0	354 1 0	26 4 0	1,157 5 6	1,183 9 6	.....
15	Military	3,479 2 9	849 4 0	4,328 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	140 2 3	6,053 10 9	6,193 13 0	164 10 0	2,214 9 10	2,379 3 10	24 7 9
18	Kuran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	13 3 3	.....	13 3 3	515 2 8	.....	515 2 8	501 15 5
20	Khasgi Department	10,924 0 6	699 12 0	10,723 12 6	10,373 2 9	7,501 10 4	17,874 13 1	349 2 3
21	Allowances	1,047 5 3	.....	1,047 5 3	892 11 7	.....	892 11 7	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	226 12 0	.....	226 12 0	760 10 8	.....	760 10 8	533 14 8
23	Refunds	.....	222 5 9	222 5 9	.....	244 13 4	244 13 4	.....
	Total	21,532 10 8	15,170 11 2	36,703 5 10	23,221 6 10	30,110 3 9½	53,331 10 7½	5,478 10 8
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	2,125 2 8	.....	.....	87,446 1 10	.....
	Total	21,532 10 8	15,170 11 2	38,828 8 6	23,221 6 10	30,110 3 9½	1,40,777 12 5½	5,478 10 8
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	18,353 8 11	.....	.....	17,988 13 11	.....
	Grand Total	21,532 10 8	15,170 11 2	57,182 1 5	23,221 6 10	30,110 3 9½	1,58,766 10 4½	5,478 10 8

-93 *as compared with that of the preceding year* 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Explanations for Increase or Decrease under Rs. 50 being insignificant are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
11,902 2 0½	13,250 0 4½	.....	.....	.....	Ordinary increase due to adjustment of local cess due on Chief's sheri lands. Extraordinary do. do. of certain debts and advances referred to opposite Item No. 1 in the statement of receipts.
.....	53 9 3	.....	51 6 6	51 6 6	Last year, less was spent on cutting trees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	108 8 8	11 3 0	119 11 8	As the Karbhari was absent on leave for some time his pay for that period was not disbursed during the year. The number of under trial prisoners being smaller less was spent on account of Bhatta to the prisoners.
.....	.....	29 4 1	.....	29 4 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
110 13 4	110 13 4	18 5 4	.....	18 5 4	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Some articles for extinguishing fire &c. were purchased also allowance on account of high prices was given to police men.
.....	1,152 13 0	.....	.....	.....	*Increase.*—On account of the management of the schools, pay of staff &c. which were made over to Kapshi during the year under review by the Darbar.
23 9 3	1,588 7 3	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Last year cost of a portion of the year was paid and adjusted as the dispensary was opened late in the year. This year the cost for the whole year is debited.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
829 8 6	829 8 6	.....	.....	.....	On account of repairs to Public Works, the management being taken over from the Darbar. A site for a chavdi at the town of Kapshi was also purchased.
.....	.....	3,479 2 9	849 4 0	4,328 6 9	Expense of the Chief's Paga was transferred to the Chief's Khasgi account, Item No. 20 below.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	24 7 9	.....	3,839 0 11	3,839 0 11	In 1891-92, outstanding balances were written off as being irrecoverable to a larger extent, also fees of the counsel engaged for prosecuting Kapshi's claims against Kolhapur were disbursed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	501 15 5	.....	.....	.....	A new Dharmashalla was built, there was some outlay on sanitation and conservancy of the town of Kapshi and repairs of school-houses during the year.
6,801 14 4	7,151 0 7	.....	.....	.....	Certain debts due by the late Senapati were compounded and paid off which accounts for the increase under "Extraordinary" increase arrears of pay of servants were disbursed hence increase in "Ordinary" expenses.
.....	.....	154 9 8	.....	154 9 8	Less was disbursed on account of Gaon Hakdars' allowances arrears of pensions were disbursed.
.....	533 14 8	.....	.....	.....	
22 7 7	22 7 7	.....	.....	.....	
19,690 7 0½	25,169 1 8½	3,789 14 6	4,750 14 5	8,540 12 11	
.....	85,320 15 2	.....	.....	.....	The increase is merely nominal, being due to adjustments referred to in the remark opposite to Item No. 1 above.
19,690 7 0½	1,10,490 0 10½	3,789 14 6	4,750 14 5	8,540 12 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	364 11 0	Certain Inam holdings were brought under assessment owing to defect in title.
19,690 7 0½	1,10,490 0 10½	3,789 14 6	4,750 14 5	8,905 7 11	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 14.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KAGAL STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kagal State, for 1892-93 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	1,08,716 15 8	572 12 8	1,09,289 12 4	1,09,552 15 5	875 12 1	1,10,428 11 6	835 15 9
2	Forest	836 3 1	.....	836 3 1	847 15 0	.....	847 15 0	11 11 11
3	Tributes and Contributions	309 11 7	.....	309 11 7	955 5 10	....	955 5 10	645 10 3
4	Abkari	7,490 0 0	.....	7,490 0 0	4,383 0 0	.....	4,383 0 0	.....
5	Stamps	4,313 8 0	.....	4,313 8 0	3,681 12 0	.....	3,681 12 0	.....
6	Sayar	350 10 0	.....	350 10 0	363 12 0	.....	363 12 0	13 2 0
7	Law and Justice	1,159 10 9	.....	1,159 10 9	838 2 5	.....	838 2 5	.....
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	2,382 13 0	.....	2,382 13 0	2,577 3 0	.....	2,577 3 0	194 6 0
10	Police	.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Education	734 1 9	.....	734 1 9	1,055 7 3	.....	1,055 7 3	331 5 6
12	Medical	.....	35 11 6	35 11 6	.....	22 12 4	22 12 4	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	1,223 2 5	1,223 2 5	.....	1,085 1 1	1,085 1 1	.....
15	Military	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
16	Interest	.....	13,344 6 8	13,344 6 8	.....	13,299 15 8	13,299 15 8	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	4,799 13 9	4,799 13 9	.....	7,334 9 5	7,334 0 5	.....
18	Kuran	151 6 6	.....	151 6 6	218 14 4	.....	238 14 4	87 7 10
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	6,163 5 3	.....	6,153 5 3	6,402 2 2	.....	6,492 2 2	238 12 11
20	Khasgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,32,608 5 7	19,976 2 6	1,52,584 8 1	1,30,906 9 5	22,617 9 7	1,53,524 3 0	2,358 8 2
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	7,393 0 2	.....	.....	38,200 3 3	.....
	Total...	1,32,608 5 7	19,976 2 6	1,59,977 8 3	1,30,906 9 5	22,617 9 7	1,91,724 6 3	2,358 8 2
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	37,255 10 5	.....	.....	37,234 8 7	.....
	Grand Total...	1,32,608 5 7	19,976 2 6	1,97,233 2 11	1,30,906 9 5	22,617 9 7	2,28,958 14 10	2,358 8 2

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Increase or Decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant, explanations thereof are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
302 15 5	1,138 15 2	.....	.....	.....	Increase under "Ordinary" is nominal, being due to irrecoverable outstandings written off and adjusted in the accounts on account of Inam Village "of Yamgarni". Extraordinary increase represents proceeds of attached possessions.
.....	11 11 11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	645 10 3	.....	.....	.....	Vide remark for "Ordinary" increase opposite Item No. 1 above.
.....	.....	3,107 0 0	.....	3,107 0 0	Arrears for former year were recovered last year.
.....	.....	631 12 0	.....	631 12 0	Fewer stamps were sold this year.
.....	13 2 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	321 8 4	.....	321 8 4	A smaller amount was levied on account of process fees and fines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	194 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	
.....	331 5 6	.....	.....	.....	The A. V. School at Kagal having been raised to the status of 1st Grade English School, the rates of fees were increased.
.....	.....	.....	12 15 2	12 15 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	138 1 4	138 1 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	44 7 0	44 7 0	
2,534 2 8	2,534 2 8	.....	.....	.....	At the Chief's Marriage, a Hunda or Dower was received from the bride; also some cattle were disposed of.
.....	97 7 10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	238 12 11	.....	.....	.....	Increase is the result of transfer of interest realized on the "Radhabai" Scholarship fund from the Item No. 16 where it was wrongly included to this head.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,837 2 1	5,195 10 3	4,060 4 4	195 11 0	4,255 15 4	
.....	30,807 3 1	.....	.....	.....	The cash balance which remained with the bank of Bombay *uninvested* in Government Securities was withdrawn to meet the extra expenses on account of the Chief's Marriage and the Tank under construction at Kagal.
2,837 2 1	36,002 13 4	4,060 4 4	195 11 0	4,255 15 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 2 1	
2,837 2 1	36,002 13 4	4,060 4 4	195 11 0	4,277 1 5	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 15.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

KAGAL STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kagal State for 1892-93

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			C
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	11,548 7 8	1,584 6 8	13,132 14 4	11,468 11 0	1,552 14 2	13,021 9 2	.....
2	Forest	1,091 7 10	.....	1,091 7 10	805 14 6	41 10 2	847 8 8	.....
3	Tributes and contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	305 3 0	.....	305 3 0	604 5 0	.....	604 5 0	299 2 0
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	2,563 2 8	62 10 3	2,625 12 11	2,523 12 9	86 0 6	2,609 13 3	.....
8	Jail	271 15 5	.....	271 15 5	256 10 9	.....	256 10 9	.....
9	Registration	106 0 0	.....	106 0 0	124 14 4	.....	124 14 4	18 14 4
10	Police	3,114 8 8	9 15 9	3,164 8 5	3,178 5 3	282 5 5	3,460 10 8	23 12 7
11	Education	5,981 8 11	.....	5,981 8 11	5,563 0 5	205 8 2	6,768 8 7	581 7 6
12	Medical	1,914 8 2	.....	1,914 8 2	2,631 4 2	33 7 6	2,664 11 8	716 12 0
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	12,146 4 0	12,986 7 9	25,132 11 9	12,522 11 3	74,834 14 8	87,357 9 11	376 7 3
15	Military	4,529 13 3	.....	4,529 13 3	4,745 7 0	140 8 0	4,885 15 0	215 9 9
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0	216 0 0	.....
17	Miscellaneous	953 2 7	5,137 0 5	6,090 3 0	808 2 9	10,281 12 6	11,089 15 3	.....
18	Kuran	5,409 7 5	.....	5,409 7 5	5,789 0 3	40 0 0	5,829 0 3	379 8 10
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	66 7 6	0 7 0	66 14 6	131 10 0	.....	131 10 0	65 2 6
20	Khasgi Department	31,439 15 7	19,780 0 4	51,219 15 11	42,117 8 9	65,733 11 8	1,07,851 4 5	10,677 9 2
21	Allowances	12,266 11 11	.....	12,266 11 11	12,854 4 6	.....	12,854 4 6	597 8 7
22	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	4,895 13 6	.....	4,895 13 6	4,913 2 11	.....	4,913 2 11	17 5 5
23	Total	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,38,205 10 3	1,12,038 13 7	1,53,448 12 9	2,65,487 10 4	13,959 3 11
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	23,207 6 5	.....	.....	8,944 2 3	.....
	Total	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,61,413 0 8	1,12,038 13 7	1,53,448 12 9	2,74,431 12 7	13,959 3 11
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	87,255 10 8	.....	.....	37,234 8 7	.....
	Grand Total	98,644 10 1	39,561 0 2	1,98,668 11 4	1,12,038 13 7	1,53,448 12 9	3,11,666 5 2	13,959 3 11

as compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease. N. B. Explanations for Increase or Decrease under Rs. 200 being insignificant are not given.
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	79 12 8	31 8 6	111 5 2	
41 10 2	41 10 2	285 9 4	.....	285 9 4	Less was spent on plantation and nursery. Hence the decrease.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	299 2 0	.....	.....	.....	The fees due to the Kolhapur Darbar for papers stamped last year were paid off.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23 6 3	23 6 3	39 5 11	.....	39 5 11	
.....	.....	15 4 8	.....	15 4 8	
.....	18 14 4	.....	.....	.....	
272 5 8	296 2 3	.....	.....	.....	"Extraordinary" increase on account of allowance paid to state servants for dearness of provisions.
205 8 2	786 15 8	.....	.....	.....	The pay of Head Master was raised and 2 appointments of Assistant Masters were created in the 1st Grade English School hence the *Ordinary expense* was increased. Bhatta paid on account of high prices of grain to state servants accounts for the increase in the extraordinary heading.
33 7 6	750 3 6	.....	.....	.....	A larger quantity of Medicines was purchased. A new appointment of a peon was made besides the pay of a Native Doctor attached to a Native Medical Dispensary was increased.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
61,848 6 11	62,224 14 2	.....	.....	.....	"*Ordinary*".—Increase on account of repairs to public buildings. *Extraordinary* due to the new Tank under construction at Kagal.
140 8 0	356 1 9	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Owing to purchase of saddlery and feed, &c. of increased young stock.
216 0 0	216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Increase nominal, due to transfer of interest on Radhabai Scholarship fund to Item No. 19.
5,144 12 1	5,144 12 1	144 15 10	.....	144 15 10	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Due to more remissions adjusted on account of irrecoverable outstandings and assessment on lands taken for the Kagal Tank.
40 0 0	419 8 10	.....	.....	.....	"*Ordinary*".—More was spent on mowing and carrying grass which was proportionately increased in produce.
.....	65 2 6	.....	0 7 0	0 7 0	
45,953 11 4	5,631 4 6	.....	.....	.....	"*Ordinary*".—Increase is on account of the transfer of the tutor's (Mr. Fraser's salary to this head from the heading "Extraordinary" also the salary was raised. "Extraordinary" due to the Chief's Marriage.
.....	587 8 7	.....	.....	.....	Hak allowances in arrears were paid off.
.....	17 5 5	.....	.....	.....	
1,13,919 12 1	1,27,879 0 0	565 0 5	31 15 6	596 15 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,263 4 2	Less amount was advanced
1,13,919 12 1	1,27,879 0 0	565 0 5	31 15 6	14,860 4 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 2 1	These are fluctuating Items.
1,13,919 12 1	1,27,879 0 0	565 0 5	31 15 6	14,881 6 2	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 16.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

ICHALKARANJI STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Ichalkaranji State, for 1892-93 *as*

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Ordinary.
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Land Revenue	1,50,123 2 7	320 10 11	1,50,443 13 6	1,45,139 13 6½	319 8 5	1,45,459 5 11½	.....
2	Forest	820 12 19	62 7 6	883 4 4	9,987 7 4	140 15 6	9,228 6 10	8,266 10 6
3	Tributes and Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	14,624 0 0	.....	14,624 0 0	337 0 0	10 0 6	347 0 6	.....
5	Stamps	3,035 15 0	.....	3,035 15 0	3,023 15 0	.....	3,023 15 0	.....
6	Sayar	557 1 6	.....	557 1 6	442 2 0	.....	442 2 0	.....
7	Law and Justice	5,787 14 2	1 9 10	5,789 8 0	6,367 1 10	.....	6,367 1 10	579 3 8
8	Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Registration	3,821 0 0	.....	3,821 0 0	3,744 2 0	.....	3,744 2 0	.....
10	Police	.....	12 12 0	12 12 0	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....
11	Education	760 0 0	18 6 3	778 6 3	829 5 6	42 15 0	872 4 6	69 5 6
12	Medical	.....	19 11 0	19 11 0	.....	7 10 9	7 10 9	.....
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	.....	2,408 15 8	2,408 15 8	.....	809 11 5	809 11 5	.....
15	Military	.....	100 1 1	100 1 1	.....	253 14 0	253 14 0	.....
16	Interest	.....	6,712 11 0	6,712 11 0	.....	928 1 11	928 1 11	.....
17	Miscellaneous	.....	5,269 13 7	5,269 13 7	.....	6,329 5 5	6,329 5 5	.....
18	Kuran	2,439 9 6	.....	2,439 9 6	2,645 2 9	.....	2,645 2 9	205 9 3
19	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	13,136 4 0	0 10 0	13,136 14 0	12,958 5 6½	3,024 14 3	15,983 3 9½	.....
20	Khasgi	.....	218 4 6	218 4 6	.....	305 12 9	305 12 9	.....
	Total...	1,95,105 11 7	15,146 1 4	2,10,251 12 11	1,84,574 7 6	12,173 9 11	1,96,748 1 5	9,120 12 11
A.	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	25,627 1 9½	.....	.....	62,865 8 5	.....
	Total...	1,95,105 11 7	15,146 1 4	2,35,878 14 8½	1,84,574 7 6	12,173 9 11	2,59,613 9 10	9,120 12 11
B.	Alienations	36,486 13 7	.....	36,486 13 7	36,363 15 5	.....	36,363 15 5	.....
	Grand Total...	2,31,592 9 2	15,146 1 4	2,72,365 12 3½	2,20,938 6 11	12,173 9 11	2,95,977 9 3	9,120 12 11

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease as explained by the Chief.
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	4,983 5 0½	1 2 6	4,984 7 6½	*Ordinary decrease.*—Last year more was recovered on account of outstanding balances for former years.
78 8 0	8,345 2 6	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—The proceeds of the Hirda berry for the previous year 1891-92 have been brought to book in this year 1892-93 and the same were greater than those of the former.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10 0 6	10 0 6	14,287 0 0	.....	14,287 0 0	The compensation due from the Kolhapur Darbar for 2 years 1890-91 and 1891-92 were received in 1891-92, and the compensation for 1892-93 was not received during that year, hence the decrease.
.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	
.....	.....	114 15 6	.....	114 15 6	
.....	579 3 8	.....	1 7 10	1 9 10	*Ordinary increase.*—More was received on account of process fees and fines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	76 14 0	.....	76 14 0	
.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	
24 8 9	93 14 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	12 0 3	12 0 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,599 4 3	1,599 4 3	*Extraordinary decrease.*—Arrears of rent due for the Chief's Bungalow were recovered last year, no such arrears were recovered in 1892-93.
153 12 11	153 12 11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	5,784 9 1	5,784 9 1	*Extraordinary decrease.*—The invested capital had gone down to Rs. 41,300 at the close of 1300 Fasli (1890-91); hence the interest realized on it was comparatively less.
1,059 7 10	1,059 7 10	.....	.....	.....	Extraordinary Increase represents premium received on sale of Government Securities.
.....	205 9 3	.....	.....	.....	Not explained.
3,024 4 3	3,024 4 3	177 14 5½	.....	177 14 5½	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Public contribution (for works of public utility) was received to a greater extent.
87 8 3	87 8 3	.....	.....	.....	
4,436 2 6	13,558 15 5	19,652 1 0	7,410 9 11	27,062 10 11	
.....	37,238 6 7½	.....	.....	.....	Explanation not furnished.
4,438 2 6	50,797 6 0½	19,652 1 0	7,410 9 11	27,062 10 11	
.....	.....	122 14 2	.....	122 14 2	Decrease not accounted for.
4,438 2 6	50,797 6 0½	19,774 15 2	7,410 9 11	27,185 9 1	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 17.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

ICHALKARANJI STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Ichalkaranji State for 1892-93

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	15,707 5 11	909 11 11	16,617 1 10	26,210 4 7	4,176 14 1	30,387 2 8	10,502 14 8
2	Forest	1,695 6 5	3,755 8 3	5,450 14 8	1,579 15 11	1,739 3 7	3,319 3 6	.....
3	Tributes and contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Abkari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Stamps	224 6 9	.....	224 6 9	670 14 8	.....	670 14 8	446 7 11
6	Sayar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	6,007 2 11½	216 3 11	6,223 6 10½	5,935 4 5	861 9 4	6,796 13 9	.....
8	Jail	325 15 1	.....	325 15 1	331 15 10	.....	331 15 10	6 0 9
9	Registration	780 4 1	11 3 8	791 7 9	710 11 1	219 0 8	929 11 9	.....
10	Police	5,304 5 11	270 11 10	5,575 1 9	5,803 12 7	888 8 4	6,692 4 11	499 6 8
11	Education	5,638 9 7	398 5 0	6,036 14 7	5,923 6 4	245 9 3	6,173 15 7	289 12 9
12	Medical	2,536 8 11	662 11 1	3,199 4 0	2,568 13 1	974 1 7	3,542 14 8	32 4 2
13	Printing Press	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Public Works	3,785 11 1	34,771 15 8	38,557 10 9	2,352 11 0	41,762 4 2	44,114 15 2	.....
15	Military	26,665 0 10	3,663 4 5	30,328 5 3	25,053 2 8	2,445 10 6	27,498 13 2	.....
16	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	18 3 4	2,280 12 6	2,298 15 10	24 0 0	2,334 11 7	2,358 11 7	5 12 8
18	Kuran	994 5 9	.....	994 5 9	1,107 9 8	.....	1,107 9 8	113 3 11
19	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	13,250 8 2	8,562 2 4	21,812 10 6	12,597 12 0	7,267 4 7	10,865 0 7	.....
20	Khasgi Department	56,430 10 2	4,222 10 8	60,653 4 10	58,234 9 8	16,982 8 0	75,217 1 8	1,803 15 6
21	Allowances	21,132 15 1	.....	21,132 15 1	20,978 5 11	.....	20,978 5 11	.....
22	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	1,530 7 8	.....	1,530 7 8	1,648 3 11	.....	1,648 3 11	117 12 3
23	Refunds	.....	1,491 13 2	1,491 13 2	.....	935 13 8	935 13 8	.....
	Total	1,62,027 15 8½	61,217 2 5	2,23,245 2 1½	1,71,736 9 4	80,833 3 4	2,52,569 12 8	13,817 11 3
A	Debts, Deposits, and advances.	.....	.....	89,873 14 2½	.....	.....	41,527 12 6	.....
	Total	1,62,027 15 8½	61,217 2 5	3,13,119 0 4	1,71,736 9 4	80,833 3 4	2,94,097 9 2	13,817 11 3
B.	Alienations	36,486 13 7	.....	36,486 13 7	36,363 15 5	.....	36,363 15 5	.....
	Grand Total	1,98,514 13 3½	61,217 2 5	3,49,605 13 11	2,08,100 8 9	80,833 3 4	3,30,461 8 7	13,817 11 3

as compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Causes for Increase or Decrease as explained by the Chief.
10	11	12	13	14	15
3,267 2 2	13,770 0 10	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Ascribed to payment of succession Nazarana to Kolhapur. Extraordinary excess not accounted for.
.....	.....	115 6 6	2,016 4 8	2,131 11 2	*Extraordinary Decrease.*—In Fasli 1301 (1891-92) two years' expenditure was debited in the accounts; the disbursements in 1892-93.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	446 7 11	.....	.....	.....	No explanation given.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
645 5 5	645 5 5	71 14 6½	.....	71 14 6½	Do.
.....	6 0 9	.....	.....	.....	
207 13 0	207 13 0	69 9 0	.....	69 9 0	Do.
617 12 6	1,117 3 2	.....	.....	.....	Arrears of salaries were disbursed, compensation for dearness of provisions was given.
.....	289 12 9	.....	152 11 9	152 11 9	Explanation not given.
311 6 6	343 10 8	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6,990 4 6	6,990 4 6	1,433 0 1	.....	1,433 0 1	Explanation not furnished.
.....	.....	1,611 14 2	1,217 9 11	2,829 8 1	Ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
53 15 1	59 11 9	.....	.....	.....	
.....	113 3 11	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	652 12 2	1,294 13 9	1,947 9 11	Ditto.
12,759 13 4	14,563 12 10	.....	.....	.....	Increase caused by performance of "Vastu Shanti" (ceremonies for preparation of deities presiding over) connected with the new palace at Ichalkaranji; Chief's tour, and celebration of installation ceremonies.
.....	.....	154 9 2	.....	154 9 2	
.....	117 12 3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	555 15 6	555 15 6	Less refunds were made.
24,853 8 6	38,671 3 9	4,109 1 7½	5,237 7 7	9,346 9 2½	
.....	.....	.....	.....	48,346 1 8½	
24,853 8 6	38,671 3 9	4,109 1 7½	5,237 7 7	57,692 10 11	
.....	.....	122 14 2	.....	122 14 2	
24,853 8 6	38,671 3 9	4,231 15 9½	5,237 7 7	57,815 9 1	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 18—*Statement No. I for* 1889-90.

Ichalkaranji—Comparative statement explaining the discrepancies between the amounts shown last year and those now given by the chief.

No.	Description of Items.	Amount entered in the statement furnished last year.	Amount entered in the statement submitted this year.	Less.	More.	Remarks.
1	Opening Balance.					
	A. Gross.....	2,67,596 11 1	3,141 8 10	2,64,455 2 3	.....	The amount of two lacks of rupees on account of the value of the Promissory Notes deposited in the Bank of Bombay plus Rs. 64,455-2-3 deposited in the Kolhapur State Treasury were shown in the accounts of the year 1888-89, under the Head of advances recoverable but in the Annual Report these items were shown and included under the Head of cash Balances without the necessary adjustments being made in the Ichalkaranji accounts. This adjustment has been made this year. Hence the decrease.
	B. Net.....	2,64,252 10 10	.....	2,64,252 10 10	.....	The Net Balance is to be struck off after deducting "Debts and Deposits" from the Gross Balance. The decrease is owing to the cause explained above. A cipher is entered in column four because, the amount of debts and deposits exceeded the Gross balance by Rs. 202-7-5 that is to say the debts and deposits amounted to Rs. 3,344-0-3.
2	Receipts	2,56,037 9 7½	5,10,015 4 7½	.....	2,53,977 11 0	Government Securities worth 2 lacks of Rupees deposited in the Bank of Bombay were brought to account and shown under the Head of cash Balances as advised by the Daftardar of Kolhapur. Besides the amount of Rs. 53,977-11-0 being part of deposits in the Kolhapur State Treasury were withdrawn and adjusted. Hence the increase.
3	Disbursement	3,05,904 15 11½	3,05,904 15 11½	.....	.....	
4	Closing Balance.					
	A. Gross.....	2,17,729 4 9	2,07,251 13 6	10,477 7 3	.....	Ichalkaranji Balance standing at the close of the year in the Kolhapur Treasury was included in the cash balances without proper adjustment last year. This adjustment is done this year. Hence the decrease shown in column 5.
	B. Net.....	2,13,235 12 9	2,02,280 6 6	10,955 6 3	.....	The amount of deposits in favor of Ichalkaranji, standing at the close of the year, viz. Rs. 4,971-7-0 is deducted and the Net Balance remaining is shown deducting the amount of deposits 4,971-7-0 from the amount of Gross balance shown last year, the Net balance thus remaining (Rs. 2,12,757-13-9) would appear to exceed the Net balance shown last year (Rs. 2,13,235-12-9) by Rs. 477-15-0 and consequently the figures given last year were incorrect.

Consecutive Enclosure No. 19—*Statement No. I for* 1890-91.

Ichalkaranji—Comparative statement explaining the discrepancies between the amounts shown last year and those now given by the chief.

No.	Description of Items.	Amount entered in the statement furnished last year.	Amount entered in the statement submitted this year.	Less.	More.	Remarks.
1	Opening Balance—					
	A. Gross.....	2,17,729 4 9	27,251 13 6	10,477 7 3	.....	Balances as shown at the end of the year 1889-90.
	B. Net,.....	2,13,235 12 9	2,02,280 6 6	10,955 6 3	.....	
2	Receipts	3,01,313 13 2	3,11,791 4 5	.....	10,477 7 3	The amount of deposits in the Kolhapur State Treasury being recovered are carried to the credit of the Ichalkaranji State. Hence increase.
3	Disbursement	3,09,489 8 1½	3,09,489 8 1½	.....	.....	
4	Closing Balance—					
	A. Gross.....	2,09,553 9 9½	2,09,553 9 9½	.....	.....	
	B. Net.....	1,67,760 9 6	1,67,756 1 9	4 7 9	.....	The Net balance is to be struck off by deducting "debts and deposits" from the gross Balance accordingly deposits amounting to Rs. 41,797-8-½ are subtracted from the Gross balance this year and the net Balance remaining is shown here. The figure for the Gross balance shown last year would appear to be wrong because the net balance shown last year was Rs. 1,67,760-9-6 instead of Rs. 1,67,756-1-9 the correct figure; difference being Rs. 4-7-9.

Consecutive Enclosure No. 20—*Statement No. I for* 1891-92.

Ichalkaranji—Comparative statement explaining the discrepancies between the amounts shown last year and those now given by the chief.

No.	Description of Items.	Amount entered in the statement furnished last year.	Amount entered in the statement submitted this year.	Less.	More.	Remarks.
1	Opening Balance—					
	A. Gross.....	2,09,553 9 9½	2,09,553 9 9½	.....	.....	
	B. Net.....	1,67,760 9 6	1,67,756 1 9	4 7 9	.....	Vide cause of discrepancy explained opposite to closing balance of 1890-91 in the comparative Statement No. 2.
2	Receipts	2,72,365 12 3½	2,72,365 12 3½	.....	.....	
3	Disbursement	3,30,542 13 7	3,49,605 13 11	.....	19,063 0 4	The balance standing to the credit of Ichalkaranji in the Kolhapur Treasury at the close of the year formed part of the amount debited in the Ichalkaranji accounts under the Head of advances. It was shown and included under the Head of balances without proper adjustment being made. To secure agreement with the entries in the day-book the amount in qurstion is reentered and included in the debit entries. Hence the increase observable. The cause of reducing the amounts of Gross and Net balances is that the debit entries referred to above is reentered under the Head of disbursements and deducting from the amount of balance.
4	Closing Balance—					
	A. Gross.....	1,51,376 8 6	1,32,313 8 2	19,063 0 4	.....	
	B. Net.....	1,35,266 9 3	1,16,203 8 11	19,063 0 4	.....	

Appendix V. (Consecutive Enclosure No 21.)

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	151	3	...	4	4	...	1	149	...	...	...	...	26	123	57,740—15—...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	54	...	...	...	22	... ...	
Infantry	532	31	...	9	9	1	19	534	...	527 *	1	12	93	428	31,918—9—4	* Purchased 10 Martin Henry rifles for match shooting purposes only.
Lashkarfad or Fron's Establishments.	560	...	...	15	15	...	30	515	...	148	...	...	...	...	41,294—15—10	Includes the cost of Artillery.
	1265	34	...	28	28	1	50	1,220			1	12	119	573	1,90,954—8—2	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 22.

Appendix VI. (Consecutive Enclosure No 22).

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, suspended, or departmentally punished.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Kolhapur Proper											
Chief Police Officer	1	275		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Special Police Officer ...	1	60		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Foujdar 1st class	1	50		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
" 2nd "	2	40		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
" 3rd "	1	35		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
" 4th "	3	30		...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Jamadar 1st class	7	20		...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
" 2nd "	6	15		1	1	...	...	1	5	1	
Hawaldar	20	12		1	4	...	...	...	14	6	
Naik 1st class	16	10		...	5	...	...	...	10	4	
" 2nd "	31	9		...	8	...	1	...	24	3	

Depoy 1st class	102	8		1	12	...	1	...	35	20
" 2nd "	127	7		2	20	...	3	...	38	27
" 3rd "	182	6		4	25	2	1	...	50	21
Clerk	1	30		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	2	15		...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dafterband	1	8		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sabekari	1	5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	505	...	60,348—5—2	9	82	2	6	1	194	82

Feudatory States.

Vishalgad.

Foujdar	1	30		...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jamadar	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hawaldar	1	12		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Naik 1st class	1	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2nd "	2	9		...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sepoy 1st "	5	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2nd "	16	7		...	3	...	...	...	2	...
" 3rd "	15	6		...	3	...	...	...	1	5
Total	42	...	4,138—13—7	...	7	...	...	1	7	5

Bowda.

Foujdar	1	25		...	...	...	...	...	/	...
Jamadar	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naik	1	5		...	...	...	...	...	/	...
Sepoy	1	4-24		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoy	19	4		...	...	...	...	...	/	...
Total	22		1,321-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Kapshi.

Jamadar 1st class	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hawaldar	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naik 1st class	1	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 2nd "	1	9		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys 1st "	2	8		...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" 2nd "	3	7		...	1	...	...	...	1	1
" 3rd "	6	6		...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	15	...	1,538—4—1	...	1	...	...	...	8	2
Kagal (Senior).										
Jouzdar 4th class	1	30		...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Jamadar 2nd class ...	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hawaldar	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naik 1st class	2	10		...	1	...	...	...	2	...
" 2nd "	2	9		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys 1st "	2	8		...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 2nd "	8	7		...	2	...	...	...	2	...
" 3rd "	15	6		....	1	..	...	...	2	2
Total	32		3,469–14–10	...	4	...	...	...	11	3
Inchalkaranji										
Foujdar 4th class	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

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Jamadar 2nd class	2	75		...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hawaldar	3	12		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Naik 1st class ...	1	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2nd " ...	2	9		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys 1st " ...	7	8		...	1	...	...	...	2	...
" 2nd " ...	10	7		...	1	...	...	...	4	...
" 3rd " ...	28	6		...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Total	55	...	6,199-10-11	...	6	...	...	...	11	1

Jahagirdars.

Kagal (junior)

Jamadar	2nd	class	...	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naik	"	"	...	1	9		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys	1st	"	...	1	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	2nd	"	...	1	7		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"	3rd	"	...	2	6		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	...	...	6	...	741—5—"	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Grand Total			...	677	...	77,738—1—7	9	101	2	6	2	237	93

Appendix VII (Consecutive Enclosure No 23).

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Kolhapur State during the year ending 31st December 1892.

Name of the State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Under the supervision of the Chief Police Officer.														
Kolhapur Proper ...	485	486	434	424	426	419	308	352	81	81	71	82·43	72	84·
Tudatory States.														
Kugul Senior	20	32	15	27	15	27	13	25	2	2	86·6	92·59	86·6	92·59
Kapshi	22	18	52	15	52	13	27	9	22	1	51·95	64·28	51·95	69·28
Kugal junior	4	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	1	...	85·71	100·	85·71	100·
Total	531	544	508	472	509	465	354	392	106	84	70·11	82·7	71·08	84·3
Not under the supervision of the Chief P. Officer.														
Vishalgad	8	33	8	39	8	37	7	34	2	3	87·5	87·2	87·5	91·9
Bowda	11	9	19	14	19	14	4	4	15	8	21·1	28·6	21·1	28·6
Ichalkaranji ...	86	94	91	105	91	105	66	62	24	39	72·5	59·1	72·5	59·1
Hitni	8	10	5	7	5	7	3	4	2	3	60·	57·1	60	57·1
Nagojirao Patankar.	...	8	...	30	...	30	...	8	...	14	...	26·7	...	26·7
Total ...	113	154	123	195	123	193	80	112	43	67	65	57·5	65·	58·
Grand total...	644	698	631	667	623	658	434	504	149	151	68·8	75·6	69·7	76·6

Appendix VIII. (Consecutive Enclosure No 24.)

Statement showing the value of property stolen, and amount of recoveries in the Kolhapur State, during the year ending 31st December 1892.

State.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.	
	1891.			1892.			1891.			1892.			1891.	1892.
Kolhapur Proper.	32,438	5	10	37348	9	6	26,488	4	7	22,740	5	6	81·5	60·90
Kagal (senior)... ...	628	10	3	1,502	8	...	474	8	6	1,046	12	...	75·5	69·66
" (junior)... ...	2	2	...	1,707	2	...	2	2	...	1,570	2	...	100·	91·97
Kapshi	223	1	9	112	4	6	223	1	9	65	4	6	100·	57·89
Total	33,352	3	10	40,670	8	...	27,188	0	10	25,422	8	...	68·76	62·55
Vishalgad	809	10	3	373	10	1/2	809	10	3	373	10	1/2	100·	100·
Bowda	38	9	...	54	14	...	38	9	...	54	4	...	100·	100·
Ichalkaranji	4,926	11	6	6,219	11	7	2,010	9	9	3,309	7	8	40·8	53·3
Hitni	459	4	...	15	...	...	41	4	...	15	...	...	8·98	100·
Nagojrao Patankar	...	..	...	285	12	...	...	...	...	95	1	3	...	34·
Total.....	6,234	2	9	6,948	15	8½	2,900	1	...	3,848	1	1/2	46·5	55·4
Grand total....	39,586	6	7	47,619	7	8½	30,088	1	10	29,270	9	1/2	74·4	61·5

Consecutive Enclosure No. 25.

Appendix IX ('Conser-

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, in the Kolhapur State, during the

Description of crimes or offences.	Number of crimes.		Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year 1892.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.				
	Balance on the 1st January.	Committed during the year 1892.						Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
False evidence ...	...	13	13	13	...	13	8	1	3	...	4	.
Offences against coin and stamps	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Murder	1	11	12	11	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	..	2	2	2	..	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	3	31	34	27	4	98	31	...	6	...	25	...
Hurt and criminal force	14	1183	1202	1078	13	2767	334	...	13	1	15	390
Kidnapping	...	3	3	2	1	9	...	..	...	..	.	..
Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	.	..
Theft and misappropriation of cattle	1	27	28	26	2	40	28	...	8	...	17	8
Simple theft ...	11	366	377	336	18	703	393	1	177	...	91	152
Dacoity	1	3	4	4	...	24	...	..	...	..	..	...
High way robbery ...	...	6	6	2	3	7	1	...	...	..	1	...
Aggravated theft and extortion	...	5	5	5	...	6	3	...	3	...	..	.
Receiving stolen property	...	46	46	17	1	30	25	...	2		6	10
House-breaking ...	4	315	319	167	14	460	69	...	14	1	9	45
Forgery	1	7	8	6	...	24	1	...	1	..	...	...
Adultery	...	3	3	4	...	8	...	...	.	...	...	...
Other offences ...	14	1215	1229	975	42	2195	653	5	32	16	29	575
Total ...	50	3248	3298	2681	106	6420	1541	7	275	18	157	1000

cutive Enclosure No. 25).
number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial
year ending 31st December 1892.

sentences					Term of imprisonment, etc.											
Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons who died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trials.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	9	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31	47	...	...	13	1	...	3	1	11	1	1	...	...	...	20
...	334	2,339	...	...	26	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	33	6	...	...	8	5	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	393	254	...	...	148	47	31	34	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	4	...	...	4	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	69	341	...	...	5	7	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	659	1,349	...	1	43	16	6	10	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	187
4	1,564	4,423	...	1	248	91	50	63	18	23	2	5	...	5	2	426

Appendix X. (Consecutive Enclosure No 26.)

Statement showing the number of offences reported, and offences dealt with in the Kolhapur State, during the year ending 31st December 1892.

Names of the Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1892.							Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrants.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Total.							
									1891.	1892.						
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
— Kolhapur —																
District Magistrate	22	12	2	4	18	...	...	...	32	22	3	5	6	7	1	...
Magistrates of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes	2,118	2,399	106	475	1,460	2,715	87	100	4,312	4837	2,152	1,301	1,144	37	87	116
— Feudatories —																
Magistrates of 1st, 2nd & 3rd cl.	490	667	6	170	338	601	1	13	217	1,225*	473	244	292	10	21	185
— Jahagirdars —																
Exercising powers of Magistrates by themselves or by appointed stipendiary Magistrates.	123	173	22	49	54	218	...	15	264	336	142	62	111	1	...	20
Total	2,763	3,251	136	698	1,870	3,534	88	128	4,825	6,420	2,770	1,612	1,553	55	109	321

* Includes 102 received by transfer—
By Inchalkaranji 66
By Vishalgad 36
Total ... 102.

Appendix XI. (Consecutive Enclosure No. 27.)

Statement showing the result of the appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kolhapur State during the year ending 31st Dec. 1892.

State.	Tribunal.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.															
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry ordered etc.		Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Kolhapur.	Chief judge ...	16	...	...	19	12	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate...	132	7	1	166	75	27	11	99	38	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	6
	Chief of Vishalgad	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Bavda...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Inchalkaranji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nyayadhish of Vishalgad	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Inchalkaranji	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
		157	7	1	189	91	30	14	104	42	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	8

Consecutive Enclosure No. 28.

Appendix XII. (Consecutive

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in gail.	
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.			
				1891-92	1892-93	1891-92	1892-93.
Kolhapur Central gail	1	145	377	554	522	146	139
Karvir Mamledar	1	...	164	120	164	2·99	3·3
Panhala	1	3	94	59	97	2·48	2·93
Shirol	1	...	43	85	43	1·6	2·2
Alta	1	...	127	99	127	5·0	4·5
Gad-Hinglaj	1	3	191	200	194	7·3	6·7
Bhudargad	1	8	90	62	98	1·14	3·14
Raibag	1	5	60	42	65	1·4	2·6
Katkol	1	...	35	8	35	·002	·09
Vishalgad	1	...	43	18	43	·7	4·2
Ravda	1	1	18	22	19	2·4	2·5
Kapshi	1	...	19	...	19	...	·05
Kagal (senior)	1	..	37	28	37	·8	·9
Inchalkaranji	1	23	197	55	220	4·7	9·13
Ajra	1	...	52	48	52	·8	1·3
Mahagaon (Vishalgad)	1	...	3	1	3	·015	·07
Kagal (junior)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	188	1,550	1401	1738	177·	182·4

(Enclosure No 28).

Number of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost.			Average period of accused remained under trial.	Remarks.
135	14,377	8	4	25·5	Two deaths occurred one from Dysentery and the other from Beri-Beri.
3	163	4	7	7·36	
4	164	10	3	4·26	
1	120	2	2	21·5	
1	211	7	9	14·01	
10	462	9	4	12·5	
11	171	14	6	1·96	
2	110	15	3	23·3	
...	32	2	3	8·5	
7	274	5	...	14·8	
3	95	2	5	18·	
...	19	8	6	...	
...	116	2	1	15·1	
11	410	8	8	15·3	
3	53	10	3	9·8	
...	2	8	7	4·1	
...	...	...	...	...	
191	16,786	7	11	...	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 29.

Appendix XIII. (Con-
Civil work, nature and

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance. 1891.	Opening balance. 1892.	Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand. 1891	Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand. 1892.	Total. 1891	Total. 1892	Disposed of during the year. 1891.	Disposed of during the year. 1892.	Closing balance. 1891.	Closing balance. 1892.	Value. Rs.	a.	p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	Kolhapur Proper.													
1	Chief judge's Court ...	4	4	11	30	15	34	11	22	4	12	50,632	1	10
2	Sadar Amin's Do ...	263	207	394	482	657	689	450	452	207	237	1,31,986	13	1¾
3	Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's ...	171	150	581	722	752	872	602	625	150	247	92,535	8	5
4	Karwir " Do ...	457	434	758	746	1,215	1,180	781	786	434	394	56,264	5	2
5	Shirol " Do ...	315	225	660	794	975	1,019	750	769	225	250	95,390	13	6
6	Kathol Mahalkari's Do ...	15	7	59	21	74	28	67	27	7	1	587	8	11
	Feudatory & other Courts.													
7	Vishalgad Chief's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bavda " Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Inchalkaranji " Do ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	18,232	7	...
10	Vishalgad Munsiff's Do ...	20	21	192	231	212	252	191	244	21	8	9,088	14	6
11	Bavda " Do ...	50	22	186	149	236	171	214	154	22	17	6,133	9	7
12	Kapshi " Do ...	47	31	119	128	166	159	135	120	31	39	9,457	2	8
13	Kagal (Senior) " Do ...	38	43	200	152	238	195	195	151	43	44	18,920	8	...
14	Inchalkaranji " Do ...	250	190	405	374	655	564	465	349	190	215	37,373	4	9
15	Kagal (junior) " Do ...	9	10	35	16	44	26	34	23	10	3	1,825	8	10
16	Mahagaon Joints Do ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	1	174	14	...
17	Hitni Do ...	5	1	14	22	19	23	18	17	1	6	2,673	10	10
18	Jagadguru Vakil's Do ...	1	2	8	8	9	10	7	8	2	2	1,015	8	...
	Honorary Munsiff's Courts.													
19	Nagojirao Patankar's Court.	8	14	53	37	61	51	47	38	14	13	2,560	8	1
20	Ramchandrarao Joshirao's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,653	1,361	3,675	3,920	5,328	5,281	3,967	3,790	1,361	1,491	5,34,853	3	2¾

Executive Evidence - No 23)

Value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Suits regarding lands &c.	Suits for recovery of land on relinquishment &c.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under 500.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above 5000.	Disposed of.	Admitted or compromised &c.	Struck off the file &c.	Otherwise disposed of &c.	Value.			Average duration.			Remarks.
															Years.	Months.	Days.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29	30
												Rs.	a.	p.				
4	25	1	18	5	...	4	3	8	...	1	13	21,105	10	4	...	9	23	
83	399	...	361	90	14	9	8	143	117	8	184	92,500	15	1/4	...	6	20	
173	547	2	584	108	17	13	...	273	163	20	163	74,895	6	8	...	4	22	
117	625	4	637	97	9	3	...	326	323	20	217	63,280	12	1/2	...	7	22	
163	629	2	640	141	3	4	...	291	179	21	278	99,169	2	3	...	6	2	
...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	9	14	2	2	748	5	7	...	1	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	219	...	216	14	1	...	...	123	36	8	77	11,914	6	4	...	3	2	
7	139	3	139	10	...	...	...	66	43	23	22	7,395	12	11/12	...	4	5	
11	117	...	116	9	3	...	...	85	14	7	14	9,332	8	11	...	4	13	
76	76	...	117	26	7	2	...	99	16	14	22	22,249	3	1	...	5	20	
45	328	1	329	34	8	3	...	90	136	9	114	21,893	14	3	...	5	25	
6	10	...	12	4	...	...	...	6	6	6	5	2006	3	...	...	4	2	
...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	171	...	...	...	...	...	
5	17	...	17	4	1	...	...	6	4	...	7	1,517	...	6	...	2	28	
2	6	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	563	4	...	...	6	18	
10	26	1	31	5	1	...	...	25	1	6	6	2,916	7	10	...	4	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
716	8,130	14	3,248	550	70	38	13	1,553	962	147	1,128	4,31,660	1	4 1/4	...	5	24	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 30.

Appendix XL. (Con-

Civil work — Results of applications for execu

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance. 1891.	Opening balance. 1892.	Value of opening balance for 1892.			Applications brought to the Registers. 1891	1892.	Value for 1892			To. 1891.	1892.
1	2	3		4			5						
	Kolhapur Proper.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs	a.	p.		
1	Chief judge's Court ...	145	86	80,316	4	...	27	18	14,603	11	4	172	104
2	Sadar Amin's Do ...	190	159	63,287	13	4	419	492	48,213	3	5	609	651
3	Gad-Hinglaj Munsiff's Do	219	184	40,097	14	...	637	682	90,541	14	2	856	866
4	Karvir " Do	362	342	54,448	3	8¼	743	846	74,065	7	5½	1105	1188
5	Shirol " Do	103	126	29,586	6	2	479	494	73,682	...	6	582	620
6	Kathol Mahalkari's Do	...	3	107	11	1	22	23	904	15	10	22	26
	Feudatory & other Courts.												
7	Vishalgad Chief's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bavda " Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Inchalkaranji " Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vishalgad Munsiff's Do ...	124	94	4,428	5	8	391	326	9,410	14	7	515	420
11	Bavda " Do ...	33	53	5,933	14	9¼	84	127	9,102	5	1¾	117	180
12	Kapshi " Do ...	21	20	1,472	10	3	85	76	7,560	3	1	106	96
13	Kagal (senior) " Do ...	13	14	6,793	7	6	98	128	16,798	4	6½	111	142
14	Inchalkaranji " Do ...	119	113	15,773	13	6	488	329	38,444	11	2	607	442
15	Kagal (junior) " Do ...	3	6	715	9	5	14	11	617	4	10	17	17
16	Mahagaon joint's Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	15	...	...	1
17	Kaitni Court	2	1	1,290	...	...	10	9	850	13	9	12	10
18	Jagadguru Vakil's Do	2	3	526	8	5	16	8	1,218	2	4	18	11
	Honorary Munsiff's Courts.												
19	Nagojirao Patankar's Court	6	8	427	8	9	32	33	1,662	2	2½	38	41
20	Ramchandrarao Joshirao "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4342	1,212	305,206	2	6½	2515	3,603	3,33,429	1	4½	4887	4815

Executive Enclosure No. 30).
tion of decrees for 1892.

tal.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of 1892.			Remarks.
Value total for 1892.			1891.	1892.	Value for 1892.	1891.	1892.	Value of closing balance for 1892.	Below six months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
6			7			8			9			10
Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.						
94,919	Rs. 15	Rs. 4	86	23	12,136	Rs. 4	Rs. 7	86	81	82,783	As. 10	Rs. 2	8	1	72			
1,11,501	...	9	450	490	56,068	2	8	157	161	55,432	14	1	78	19	64			
1,30,639	12	2	672	672	90,610	14	7	184	194	40,028	13	7	136	30	28			
1,28,513	11	1¾	763	766	75,169	8	6¼	342	422	53,344	2	7½	320	39	63			
1,02268	6	8	456	453	62,672	8	1	126	161	46,595	14	7	122	14	25			
1,012	10	11	19	24	900	12	11	3	2	111	14	...	1	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13,839	4	3	421	390	11,614	6	11	94	30	2,224	13	4	16	7	7			
15,036	3	11	64	141	8,637	...	10¾	53	39	6,399	3	¼	17	9	13			
9,032	13	4	86	88	7,467	8	9	20	8	1,565	4	7	8	...	...			
23,590	12	½	97	112	15,995	10	½	14	20	7,595	1	11	7	9	4			
54,218	8	8	494	340	34,153	5	5	113	96	20,065	3	3	72	9	15			
1,332	14	3	11	12	876	2	11	6	5	436	11	4	3	1	1			
53	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	15	...	1	...	...			
2,140	13	9	11	9	1,940	10	9	1	1	200	...	...	1	...	...			
1,744	10	3	15	8	1,558	1	4	3	3	186	9	5	2	1	...			
1,789	10	½	30	38	1,548	5	¾	8	3	241	5	8	2	6	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6,98,635	3	10¾	3,625	3,588	3,81,369	10	9	1212	1227	3,17,265	9	1¾	794	140	293			

Consecutive Enclosure No. 31.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Kolhapur State Proper, for 1892-93 as

No.	Head of Receipts.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	11,49,418 2 8	89,355 2 2	12,38,773 4 10	11,13,655 1 6	76,976 2 10	11,90,631 4 3	. .
2	Forest	1,46,902 9 4	399 15 6	1,47,302 8 10	81,990 10 0	2,915 6 6	84,906 0 6	.....
3	Tributes and Contributions ...	47,843 13 5	.....	47,843 13 5	46,748 13 9	.....	46,748 13 9	.....
4	Abkari	1,68,727 14 7	46 1 0	1,68,773 15 7	1,39,346 15 5	40 14 4	1,39,387 13 9	.....
5	Stamps	74,904 15 6	.....	74,904 15 6	74,198 13 4	.....	74,198 13 4	.....
6	Sayar	3,324 11 2	.....	3,324 11 2	3,060 5 2	.....	3,060 5 2	.....
7	Law and Justice	23,349 12 6½	1 12 0	23,351 8 6½	26,757 11 0	12 0 0	26,769 11 0	3,407 14 5½
8	Jail	3,725 1 0	.....	3,725 1 0	7,131 5 9	1 4 0	7,132 9 9	3,406 4 9
9	Registration	29,938 6 9	1 9 7	29,940 0 4	29,288 8 6	.....	29,288 8 6	.....
10	Police	2,016 0 1	3,910 5 3	5,926 5 4	1,128 14 5	2 1 0	1,130 15 5	.....
11	Education	25,725 6 3	1,316 9 4	27,041 15 7	24,976 15 8	5,038 9 5	30,015 9 1	.....
12	Medical	20 8 6	346 9 10	367 2 4	4,935 11 7	58 7 0	4,994 2 7	4,915 3 1
13	Printing Press	.....	6,404 6 11	6,404 6 11	.....	8,628 7 6	8,628 7 6	.....
14	Public Works	72,829 13 9	8,151 1 10	80,980 15 7	62,482 6 3	6,457 0 6	68,939 6 9	.....
15	Military	2,479 10 10	2,488 11 6	4,968 6 4	2,055 9 4	618 10 5	2,674 3 9	.....
16	Interest	195 1 7	41,470 8 0	41,665 9 7	2,466 15 11	44,682 0 10	47,149 0 9	2,271 14 4
17	Miscellaneous	168 6 2	23,336 5 3	23,504 11 5	68 11 10	1,388 10 4	1,457 6 2	.....
18	Geological Survey	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kuran	16,854 7 2	.....	16,854 7 2	4,712 8 11	.....	4,712 8 11	.....
20	Local Funds (including the one anna local Cess.)	1,06,241 9 10	6,206 15 8	1,12,448 9 6	1,04,456 9 5	3,809 4 2	1,08,265 13 8	.....
	Total...	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,459 3 10	20,58,125 10 11½	17,29,462 11 9	1,50,628 14 10	18,80,091 10 7	14,001 4 7½
21	Devasthan	.....	.....	6,167 15 3	.....	.....	6,221 13 9	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	.....	.....	4,24,324 4 10	.....	.....	3,44,600 14 2½	.....
	Total...	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,459 3 10	24,88,617 15 0½	17,29,462 11 9	1,50,628 14 10	22,30,914 6 0½	14,001 4 7½
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,47,701 6 11	.....	.....	9,66,607 3 5	.....
	Grand Total...	18,74,666 7 1½	1,83,459 3 10	34,36,319 5 11½	17,29,462 11 9	1,50,628 14 10	31,97,521 9 11½	14,001 4 7½

compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks.
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Remarks showing causes of Increase or Decrease in each Item.
10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	35,763 1 3	12,378 15 4	48,142 0 7	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Outstanding balances on account of former years were recovered to a smaller extent this year 1892-93. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92, contributions on account of Dust Patti (Dress of honor) were received from Dumaldars and Jahagirdars on the occasions of the Thread and Marriage ceremonies of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja.
2,515 7 0	2,515 7 0	64,911 15 4	.....	64,911 15 4	*Ordinary Decrease.*—The myrobolan and other forest produce was less. *Extraordinary Increase.*—The compensation recovered from the people concerned for loss or injury done to forest was less.
.....	.....	1,094 15 8	.....	1,094 15 8	Less was collected during the year.
.....	.....	29,380 15 2	5 2 8	29,386 1 10	Last year remission, granted to the former Abkari farmer, was adjusted in the accounts. This year 1892-93 no such adjustment has taken place.
.....	.....	706 2 2	.....	706 2 2	Fewer Stamps were sold. This is a fluctuating item.
.....	.....	264 6 0	.....	264 6 0	The sale of certain farms, such as, sulphur, snuff, &c. fetched a smaller amount.
10 4 0	3,118 2 5½	.....	.....	.....	More fines were levied. Certain deposits, which lapsed according to law during the year, brought in a greater amount.
1 4 0	3,407 8 9	.....	.....	.....	The proceeds of convict labor were more.
.....	.....	649 14 3	1 9 7	651 7 10	Fewer documents were registered.
.....	.....	887 1 8	3,908 4 3	4,795 5 11	*Ordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92 arrears of pay due from the Torgal Jahagir were recovered. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Up to 1891-92 guards from the Regular State Police were furnished to the Central Jail and their pay was recovered and credited. In 1892-93, separate Police guard being entertained by the Jail Department, at its own cost, no contribution was received from the Jail and adjusted.
3,722 0 1	3,722 0 1	.....	748 6 7	748 6 7	Ordinary Decrease due to smaller amount received on account of schooling fees. *Extraordinary Increase.*—More was recovered and adjusted on account of interest on the Sardar Fund.
.....	4,915 3 1	.....	288 2 10	288 2 10	*Ordinary Increase.*—Contributions towards the Midwifery and Nurses Class, attached to the Albert Edward Hospital, were recovered in 1892-93 from the S. M. Country States. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Is too small to need remark or explanation.
2,224 0 7	2,224 0 7	.....	.....	.....	More job being printed, more fees were recovered.
.....	.....	10,347 7 6	1,694 1 4	12,041 8 10	*Ordinary Decrease.*—owing to less amount being fetched by sale of useless articles of Dead Stock. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Public contributions for works of public utility were less.
.....	.....	424 1 6	1,870 1 1	2,294 2 7	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Due to the sale proceeds of stable refuse being less. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Is explained by the fact that in 1891-92, old arms of the Kolhapur Infantry were sold, no arms were sold in 1892-93.
3,211 8 10	5,483 7 2	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Is on account of more interest being recovered from defaulting Rayats on over-due instalments of Takavi advances. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Represents the larger amount of interest recovered on invested capital and brought to book.
.....	.....	99 10 4	21,947 10 11	22,047 5 3	*Extraordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92 contributions on account of *Dust Patti* were wrongly credited under this head; the premium received on sale of Government Securities was adjusted to this head.
.....	.....	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	
.....	.....	12,141 14 3	.....	12,141 14 3	Less quantity of grass was disposed of.
.....	.....	1,785 0 4	2,397 11 6	4,182 11 10	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Arrears were recovered to a smaller amount. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Less amount was recovered on account of interest "scholarship funds" &c.
11,684 8 6	25,685 13 1½	1,58,456 9 5	45,263 4 1	3,03,719 13 6	
.....	53 14 6	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	79,723 6 7½	This head is subject to fluctuation.
11,684 8 6	25,739 11 7½	1,58,456 9 5	45,263 4 1	2,83,443 4 1½	
.....	18,905 12 6	.....	.....	.....	The demands of rent or assessed value of alienated lands was increased
11,684 8 6	44,645 8 1½	1,58,456 9 5	45,263 4 1	2,83,443 4 1½	

Consecutive Enclosure No. 32.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

KOLHAPUR STATE

FOR

1892-93.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Kolhapur State Proper, for 1892-93

No.	Head of Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Land Revenue	1,00,967 5 11	3,034 13 7	1,04,002 3 6	96,253 8 7	8,574 12 4	1,04,828 4 11	.....
2	Forest	55,539 13 8	1,162 13 3	56,702 10 11	39,886 9 10	1,823 3 0	41,709 12 10	.....
3	Abkari	32,330 10 8	4,893 6 4	37,224 1 0	35,505 12 10	47 4 2	35,553 1 0	3,175 2 9
	Stamps	4,108 7 10	11,409 9 10	15,518 1 8	3,325 0 4	1,535 5 0	4,861 5 4	.....
5	Law and Justice	57,378 4 9	3,315 1 9	60,693 6 6	56,705 2 9	5,281 5 2	61,986 7 11	.....
6	Jail	18,668 4 8	67 0 0	18,735 4 8	23,429 [illegible]9 0	345 15 8	23,775 8 8	4,761 4 4
7	Registration	4,818 7 5	82 2 6	4,900 9 11	4,864 [illegible]6 10	250 14 5	5,115 5 3	45 15 5
8	Police	53,259 3 11	5,773 1 6	59,032 5 5	60,487 11 1	4,957 15 3	65,445 10 4	7,228 7 2
9	Education	1,06,039 10 1	2,328 9 5	1,08,668 3 6	1,08,757 15 5	4,772 7 11	1,13,530 7 4	2,718 5 4
10	Medical	40,739 3 8	2,263 4 3	43,002 7 11	42,828 3 2	2,642 15 6	45,471 2 8	2,634 15 6
11	Printing Press	2,964 12 6	137 7 2	3,102 3 2	3,236 8 1	489 1 6	3,725 9 7	271 11 7
12	Public Works	1,72,044 0 6	3,63,402 7 0	5,35,446 7 6	1,90,664 2 3	3,53,151 13 1	5,43,815 15 4	18,620 1 9
13	Military	1,75,420 12 7	12,777 13 0	1,88,198 9 7	1,78,450 3 11	12,504 4 3	1,90,954 8 2	3,020 7 4
14	Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Miscellaneous	1,360 14 5	64,718 5 6	66,079 3 11	1,454 7 7	40,394 15 7	41,849 6 9	93 9 2
16	Kuran	6,671 1 1	66 12 0	6,737 13 1	30,416 3 2	23 8 0	30,439 11 2	23,745 2 1
17	Local Funds including the one anna cess.	2,487 1 10	4,229 14 5	6,717 0 3	2,118 10 8	3,923 2 9	6,041 13 5	.....
18	Khasgi Department	2,52,103 5 10	53,387 7 10	3,05,490 13 8	2,02,114 12 6	1,21,301 13 11	3,23,416 10 6	.....
19	Council of Administration	35,324 9 2	179 14 11	35,504 8 1	35,148 8 7	334 10 4	35,483 2 11	893 15 5
20	Political Department	28,336 3 3	130 15 11	28,467 3 2	26,896 14 1	158 15 0	2,755 13 1	.....
21	Ecclesiastical Department	228 0 0	.....	228 0 0	228 0 0	.....	228 0 0	.....
22	Allowances (Mahal Majkur)	1,26,606 13 2	12,434 9 6	1,39,041 6 8	1,31,687 6 7	5,829 0 7	1,37,516 7 2	5,080 9 5
23	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances.	35,045 15 2	516 0 0	35,561 15 2	30,989 12 3	192 0 0	31,181 12 3	.....
24	Geological Survey	.....	5,417 10 7	5,417 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Refunds	.....	43,108 14 8	43,108 14 8	.....	61,931 13 6	61,931 13 6	.....
	Total	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	19,07,581 5 0	13,06,449 9 6	6,30,468 4 6	19,36,917 14 0	71,682 10 8
26	Devasthan	.....	.....	10,213 6 7	.....	.....	2,680 7 0	.....
A.	Debts, Deposits, and Advances.	.....	.....	4,71,937 6 5	.....	.....	3,95,988 5 2½	.....
	Total	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	23,89,762 2 0	13,06,449 9 6	6,30,468 4 6	23,35,586 10 2½	71,682 10 8
B.	Alienations	.....	.....	9,47,701 6 11	.....	.....	9,66,607 3 5	.....
	Grand Total	13,12,443 2 1	5,95,138 2 11	33,37,463 8 11	13,06,449 9 6	6,30,468 4 6	33,02,193 13 7½	71,682 10 8

as compared with that of the preceding year 1891-92.

Increase.		Decrease.			Remarks
Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Showing causes for Increase or Decrease.
10	11	12	13	14	15
5,539 14 9	5,539 14 9	4,713 13 4	.....	4,713 13 4	*Extraordinary Increase.*—More was spent on account of compensation for dearness of provisions to low paid servants, furniture in the Chief Revenue and Record Offices and pay of temporary employes. *Ordinary Decrease.*—Charges for printing official papers and forms were less.
660 5 9	660 5 9	15,653 3 10	.....	15,653 3 10	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Represents increased expense on account of compensation for high prices of grain. *Ordinary Decrease.*—Charges for collection of myrobolan were less because of the crop being less.
.....	3,175 2 2	.....	4,846 2 2	4,846 2 2	*Ordinary Increase.*—Arrears of pay were disbursed in 1892-93 &c. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Remission granted to the former Abkari Contractor was adjusted in 1891-92. There was no such adjustment in 1892-93.
.....	.....	783 7 6	9,873 4 10	10,656 12 4	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Compensation to certain Jahagirdars was disbursed to a smaller amount. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92, blank paper for stamps was brought from England—no paper of the kind was purchased in 1892-93.
1,966 3 5	1,966 3 5	673 2 0	.....	673 2 0	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Deposits by parties to suits were refunded. *Ordinary Decrease.*—Less was expended on account of Prosecutors fees and travelling allowance to officers.
278 15 8	5,040 4 0	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Owing to increased number of prisoners and increased expenses of diet. *Extraordinary Increase.*—On account of compensation for dearness of provisions.
168 11 11	214 11 4	.....	.....	.....	Increase insignificant.
.....	7,223 7 2	.....	815 2 3	815 2 3	*Ordinary Increase.*—Dress was issued in 1892-93. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92 guns were supplied—no arms were issued this year.
2,143 14 6	4,862 3 10	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Salaries of the teaching staff in the Rajaram College and the Technical School were revised and increased. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Compensation for high prices was given, also new Books and Maps were purchased.
379 11 3	2,468 10 9	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Salaries were revised in few cases and new appointments made; more medicines had to be purchased, as a new Dispensary was established at Panhala. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Due to payment of compensation for high prices of grain and purchase of furniture.
351 10 4	623 5 11	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—Trifling. *Extraordinary Increase.*—New apparatus was bought, &c.
.....	18,620 1 9	.....	10,250 9 11	10,250 9 11	*Ordinary Increase.*—More was spent on repairs and establishment connected with the State Railway. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Fewer original works were executed.
.....	3,029 7 4	.....	273 8 9	273 8 9	*Ordinary Increase.*—Represents increased pay allowed to some men and cost of ammunitions. *Extraordinary.*—Small.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	93 9 2	.....	24,323 6 4	24,323 6 4	*Ordinary Increase.*—Trifling. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—In 1891-92, cost of Census Operations and Geological Survey of Kolhapur State was adjusted, no such adjustment took place in 1892-93.
.....	25,745 2 1	.....	43 4 0	43 4 0	*Ordinary Increase.*—The kurans being transferred this year from the Khasgi Department to the state, the assessment on lands and cost of cutting, stacking and carrying grass are adjusted in the State accounts under this head.
.....	.....	338 7 2	336 11 8	675 2 10	Decrease—too small.
67,914 6 1	67,914 6 1	49,988 9 4	.....	49,988 9 4	This Department is under the direct control and supervision of the Political Agent. Accounts not being yet made up no explanation is given by the Karbhari.
154 11 5	978 10 10	.....	.....	.....	*Ordinary Increase.*—The permanent C. R. Officer having been absent on *privilege* leave for some time, additional expense was incurred on account of the pay of his *locum tenens*. Arrears of pay of part of C. R. Office Establishment were disbursed during the year. *Extraordinary Increase.*—Was on account of compensation paid for dearness of provisions and purchase of certain books.
27 15 1	27 15 1	1,439 5 2	.....	1,439 5 2	*Extraordinary Increase.*—Small. Ordinary decrease is accounted for by the fact that in 1891-92, the Assistant Political Agent, who acted for the Political Agent absent on privilege leave, drew acting allowance for the period he so acted. No such extra charge was incurred in 1892-93.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5,080 9 5	.....	6,605 8 11	6,605 8 11	*Ordinary Increase.*—Is caused by the introduction of scale remuneration to the Village Officers in the Bhudhargad Peta. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Less was disbursed on account of compensations for redeeming certain allowances under 10 Rs. in 1892-93; "Wadhavas" were written off to a smaller extent.
.....	.....	4,056 2 11	324 0 0	4,380 2 11	*Ordinary Decrease.*—Resulted from stoppage of pensions of deceased pensioners. *Extraordinary Decrease.*—Less was spent on gratuities to discharged servants.
.....	.....	.....	5,417 10 7	5,417 10 7	Geological Survey having completed last year, no charge on this account was incurred this year.
18,822 14 10	18,822 14 10	.....	.....	.....	More refunds were made.
98,409 7 0	1,70,092 1 8	77,676 3 3	63,079 5 5	1,40,755 8 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,562 15 7	Fewer works connected with temples were executed and consequently less was spent on them.
.....	.....	.....	.....	75,649 1 2½	Is subject to fluctuation.
98,409 7 0	1,70,092 1 8	77,676 3 3	63,079 5 5	2,24,267 9 5½	
.....	18,905 12 6	.....	.....	.....	Vide explanation given against this heading in the statement of Receipts.
98,409 7 0	1,88,997 14 2	77,676 3 3	63,079 5 5	2,24,267 9 5½	

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